"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain today; tomorrow fair, cooler; south to west gale.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,647. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1917.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

ONE CENT in Greater New York. | TWO CENTS New England and Middle States. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

FRENCH WIDEN WEDGE BY BLOW EAST OF RHEIMS

Capture Several Trench Lines to Depth of Half a Mile In Champagne.

GUN BATTLE STILL RAGES

French Airmen Raid Colmas and Metz—Germans Attack Dunkirk, Nancy, and Belfort.

LOCAL GAINS BY BRITISH

German Baron Downs Five Allied Airplanes—His Record Is Now Fifty-two.

PARIS, April 30.—The French troops made a new attack on Champagne today on both sides of Mont Carnillet, a dominating peak southeast of Nauroy captured in the fighting in this region some days ago.

West of the mount the French captured several fortified lines of trenches from the height as far as south of Beine, to a depth varying from 540 to 1,083 yards. East of Mont Carnillet General Nivelle's troops pushed forward on the north slopes of Mont Haut and northeast of this position to the approaches of the road from Nauroy and Moronvilliers. Mont Haut, a peak 835 feet high, lies northeast of Mount Carnillet and looks down on both towns, Nauroy and Moronvilliers.

Today's advance represents a widening on the west and a deepening of the salient driven into the German lines between Prunay and Auberive. The German hold on the terrain east of Rheims is thus rendered more precarious.

The text of the official statement issued this evening reads:

Quite violent artillery actions took place between St. Quentin and the Oise and on the Chemin-des-Dames. There was grenade fighting in the sector of Hurtebise Farm.

In Champagne, after spirited artillery preparation, our infantry at 12:40 o'clock delivered an attack against the German lines on both sides of Mont Carnillet. To the west we captured several fortified lines of trenches from that mount as far as south of Beine to a depth varying from 500 to 1,000 meters. To the east we pushed our lines forward on the north slopes and northeast of Mont Haut as far as the approaches between Nauroy and Moronvilliers. Violent artillery fighting continues in that region.

In the Bois le Pretre we carried out efficacious fires on the German organizations.

On April 29 our pilots brought down four German airplanes; six other enemy machines, seriously hit, descended within their lines, where they were forced to make a landing. Our bombing airplanes dropped projectiles on the aviation fields at Colmar, Habsheim, and Frescati, (a suburb of Metz,) in addition to the railway stations at Ars, Noveant, Amagne-Lucquy, and Bethenivile. The Faverger Bridge and enemy bivouacs were likewise successfully bombed.

The afternoon statement follows:

Violent artillery fighting occurred during the night south of St. Quentin, in the regions of Troyon, Hurtebise, and Craonne.

Our batteries continued their destructive fire against the German defenses on the heights near Moronvilliers. Several German attacks on our trenches and small posts in the sector of Hurtebise, near Mont Carnillet, and in the vicinity of Mont Chambrettes, were broken up by our artillery and machine-gun fire. Everywhere else the night was calm.

Enemy aviators last night threw down several bombs in the regions of Dunkirk, Nancy, and Belfort. There were no casualties and the damage was insignificant. Chalons and Epernay also were bombarded, and there were several victims among the civilian population.

On Saturday night our aviators carried out several bombarding expeditions effectually. A captive balloon was brought down and barracks containing troops were bombarded, a fire being observed. The railroad stations at Pont-Faverger and Bethenivile and bivouacs near Epoye also were bombarded.

BATTLEFIELDS DEAD AS SPRING AWAKENS

No Green Thing Appears in Shell-torn Districts, but Mud Dries Up and Sun Is Warm.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, April 30.—There has been but little time lately to describe the scenes of war or chronicle the small human episodes of this great battle between Lens and St. Quentin, with its storm centre at Arras, where men are fighting in mass, killing in mass, and dying sometimes in mass, as when German counterattacks were broken and destroyed at Gavrelle, Monchy, Guémappe, and Lagnicourt.

The scene of battle changed during the last few days, because Spring has come at last and warm sunshine. It has made a tremendous difference to the look of things and sense of things. A week ago the men were marching through rain and sleet, through the wild quagmire of the old battlefields, which stretch away behind the new front lines, through miles of shell craters and dead woods and destroyed villages. They fought hot and they fought cold, and their craving was for hot drink. Yesterday, after a few days of warmth, the troops on the march were powdered white with dust, and they fought hot and fought thirsty, and the wounded cried for water to cool their burning throats. The men going up to the lines in lorries stared out through masks of dust, which made them look like pierrots. Their steel helmets, upon which the rain pattered a week ago, were like millers' hats.

Every frightful now even than in the worst days of Winter is the way up to the front. In all that great stretch of

Continued on Page 4.

Baker Calls Gov. Whitman; May Send Guard to France

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Secretary of War Baker sent an urgent message by telephone today to Governor Whitman to come to Washington at once to discuss military matters. The Governor answered that he was unable to come on account of important legislative matters requiring his constant attention, but that he would send Adjutant General Louis W. Stotesbury to confer with the Secretary. General Stotesbury is expected in Washington tomorrow morning.

No authoritative information has been obtained as to Secretary Baker's desire for the conference. In view of the urgent suggestions of the French war mission now in Washington that a contingent of American troops should be sent to the fighting front in France as soon as possible, it is believed in some quarters here that he desires to ascertain whether the New York National Guard, which is in a high state of preparedness, would be available for this expedition.

EXPECT SHAKEUP IN THE ADMIRALTY

Commons Members Reflect General Dissatisfaction in Britain Over U-Boat Situation.

ADMISSIONS BY CARSON

Says the Submarines Are Increasing and the Shipping Losses Are Growing.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 1.—Parliament was a series of animated question marks yesterday. No sooner did one member sit down than another was up. This ordeal of interrogation was a long and menacing one, and although the most dangerous question of the day, one by Carlyon Bellairs dealing with the naval raids on the Kent coast was postponed, by being tacked on to the forthcoming Admiralty debate, the front bench had some uneasy moments.

In the debate an admission was drawn from Sir Edward Carson that shipping losses were increasing.

The political atmosphere of the moment is charged with electricity.

The parliamentary correspondent of The Chronicle says:

"No definite statement on the Irish problem will be made this week, but there is no reason for discouragement in the postponement. It is due to unforseen calls on the Prime Minister, who himself is handling the problem.

"It was rumored in the lobby this evening that a drastic change was impending at the Admiralty.

"The Prime Minister went to the Admiralty yesterday morning and remained there all day. He went there at the request of his colleagues in the War Cabinet and with the hearty concurrence of Sir Edward Carson.

"The business in hand was, of course, the submarine menace. It is understood that the Prime Minister held a thorough stocktaking of the position on the spot by an examination of the anti-submarine organization and by conferences with the officials concerned."

The Daily Telegraph this morning says that if there is to be an attack on the Admiralty it be made straightforwardly and with a single eye to the efficiency of naval operations. It goes on:

"We are fightgizing for the existence of the empire. It is, consequently, a matter of no importance whether the politics of the First Lord of the Admiralty are red, blue or orange. In any event, he has practically nothing to do with the use of the fleet. In war time the First Lord of the Admiralty is a far less important person than the hundred and one officers employed at the Admiralty, because the latter are experts."

Northcliffe Paper Again Attacks.

The Daily Mail repeats its demand that the Government shall publish the shipping losses in a form that brings the truth home, saying:

"Anything else will destroy confidence in the Government itself."

In another article The Daily Mail says that German submarines are sinking far too many ships and the Admiralty has not yet begun to grapple seriously with the problem of destroying them. It adds:

"If the Admiralty is unable to show results, it is proof that the Admiralty is not properly organized. The submarine campaign can no longer be treated as a sideshow. The people who are dealing with it need freedom and power to act. The younger men in the navy know what the submarine can do and what can be done against it. They have long foreseen the danger. Had they been called in we should never have come to our present pass."

The Daily News, in an editorial entitled "The Case for Candor," says:

"A contemporary in what looked like an inspired statement has threatened that if criticism of the Government continues there will have to be a general election. We have no wish for a general election, and the country would certainly resent it, but the country would resent still more the doctrine that this or any other Government is immune from criticism and that Parliament is to become a mere register of the decrees of the War Cabinet. There was never a time when the need for sober and instructed criticism was greater or the case for frankness with the country was stronger.

"There are certain directions in which criticism cannot be silent. We are told to trust the navy and we do trust it. We are told, also, that it is wrong to ask questions of the Admiralty, but we venture to say that if the facts of the present position were known such an idea would universally be rejected. There has been quite an extraordinary restraint on this subject, but Sir Edward Carson's admission yesterday that the losses are still increasing makes silence a public danger. We have been told that no solution has been found, and it becomes necessary to ask whether we have the best minds at work at the problem."

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, April 30.—A vigorous attempt made in the House of Commons today failed to persuade the Govern-

Continued on Page 4.

GERMANY SHUTS DOWN ON NEWS TO HIDE STRIKES

Berlin Newspapers Held Back—No German Subjects Allowed to Enter Holland.

HARDEN ATTACKS LEADERS

Let Us Put Our House in Order for Democracy's Sake, He Says—Lauds Our War Aims.

DERNBURG FOR EQUALITY

New Germany Is Here and Requires Its House, He Says—Out-of-Date Caste Must Go.

Berlin Tries to Hide Strikes; Socialists Warn of Outbreak

LONDON, Tuesday, May 1.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from The Hague says:

"Travelers from Germany announce that strikes have been going on for ten days in Westphalia and the Rhine provinces, especially in the steel industry.

"The military authorities, consequently, have forbidden newspapers to be sent out of the country."

No Berlin papers have reached Copenhagen for two days.

The Daily Mail's Hague correspondent ascribes to the Cologne Volkszeitung the statement that Socialist leaders have announced that they are unable to take responsibility for the maintenance of peace and order in Germany after May Day.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Germany is preventing her citizens going to Holland, hoping thus to suppress the spread of information concerning labor troubles in Germany. A dispatch to the State Department from The Hague, dated April 25, says that for the preceding six days German subjects had not been permitted to enter Holland.

COPENHAGEN, April 30, (via London.—Maximilian Harden, the German "enfant terrible," publishes in the latest issue of Die Zukunft another daringly frank article exposing to German readers the "shams, pretenses, and mistakes" of their Government's policy.

The article is devoted to the entry of the United States into the war, which Herr Harden warns the people must be taken most seriously, both from the moral side, as a symptom of the weakness of Germany's appeal to the neutral world, and the failure of her foreign policy, and from the physical side because of the weight which America will ultimately be able to throw into the scale.

He reviews the steps leading to the German and American peace proposals, the proclamation of unrestricted submarine war, and the American declaration of a state of war, and asserts, with a daring to which probably no other German publicist is equal, that Germany's peace overtures were put forward only as a bridge over which Germany could pass to relentless submarine warfare.

Consistent with his earlier attitude, Herr Harden has only words of high praise for President Wilson and his policy, and reveals in various passages a slighting opinion of Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, which he did not conceal at the time of Zimmermann's elevation to Ministerial rank.

Another article by Herr Harden culminates in an appeal to Germany to put the interior of her house in order and introduce democratic conditions, which, he says, is the only sure basis for future peace.

Praises America's Ideals.

Scarcely less noteworthy than his scathing criticism of German diplomacy, (but not that of Count von Bernstorff, former Ambassador to the United States, whose work he praises,) is Herr Harden's justification to German readers of America's attitude during the war and his demolition, for example, of the favorite pan-German arguments that the United States was inspired solely by dollar-chasing and looked upon war only as a source for enormous profits from munition supplies.

The United States, Herr Harden says, could have continued to amass unmeasured riches, not from munition contracts, from which only a minute part of its income was derived, but as a world's source of supply.

Instead, he adds, the United States chose for an ideal to reject a continuance of its profitable neutrality to load itself with a burden or expenditures which no other country could safely bear.

Those who would profit, Harden tells his readers, can be sought nearer home, in the ranks of those who want to retain Belgium, the Briey Iron district, Courland, and Livonia.

Herr Harden condemns the limitations of the peace offer of the Central Powers, whose purpose was, he says, to pave the way for a declaration of submarine war and the rejection of President Wilson's offer of mediation, and also asserts that the German offensive policy was conclusive and misled the President regarding the coming submarine campaign.

A rupture of relations was inevitable as the result of President Wilson's notes the moment this ruthless war was proclaimed, but Herr Harden believes that it might have been limited to this and armed neutrality if it had not been for the overtures looking to an alliance with Mexico and Japan, upon which he lavishes all his language of ridicule and contempt. He laments that this did not lead to the fall of the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, and the Foreign Secretary, Dr. Zimmermann, which President Wilson, he thinks, might perhaps have expected when the publication took place.

Time for Plain Truths.

Coming to the lessons for the Germans, Herr Harden asserts that the impotence of the Reichstag is not due to the weakness of the German Constitution or franchise, but to the deliberate choice of members, who refuse to use their control of credits to force accountability, and who are therefore coresponsible for any guilt in the origin of the war and any misfortunes in its endings.

Continued on Page 5.

Peace With Austria Considered In Russia

By HERBERT BAILEY.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, April 30.—I am in the position to state that the question of the future of Austria is now regarded as one of purely military expediency, even by the most marked anti-Austrian elements here.

It would appear, therefore, that the time has arrived when the Entente might decide on an Austrian policy with the object of procuring a separate peace, with real guarantees for the rights of European nationalities and of the Dual Monarchy. It is recognized here now that such a peace would facilitate the defeat of Germany, and for this reason and not for love of Austria that modifications of views have taken place.

ARREST GERMANS WITH 2-LB. BOMB

Police Capture Roosevelt Hospital Employes About to Take Elevated Train.

MADE IT IN A LABORATORY

Confess They Were Going to Use It in Wall Street to Affect Stocks.

A two-pound bomb, fashioned out of a tin can and loaded with explosives, was hidden under the coat of Wolf Hirsh of Kiel, Germany, last evening when Captain Tunney and a half dozen members of his squad seized Hirsh and a companion, George Meyringer of Regenaburg, Germany. The two men were about to take a downtown Ninth Avenue elevated train at Fifty-ninth Street, near Roosevelt Hospital, where Hirsh was employed in the Harriman Research Laboratory, and where Meyringer was a kitchen helper.

The police say that Hirsh has confessed making the bomb with the assistance of his companion, but gave the unusual explanation that their purpose was to set it off "somewhere in Wall Street," that the might profit by the consequent panic through buying stocks which they had sold short.

Just before midnight, after several hours grilling, Meyringer too confessed. Then the men fell to quarreling between themselves, each declaring the other had been the leader. Meyringer said he was a telegrapher by regular occupation. Hirsh, the police said, promptly declared that part of the scheme was for Meyringer to tap brokers' wires and send them false stock market information. He declared Meyringer had lost some money in the stock market at the time of the President's peace note and that the bomb idea was hatched in consequence, in the hope of recouping those losses.

At Police Headquarters, where the two men were held, it was said late last night that evidence had been gathered that the men actually had sold short. Deputy Police Commissioner Guy Scull and Captain Tunney were inclined to minimize the incident with the contention that, though the men might have made the deadly thing in the basement of a hospital in which are some 200 patients, it was not their intention to hurt any one with it. The police professed themselves as equally positive that the action of the men had no international significance, though both were Germans.

The pair had been under surveillance for several days, following information conveyed to the Detective Bureau by an unnamed citizen. Their arrest, though it came before complete investigation had been made, was due to the conviction of Captain Tunney's men that the pair had decided the moment had come for them to use their weapon at the spot they had chosen. All efforts to get the police to disclose just what structure in Wall Street was threatened were vain.

The bomb itself was made from a stout tin can of the variety in which cocoa is often packed. Inside had been put two pounds of picric acid, acetic acid, and ether. The top was soldered on and a fuse protruded through the cover. Inspector Owen Eagan of the Bureau of Combustibles and an assistant who took it apart last night and examined the contents said it was a real bomb, capable of exploding with tremendous force.

The Harriman Laboratory proper is in a separate building adjacent to the hospital, but the latter has a small laboratory of its own in the basement, where Hirsh did much of his work. Dr. William Lyle, Director of both laboratories, said last night that all the chemicals found in the bomb could have been procured by Hirsh in either of the laboratories, though ordinarily they were not present in large quantities. He described Hirsh as a "hard working, quiet fellow, who seemed harmless, and who probably was a crank." Hirsh, he said, had been employed for about a year as a general helper, washing glassware and collecting specimens. The doctor added that the man was not well-educated, and gave no evidence of possessing any technical knowledge. A similar description of him was given at Roosevelt Hospital, where the opinion was expressed that he probably had made the bomb in the hospital's own laboratory.

Neither Dr. Lyle nor those in charge of the hospital last night knew more of Meyringer than that he had been for a brief period a helper in the hospital kitchen. Whether he knew Hirsh before he came to work for the hospital no one could say. Hirsh gave his age as 28 years, and said he lived in 118th Street, between First and Second Avenues, but had forgotten the number. Meyringer said he was 42 and lived at the hospital. Both men had been in this country several years.

Hirsh and Meyringer were dismayed when the little squad of detectives stationed about the hospital exit just before 8 o'clock last night closed in on them as they started up the elevated stairs. Tunney and his men pinioned them so quickly that Hirsh could not have flung the bomb from him had he wished to do so. At Headquarters the men were taciturn at first, meagre in their accounts of themselves, and almost silent in face of the storm of questions about the bomb. The men will be arraigned in a police court this morning.

Continued on Page 5.

SUBMARINE SINKS AMERICAN TANKER; NAVAL MEN LOST

The Vacuum of New York Torpedoed Off Irish Coast on Way to America.

NINE GUNNERS ARE MISSING

Their Lieutenant, Ship Captain, and Men of the Crew Also in the Lost Boat.

EIGHTEEN SURVIVORS LAND

Vessel Left Here on March 30 with a Cargo of Oil in Bulk for Birkenhead, England.

LONDON, April 30.—The American oil tank steamer Vacuum has been sunk. The Captain and part of the crew, and the naval Lieutenant and nine American naval gunners are missing.

The Vacuum was sunk by a German submarine on Saturday when she was on the way to the United States.

The chief mate and seventeen men, including three gunners of the American Navy, have been landed.

A boat containing the master of the ship and the rest of the crew, together with the Lieutenant and nine naval gunners, is missing.

The details of the sinking of the Vacuum are not yet available here, and neither have the names of the survivors or the missing been received by the officials.

The survivors are expected to reach here tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—State and Navy Department officials today said they had no official dispatches on the destruction of the Vacuum or the fate of the men missing. Whether the names of the naval gunners are made public will depend on what information the Navy Department receives.

10 AMERICANS IN HER CREW.

Message to New York Confirms Report of Vacuum's Sinking.

The report of the sinking of the American oil tanker Vacuum off the North Coast of Ireland on Saturday was confirmed yesterday by a cable dispatch received at the office of the Vacuum Oil Company, 61 Broadway, from Lloyd's agent at a British port. The message read:

"Vacuum torpedoed, 28th, 140 miles west of Barra. No. 1 lifeboat with Captain and others drowned. No 2, with chief officer and following saved: Simpson and Williams, engineers; Lindgren, carpenter; Lotes, quartermaster; Witjen and Glasos, oilers; Parde, stoker; Byl, Singros, and Vinesgapham, seamen; Diaz and Andrews, stewards; Hatton, wireless; William Orell, Nichola Hilson, and Lakser, naval.

"LLOYD'S AGENT."

Singros, mentioned in the cable dispatch, is Marc Singros, a Greek, and Byl is A. Byl, a native of Holland. William Orell is a Swede, who was the cook on the Vacuum. Vinesgapham is probably Pedro Villalon, a Chilean fireman, who was unable to sign his name to the ship's articles. Glasos is J. Glaston, oiler, a Chilean; Pardo is J. Pardi, oiler, a Russian, and Lotes is August Lotos of Narva, Russia. Andrews and Diaz could not be found on the list of the crew here.

The Vacuum left New York on March 30 for Birkenhead, England, with a crew of thirty-four men, of whom fifteen were American citizens. She was commanded by Captain S. S. Harris of Lempster, N. H., who sailed in place of Captain Walker McKay, who had asked for a voyage off. The Americans who signed articles here, besides Captain Harris, were:

Oscar Galles, mate, Russian, naturalized; Frank J. Yerney, second mate, Belgian, naturalized, New York; E. D. Husted, third mate, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; John Kirk, chief engineer, Scotch, naturalized, New York; John Simpson, assistant engineer, English, naturalized, 304 West Fifty-fifth Street, New York; Francis J. Davison, assistant engineer, Swedish, naturalized; R. Williams, assistant engineer, born in Wisconsin; J. Witjens, born in New York; W. H. Crane, steward, 411 Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn; Thomas Ellis, mess boy, Albany, N. Y.; L. J. Hatton, wireless operator, Niagara, Wis.; Joseph Mullen, Brooklyn; M. Diaz, Ramon Nunes, Ramon Torres, coal passers, Porto Rico.

Yerney, the second mate, who is one of the missing, was a survivor of the Algonquin, which was torpedoed off the French coast on March 4. On his return to New York three weeks later he said to his friends who met him at the pier: "I am going to the Marine Department of the Standard Oil Company this afternoon to apply for a mate's berth on one of their ships. I want to go back and try it over again."

Thomas Ellis, one of the missing men of the crew, is 27 years old and is the sole support of a widowed mother and sister, with whom he lived in Albany. On April 21 his mother received an undated letter from him stating that he expected the Vacuum to sail soon from the other side under sealed orders and by a southern route.

The Vacuum formerly was known as the Bayamon and was in the trade on the Great Lakes under the ownership of the Great Lakes Transportation Company. Her name was changed some months ago when she was purchased by the Vacuum Oil Company of California and converted into a tanker. She was a single screw steel vessel of 2,351 gross tonnage, built in 1912, carried oil in bulk, and was 247 feet long and of 43 feet beam.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 30.—Charles M. Everest, President of the Vacuum Oil Company, owner of the Vacuum, which was sunk by a submarine, today said the company would take immediate steps to replace the vessel. The company would continue to ship its products as before, he said.

Continued on Page 2, "Dr. Von" column.
See top of Page 21.

Adv.

FRANCE WANTS OUR MILITARY FORCES NOW TO BRACE ALLIES AND SHAKE GERMAN LINE; ENVOYS URGE ACTION, VIVIANI SEES WILSON

France Hails Petain as the Great Commander; The Verdun Slogan, "Now All Is Well," Re-echoed

Special Cable to The New York Times.

PARIS, April 30.—"Now all is well"—that was the remark of a certain General when, at the beginning of the German onslaught on Verdun, he was apprised by telephone that General Pétain had taken command of the Verdun army. That same remark re-echoed through France this morning when it was announced that Pétain had been appointed Chief of Staff.

Pétain is the man the nation has been waiting for, and waiting long. Now that it has him at the head of things there is greater harmony than I have ever before heard expressed in France in the opinion that he is the right man in the right place. It is said General Nivelle is thoroughly satisfied with the new conditions, while the War Minister, M. Painlevé, is unanimously praised for his disinterested action in summoning Pétain, who henceforth in the very nature of things is bound to play a leading rôle.

It is no secret that negotiations had been pending for some days before all conditions of the various parties involved were blended into a working program. Ever since Verdun Pétain has been the soldiers' idol, and his name has been on the lips of all Frenchmen whenever appointments were discussed. Throughout all time nations and armies, although often mistaken as to the elements of real generalship, have instinctively realized there was one man they wanted to command them —one man they wanted to obey.

This feeling for Pétain has surged forward from an unexpressed desire to a positive demand, although for obvious reasons it could not be publicly voiced. The French Army and nation, which under the great Emperor experienced the supreme benefits of generalship in the highest form, is still guided by the same instinct toward a man born to command. Pétain's character has been politely termed "independent." I have heard from soldiers in sectors where he has commanded that whenever the signal is given to go over the trench parapets the remark is heard all along the line from men and officers:

"Everything is ready; it's Pétain's work; all will be well."

PARIS, April 30.—General Pétain, as technical adviser to the Government, will occupy very much the same position as General Sir William Robertson in London, and will be responsible for the general conduct of operations wherever French troops are engaged. In addition to this appointment, it is understood that the Government contemplates various other measures of reorganization, based on an examination of the military situation and the lessons taught by the recent operations.

VOTES TO SEIZE ENEMY VESSELS

Resolution Authorizing President to Act Passed Unanimously by Senate.

QUESTION OF PAY TO WAIT

Some Ships Ready to Sail, Senators Hint—Offsets U-Boats' Sinking of 1,600,000 Tons.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The Senate today passed a joint resolution, favored by the Administration, authorizing the President to take title for the United States to ships owned in whole or in part by Germans found in ports under American jurisdiction and to put them into service. The resolution, which was passed unanimously after five hours of debate, makes no provision for paying for the ships. Senators said that matter would wait till after the end of the war, and perhaps be settled in accordance with the treaty of peace.

The bill as passed provides substantially what was asked for by the Government. The Senate Committee on the Judiciary reported it with an amendment in the nature of a substitute which made plain the committee's intention to deny all payment to German subjects and municipalities and to the German Government for their interest in the ships, while provision was made for the payment of American and neutral part owners by suits before the Court of Claims. The Senate struck out all such reference to payment, leaving that to later adjustment.

The joint resolution, as adopted, reads:

That the President be and he is hereby authorized to take over to the United States the possession and title of any vessel within the jurisdiction thereof, including the Canal Zone and all territories and insular possessions of the United States, except the American Virgin Islands, which at the time of coming into such jurisdiction was owned in whole or in part by any corporation, citizen, or subject of any nation with which the United States may be at war when such vessel shall be taken, or was flying the flag of or under register of such nation or any political subdivision or municipality thereof; and, through the United States Shipping Board or any department or agency of the Government, to operate, lease, charter, and equip such vessel in any service of the United States, or in any commerce, foreign or coastwise.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Navy be and he is hereby authorized and directed to appoint, subject to the approval of the President, a board of survey, whose duty it shall be to ascertain the actual value of the vessel, its equipment, appurtenances, and all property contained therein at the time of its taking, and to make a written report of their findings to the Secretary of the Navy, who shall preserve such report with the records of his department. These findings shall be considered as competent evidence in all proceedings hereinafter authorized on any claim for compensation.

Debate in Secret Session.

Most of the day's debate was in secret session, so as to avoid disclosures regarding possible sailings and routings of the ships to be taken over. But the doors were not closed before Senators of both sides had told that the Government already had gone a long way, under its general war powers, toward taking over the ships without specific Congressional sanction, and that some of the ships probably would sail before the end of the week. Their destinations and ports of departure were not mentioned.

The debate began when Senator Knox of Pennsylvania introduced a resolution authorizing the Government to take over and use the German ships without taking title to them. Before this debate concluded, the report of the Committee on the Judiciary was brought in, with its provisions transferring title to the

Continued on Page 2.

HOSPITAL UNITS GOING TO FRANCE

Columbia and Harvard Organizations Among Those to Leave at Once.

ALL READY FOR SERVICE

Corps from Philadelphia, Cleveland, Evanston, St. Louis Also to Go.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Six base hospital units recently organized by the Red Cross for army medical service have been ordered out for active duty, probably in France, and are expected to leave within three weeks, the Red Cross announced today. Secretary Baker indicated that other units will go forward rapidly. The units are being sent abroad at the request of the British commission.

Each unit consists of twenty-three doctors, two dentists, sixty-five nurses, and 150 enlisted men of the medical department, and is prepared to care for 500 wounded men. Those ordered out are: Base Hospital No. 2, oraganized at Columbia University and the Presbyterian Hospital, New York, Dr. G. E. Brewer, Director; No. 4, Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, Dr. George W. Crile; No. 5, Medical School of Harvard, Dr. Harvey Cushing; No. 10, Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, Dr. Richard H. Harte; No. 12, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., Dr. Frederick Besley, and No. 21, Washington University Hospital, St. Louis, Dr. Frederick T. Murphy.

A base hospital is prepared to take care of 500 wounded men—equipped with 500 beds, though it can be expanded to double that number. It is customary to assign one base hospital to each division of the army, the old division numbering about 20,000 men.

The American units, it is understood, will be assigned to active work immediately on arrival and will be near the actual fighting lines.

Dr. Brewer is 56 years old. He has been Professor of Clinical Surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University since 1904. He is a fellow of the American Surgeons Association, and is widely known among army medical men.

Although the army hospital units of New York contain only twenty-three men, Dr. Brewer is to be accompanied by forty surgeons, most of them from New York City.

Since the United States entered the war the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, and France have had under consideration a proposal for placing the entire French ambulance service and later on the British ambulance service under the United States Army Medical Corps.

BOSTON, April 30.—The Harvard University hospital unit, ordered to prepare for immediate servie abroad, is virtually complete. It was recruited largely from the Faculty and instructors of the Harvard Medical School, and from the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital. It had been planned to mobilize the unit on Boston Common within a few days.

Dr. Harvey Cushing, Director of the

Continued on Page 2.

VENUS PENCILS.
No work VENUS PENCILS cannot do.—Advt.

WOULD KEEP RUSSIA FIRM

Our Soldiers' Presence Abroad Sure to Balk Berlin Plots.

INTENSIVE TRAINING PLAN

Could Take Our Guardsmen, They Say, and Make Them Fit for Front in a Few Weeks.

BRITISH AGREE WITH THEM

All Hold That Immediate Display of Our Power Is Vital in Coming Critical Months.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 30.—France wants American troops on the western front and wants them at once. She really needs without delay all the military backing, physical and moral, that the United States can furnish.

These things are being impressed upon the American Government by members of the French War Mission, who are representing the situation of the Allies in a way to indicate that this nation must take a heavy share in the work of defeating Germany.

M. Viviani, Vice Premier of France, had an hour's conversation with President Wilson today, and while nothing authoritative on the subject was obtainable there is reason to think that the idea of sending an American division to the western fighting front as soon as possible came up in the conversation.

Members of the French mission believe that the American people do not fully realize just how important it is that the United States Government should make it plain to Germany that the Entente Allies can count on immediate military assistance from this country to a material degree. It is particularly essential, they hold, that the German troops should actually see the Stars and Stripes on the fighting line. The effect will be demoralizing to the German morale. It is also important, they say, that the Russian people should know that American soldiers are fighting in France for the allied cause.

But beyond all these considerations American troops, it is maintained by members of the French mission, are desired because more men are desired. Even a division of only 20,000 men will help. The sooner they reach France the sooner, they argue, will Germany be sent down to defeat.

For Training on French Soil.

The views, suggestions, and even urgent appeals, which the members of the French mission are presenting to the United States Government, are in the line of the argument advanced by Colonel Roosevelt in offering to raise a division of volunteers for service in France. The French emissaries hold that American troops should be trained on French soil so as to get the atmosphere of war, and be prepared the better for service in the trenches. They are telling officials here that men in the sixties are fighting with the French troops. These men are not conscripted, but volunteers, and the French representatives have made it clear that they are not adverse to taking volunteers beyond the ordinary maximum of military age.

The Army General Staff, with whose views Secretary Baker is thought to agree, wants to hold back American military units from the fighting lines in Europe until an army of, say, 500,000 men, is ready. It wants the American forces to go as one contingent, and not piecemeal in divisional units. This argument is met by the French with the statement that men can be trained much more quickly near the fighting areas than they can 3,000 miles away.

The Frenchmen cite instances where Russians of no military experience were sent to France and whipped into pretty fair soldiers in five weeks of intensive training. Furthermore, the French say, if this country waits a year to send an army it will not be able to transport 500,000 men across the Atlantic. The thing to do, they argue, is to get some units started now and keep a steady stream of American soldiers going to Europe.

Three Cabinet Members Like Idea.

At least three members of the Cabinet are said to be in agreement with the idea of the French representatives. These are Secretaries McAdoo, Lane, and Houston. They are not known to be committed to the Roosevelt plan to raise a division and probably are not, but they are credited with the view that some American troops should be sent to France at once as an earnest of the firm purpose of this Government and for the moral effect upon both the Allies and Germany.

The Cabinet will meet tomorrow, and it is likely that the question, presented by the French representatives will be brought forward.

The coming six months are likely to be the critical period of the war, and, according to the French view, unless America sees to it that her immediate resources are developed to the greatest possible amount, the delay in bringing her full strength to bear, which may take a year or more, may pay off the defeat of Germany for a long period.

The French Commissioners have not minced words in saying that the view taken by many Americans who are not close students of the war, that now that

America is in, the conflict is all over but the shouting, is a fallacy. But if Germany can be hit hard now, allied victory will be hastened.

The coming Summer is going to be a critical period for the Allies in almost every department, but the French feel that if the Summer can be passed with the Germans continually on the defensive, victory is certain within a comparatively short time.

A Race with the Submarine.

On the sea it will be a race with the submarine for the continuance of the Allied food and munitions supply. On land it will be not only the continuance of severe fighting between the Central Powers and the allied forces, but also a test of comparative strength in the reserve man-power, with the dubious Russian situation always hanging over the heads of the western allies as a constant threat of unknown magnitude.

If the United States and Great Britain can concentrate enough vessels to keep ahead of the Germans until Fall, the American wooden ships will then begin operations, so no further crisis would be expected from that source, although continual vigilance and constant building would have to be maintained to keep ahead of the U-boats. The American authorities, spurred to further efforts by the co-operation of the allied commissioners, are working overtime on the shipping problem. The French are now seeking to impress the same urgency on the War Department in regard to the military situation, and although the British have said little, it is known that they hold the same view in the matter.

It is realized that the United States could not send many troops at once, but the French have an ardent faith that one division of American troops at the front would do more to hearten the Allies and discourage the Germans than almost anything else America could do. They believe that by sending them a few at a time the movement could be carried out without interfering with the transportation of the vital supplies with which the Allies must be furnished.

Suggest Sending Guardsmen.

Their view is that some of the National Guard units, which had been at the Mexican border, for instance, could be dispatched to France and would be trained in five weeks in the war theatre for service at the front. The original contingent could be followed by small detachments to add to it gradually, increasing in size and frequency as American resources were developed.

According to the case presented by the French, the appearance of the American unit on the fighting line would aid the allied cause in at least four ways. It would tremendously encourage the French and British troops and the people of France, on whom the strain is unquestionably telling. It would have a discouraging effect on the German Army, which has been led to believe that America cannot help until after Germany has won a victory. Third, it would greatly sustain the determination of Russia, now in a chaotic condition politically, to fight on with the Allies till a common peace could be won. Finally, it would have an awakening effect on the United States itself, bringing home to the American people the serious nature of the responsibility they have undertaken and spurring on their efforts in munitions quickly.

With American troops once there, the United States could gradually increase its military support, aiding and sustaining the weakened French reserves. It does not matter, the French believe, whether the first detachment is fully trained or not, as it can gain a thorough training much more effectively behind the fighting lines than here, and be prepared more quickly. The training there would be in the form of making each man a specialist in some form of trench warfare, which would be highly difficult on this side of the Atlantic.

When the first British troops reached France the French Commissioners have pointed out, they were put immediately into the line, and because they were inexperienced, double the usual number of men were assigned to each mile of front, and they were flanked on each side by picked troops. As they became developed, they gradually spread out. The chief value of their presence at the start was their carrying the British flag, assuring the French troops that Great Britain was behind France and that more were coming.

It was learned today that the French think it has been a mistake for Canadians to go to the British Isles to complete their training, believing it a far wiser plan to send them to the front, where they can complete their preparation behind the lines under war conditions.

State Department officials took pains today to deny the published report that Premier Viviani, made yesterday, by Marshal Joffre regarding sending American troops to France. It was also said in behalf of the French mission that the mission itself had been responsible for the decision to revise certain remarks. The purpose, it is understood, was to avoid any possible suggestion of indelicacy in the French mission's indicating its position publicly before the final decision of the War Department on the matter had been made public. The State Department's statement read:

"There is absolutely no truth in the intimation appearing in the press that the remarks of Marshal Joffre yesterday were censored, expurgated, or altered by the Department of State or by any one save the French commission."

The business conferences among the various French, British, and American officials continued as usual today.

Viviani Calls on Gompers.

M. Viviani paid a visit during the day to Samuel Gompers at the American Federation of Labor, and expressed confidence that American wage earners, like those of France, would rally wholeheartedly to the support of democracy in its war on Prussian autocracy.

"When the war opened the working classes of France at once awakened to their duty," said M. Viviani; "from the very first hour they were ready for and impressed with the task that was before them. They saw at once that the fight was between the democracy of France and the autocracy of Germany, and whether it was in the trenches or in the workshops, the working classes were equal to the demands made upon them. They understood that the fight was not between two armies, but between two principles.

"On the one side were a set of old ideas, the feudal ideas, whereas on the other side the ideals of freedom and justice. In these ideals I have no doubt but that the American workingmen, like the American public, are interested."

In reply Mr. Gompers, as labor's representative on the Advisory Commission of the National Defense Council, assured the French leader that all of the differences between employers and employes in this country had been put aside for co-operation in the common cause against Germany.

Members of the British mission conferred today with Howard E. Coffin, of the Council of National Defense on the munitions problem, with General Bridges taking part in the discussion. There was also a private conference between the British representatives on shipping and munitions. Admiral de Chair was at the Navy Department in the morning.

Mr. Balfour took luncheon today with Charles Francis Adams, grandson of the American Minister to Great Britain during the civil war, and soon afterward received a complimentary call from the Japanese Ambassador. Admiral Benson took luncheon today at the MacVeagh mansion with Admiral de Chair.

Balfour Dines at the White House.

Mr. Balfour dined informally with President Wilson at the White House tonight and afterward they had their first intimate talk since they met a week ago.

Tonight's meeting marked a half-way point in the negotiations with the British War Commission. It came at the conclusion of eight days of investigation and statements and at the beginning of formal conferences to work out definite understandings. As a result, both President Wilson and Mr. Balfour were able to speak with detailed knowledge of the position and desires of the other and lay the ground for the major decisions to be worked out later.

Mr. Balfour remained at the White House until after 10 o'clock, and then accompanied the President to the Pan American Building to attend a reception given there by Secretary Lansing in honor of the French Commissioners.

To this reception, which was held at the Pan-American Union Building, practically all Washington officialdom, the Diplomatic Corps, and the members of Congress were invited.

Mr. Balfour today sent to the National Headquarters of the American Red Cross this message in connection with the new effort of the Red Cross to raise funds:

"It needs no word from me to testify that the American Red Cross has already won its spurs by countless deeds of mercy on the battlefields of many cities. By general and personal service it has helped the Allies in manifold ways during the last thirty months. In the name of all the wounded in the ranks of the Allies I know I may thank this organization for untold benefits received, and I feel sure that under the lately developed circumstances of happiest augury its labor of love and pity will only increase and multiply until the war is ended."

Want Us Present Amid Big Events.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—There is reason to believe that the arguments of the French Commissioners for the dispatch of American troops abroad soon have been presented directly to American officers during the conferences here.

These talks have been confidential, but from the general trend of the more public utterances of all members of the French commission it is gathered that an undercurrent of feeling is thrilling France with the belief that May, June, and July will see great events on the battle front, and that this feeling prompts much of the French desire that American troops by their presence swell the wave of French enthusiasm during those critical months.

In reaching a decision on this question President Wilson will probably turn first to his military advisers, the General Staff. He must determine which troops are to go, if any, and it seems likely that the staff will not approve the dispatch of any but the seasoned forces of the regular army.

One factor in the decision is found to be the question of the effect on the army building plans. There are possibly 40,000 fully trained regular soldiers of the mobile army, the remainder being men who have enlisted within the last few months.

An American Army division of infantry at war strength would take 22,000 men from that total. It has been estimated that thirteen divisions of the new conscript army could be trained by one division of regulars, and that the whole scheme of developing an army of 2,000,000 trained men within two years would have to be curtailed if any regulars were sent abroad.

The General Staff's aim in preparing its plan was to produce as quickly as possible an army which, backed by the system which produced it, could meet Germany alone if necessary. There is nothing to indicate that American officers expect an early end of the war, and the staff program seems to provide against the possibility that the full resources of this country might be needed before the conflict was over.

Members of the French mission have disposed of the suggestion that Americans sent to France might be fed into French army units, avoiding a duplication of training machinery. Experience has shown, they say, that national unity must be preserved in the army as elsewhere, because the moral effect upon the enemy of facing integral fighting units of various powerful nations has been very great.

CUBAN COMMISSION ARRIVES.

Panama Representatives Also in Washington for Conferences.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Cuba's military commission arrived here today to discuss co-ordination of Cuban forces and resources with those of the United States in the war against Germany. The four members were met by representatives of the War and Navy and State Departments.

Because there is in the Cuban commission none of the diplomatic element that characterizes the French and British missions, its members will not be the guests of the nation, although all courtesies due military representatives of an allied country will be extended.

The members of the commission are General José Martiny Zayas Bazan, Chief of Staff of the Cuban Army and Chairman of the commission; Captain Alberto de Carricarte y Velasquez, Captain Ernesto Tavio y Espino, and Ensign José Vandergutch. The Americans who met them are Herbert Stabler, chief of the Latin-American section of the State Department; Captain Charles G. Harvey of the army, and Commander Chester Welles of the navy. It is expected the members of the commission will be presented to the Secretary of State and at an early date they will be received by the Secretary of War and the chief of staff.

Panama's mission appeared today at the State Department. At the head of the mission is Minister Porras. The other members are Eusebio Morales, former Minister to the United States, and Julio Arjona. Arrangements are being made for their presentation to Secretary Lansing later in the week.

The status of the Panama Commission is similar to that of the Cuban, although technically somewhat different, because Panama has not formally declared war against Germany. An offer, however, of the use by the American Navy of all ports and territorial waters in the guarding of the Panama Canal is regarded as practically placing Panama in the list of the allied nations.

Colonel Aurello Hevia, Minister of Government of Cuba, arrived in New York yesterday from Washington. Under his department are the republic war, navy, postal communications, telegraph, telephone, and police functions.

"The Cuban Government will co-operate with the Government of the United States in the war on Germany in any way necessary," Colonel Hevia said. "Cuba feels very grateful to the United States for all that has been done in upholding the constituted Government of President Monocal during the uprising, which has now reached its termination.

"President Menocal has taken steps to mobilize and conserve military, naval, and economic resources so that Cuba, as a loyal ally of the United States, may meet the issues created in the present world war shoulder to shoulder with her friend and ally.

"Cuba seeks at all times to be, in the words of our President, not a 'lukewarm ally,' but an active, strong, and potential force, not only for Pan-American solidarity, but for the defense of liberty throughout the world. This is a great opportunity which has presented itself to our country to demonstrate to the great American people our sentiments of solidarity and present friendship."

QUICK HELP FROM COLONEL.

Dutch Paper Forecasts It if Roosevelt Plan Goes Through.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, April 30.—Commenting on the news that the United States was about to adopt compulsory service, the Nieuwe Courant says that it is largely due to England's example that the bill has been passed so quickly. It adds:

"If the Senate also agrees to let Colonel Roosevelt bring four divisions of infantry to France we can be sure that the warm-blooded Teddy will not let the grass grow under his feet, and that the Entente will receive help on the west front more speedily than if obliged to wait until the details of compulsory service are completed."

ALL BULGAR ATTACKS VAIN.

British, in Heavy Fighting, Hold Ground Gained in Macedonia.

LONDON, April 30.—Severe fighting continues on the Macedonian front, where the British took the offensive last week. The War Office today announced that an effort to expel the British from positions captured had been defeated. The statement follows:

Telegraphing on Sunday night, the Commander in Chief at Saloniki reports that on our Doiran-Vardar front the enemy maintained a heavy bombardment against the positions gained by us and on the night of Saturday made an attack in strength. The attack was beaten off, the enemy losing heavily.

On our Struma front we raided enemy trenches near Keunri, killing a few occupants. The remainder fled.

BERLIN, April 30, via London.)—Considerable artillery activity on the Macedonian front between Presba Lake and the Cerna is reported in today's Army Headquarters statement. The text of the report reads:

Between Presba Lake and the Cerna there has been lively artillery activity.

Two British airmen were shot down by one of our battle squadrons during their return from a successful air attack against camps and railway lines in the bend of the Cerna.

VIVIANI PARTY GOES WEST ON THURSDAY

Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Springfield, Ill., and Philadelphia on Route.

THEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON

Movement of Government's Special Train a Secret, but Entertainments Public.

WASHINGTON, April 30. — France's War Mission will leave Washington Thursday on a tour of Eastern and Middle Western States, which has been arranged to give its members an opportunity to see as much of the country as possible within a limited time. The distinguished Frenchmen will go directly to Chicago from Washington, and later will visit Kansas City, St. Louis, Springfield, Ill.; Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. The tour probably will last a week or ten days.

Members of the mission, including René Viviani, its head; Marshal Joffre, the hero of the Marne; Admiral Chocheprat, one of the foremost officers in the French Navy, and Marquis de Chambrun, descendant of General Lafayette, will travel on a special train as the guests of the United States Government. The party will include among others the members of Marshal Joffre's staff, headed by Colonel Jean Fabry, who says he is half American because he has an American wooden leg, replacing a limb shot away in action.

The itinerary was determined upon after hundreds of invitations had been received by the mission from all parts of the United States. Some came from cities on the Pacific Coast, and they as well as many others had to be declined because the early presence in France of the leading members is imperative, and only a short time can be spared.

During the tour conferences between representatives of the United States and members of the mission will be temporarily suspended, the work to be resumed when the mission returns to the capital from Boston.

The departure of the mission from Washington will mark the end of its stay as guests of the Government in the capital. When the members return they will have the status of High Commissioners of France here for formal negotiations.

State Department Arranges Trip.

The itinerary was arranged by the State Department, in conference with leading members of the mission, and an official announcement of the details of the tour issued tonight by the department says that "the program now has been definitely and finally decided upon and cannot be changed. It was necessary to arrange the schedule so that invitations could be accepted which were the most practicable."

Elaborate precautions to insure the safety of the party while traveling have been taken.

"Because of the responsibility that will attach to the Government in caring for the persons of the members of the commission," the State Department announcement says, "it is necessary that the times of their arrival and departure at different places and the routes by which they are to travel between known points be not now published.

"The governors and citizens of the various cities which are to be visited are requested to refrain from indulging in speculation on these matters. The people officially responsible for their entertainment in the various cities to be visited will be officially notified, so that their arrangements can be made. But the information will not be for publication. The routes of their progress through the streets of the various cities and the program of their entertainment can be made public."

Members of the French mission from the time of their departure from France have looked forward almost as much to their forthcoming tour as to their visit to the nation's capital. Several of the military members had hoped to visit Valley Forge, the scene of the Winter encampment of the Revolutionary Army, but for various reasons the tour will not include that historic place.

The trip to Springfield, Ill., will be for the especial purpose of visiting the tomb of Abraham Lincoln, admired and revered by every member of the mission. Some simple ceremony of homage and tribute is very likely to be arranged.

Elaborate plans for the entertainment of the mission are being made in each of the cities it is to visit.

Invites Missions to Albany.

ALBANY, April 30.—In a message to the Legislature tonight Governor Whitman announced that he had invited the British and French Commissioners to visit Albany as the guests of the State.

"In the event of their acceptance of the invitation," the message said, "I will at once communicate with your honorable bodies to the end that the Legislature may adopt such measures as you may see proper for the reception and entertainment of the nation's honored guests."

GO TO INVITE COMMISSIONS.

Mitchel and Party to See Them in Washington Today.

Mayor Mitchel and several members of the Mayor's Committee on the reception of the British and French war commissions went to Washington last night to meet the members of the commissions and extend to them an invitation to visit New York. The party is to meet the British Commissioners at 10:30 o'clock this morning and the French at 11 o'clock. It was said last night that both commissions were not expected in New York at the same time, and that the British would come here first. Just when each party will arrive may not be known until next week.

The Mayor, on behalf of the committee, will present the formal invitation of the citizens of New York to visit here and the details of the time of their coming and how they will be housed while here will be left to the members of the commissions and to the State Department. Mr. Mitchel said no final arrangements had been made regarding the entertainment plans, but that they would be worked out as soon as he was informed when the visitors would arrive here.

Greatest interest is being manifested in the coming of the French Commission, particularly Marshal Joffre. The reception committee is being deluged with offers of receptions and honors to be extended to the members of both commissions. The Lotos Club, represented by President Frank R. Lawrence, Vice President Chester S. Lord, and Secretary Charles W. Price, called on the committee yesterday and asked that a date be set when the club could entertain the visitors at a dinner. The club's invitation has been sent to Washington. The Chamber of Commerce also has asked for an opportunity to give a luncheon.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University has asked that the university be honored by giving degrees, while Raymond V. Ingersoll, Park Commissioner of Brooklyn, wants the French Commission present at the unveiling of the statue to Lafayette at the entrance to Prospect Park. The unveiling was not to take place until June, but the Park Commissioner is willing to set the date ahead. The statue is by Daniel Chester French. The committee has learned that Marshal Joffre has expressed a desire to visit West Point and probably that will be arranged.

A suggestion was entertained that a gala performance be given at the Metropolitan Opera House for both commissions, but it was learned that the heads of the commission had asked that nothing of a gala nature be arranged. Marshal Joffre, M. Viviani, and Mr. Balfour let it be known that they wanted New York City's reception to them to be as simple and unostentatious as possible.

The committee, however, will arrange to have the city in gala attire when the guests arrive. There will be processions, illuminations, and flag decorations, and some plan probably will be worked out whereby as many people as possible will be allowed to see Marshal Joffre without giving him annoyance.

Members of the committee who accompanied the Mayor to Washington were George T. Wilson, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Mayor's Committee; Controller Prendergast, Collector Malone, George W. Wickersham, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, E. H. Outerbridge, William Fellowes Morgan, Henry Morgenthau, Willard Straight, Henry S. Thompson, Lamar Hardy, George W. Burleigh, Frederick H. Pratt, Robert Adamson, Henry N. Hall, and Theodore Rousseau, secretary to the Mayor. The party will be joined in Washington by ex-Ambassador Henry White. The members expect to start back for New York at noon today.

One question the committee will take up with the members of the commissions will be the arrangements for their accommodation while in New York. If they prefer to stop at hotels, such accommodation will be immediately arranged. Several prominent citizens have placed their city homes at the disposal of the visitors. One of these is Henry C. Frick, who informed the committee that his home at Fifth Avenue and Seventieth Street was at the disposal of as many members of the commissions as desired to use it. If the commissions come separately each can be accommodated at Mr. Frick's residence. Charles M. Schwab and Clarence Mackay also have offered their homes.

HINT OF COURT ACTION ON MAYOR OF CHICAGO

Federal Officials Study His Words as Giving Aid to Enemy—City Law Officer Resigns.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 30.—Major John V. Clinnin of the First Illinois Infantry has resigned his position as Assistant Corporation Counsel of Chicago because of the attitude which Mayor Thompson has taken on the question of inviting the allied Commissioners here.

In a sharp letter mailed to the Mayor Major Clinnin denounced Thompson's "lack of patriotism" and said that he could no longer serve under a Mayor who had taken such an attitude.

A report of alleged "disloyal" utterances of Mayor Thompson has been forwarded to Washington, it was admitted today at headquarters of the local bureau of investigation of the Department of Justice, of which Hinton G. Clabaugh is superintendent. The report was said to include newspaper accounts of the Mayor's statements relative to inviting the British and French commissions to Chicago, and also the views of the committee of three which called the attention of District Attorney Clyne Saturday to the attitude of the Mayor.

The remarks of Mayor Thompson regarding General Joffre, conscription and the general war situation may come under the head of furnishing "aid and comfort to the enemy." If it is found that Thompson's words receive any circulation in Germany or if any acts of alien residents of this country, inimical to the nation's welfare, could be traced to the Mayor's remarks, charges might be brought, it was said in official circles.

Circulation of a petition demanding that Mayor Thompson resign without loss of time is urged by Jacob M. Dickinson, Secretary of War under President Taft. Mr. Dickinson holds that the Mayor's speech is calculated to do much harm to the interests of this country and create a false impression among the nation's enemies.

"The remarks of the Mayor have undoubtedly had wide circulation," said Mr. Dickinson today. "I feel that the remarks have been cabled to Germany and that the attitude of the Mayor of the second largest city in the United States with reference to the allies of this country in our war on Germany has been placed before the leaders and the armies of Germany. I believe that these remarks will produce the impression among our country's enemies that there is a strong backfire in this country from the Germans against the Administration."

POLES OF WARSAW STIRRED BY WILSON

Whole Population Wild With Delight at President's References to Poland's Freedom.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—A report received by the State Department regarding the effect in Warsaw, Poland, of President Wilson's references to the freedom of Poland in his address on January 19 to the Senate, asserts that it led to such enthusiastic demonstrations by the Polish people that the German authorities in Poland were distinctly annoyed.

When the text of the President's address became public the students of the University and Technical High School at Warsaw held a meeting at which they passed a resolution of gratitude and admiration of the President's work. The students then marched in a body of several thousands strong to the American Consulate cheering for the United States and the President. Similar demonstrations were made by the United Sporting Clubs of Warsaw.

Delegations from all the political, social, commercial, scientific, and educational organizations and institutions of Warsaw called at the Consulate and presented addresses of thanks to the President, with the request that they be presented to Washington. Thousands of people representing all classes of Polish society, also called to express their gratification.

A special committee undertook to prepare a monster address, with one million signatures, to the President for his words. The German authorities, however, put a stop to this move, and ordered the removal of all notices and lists concerning this address, even before relations with Germany were severed.

The German authorities were distinctly annoyed over the demonstrations, as the Poles had displayed much less enthusiasm on Nov. 5, 1916, when Germany officially proclaimed the independence of Poland.

GERMANY DEFENDS SINKINGS

Attempts to Justify Attacks on British Hospital Ships.

LONDON, April 30.—A German semi-official statement has reached London, which attempts to justify Germany's general attitude toward British hospital ships, and the Lanfranc in particular, by referring to the seizure of the German hospital ship Ophelia in October, 1914, by the British on "an empty pretext," and by the fact that the Lanfranc bore hospital markings despite the British Government having previously notified the German Government of the withdrawal of the Lanfranc and five other vessels from the list of hospital ships.

"More convincing proof of British unscrupulousness in misusing the marks of hospital ships could hardly be given," says the statement, which then refers to the British procedure of carrying German wounded on these so-called hospital ships in the dangerous barred zone as the "crowning criminal English action."

A British official statement in reply to the foregoing says the Ophelia was condemned by a British prize court after its German claimant had received every opportunity to present his case fully and fairly, and that the prize court's decision was upheld on appeal by the Privy Council.

With regard to the Lanfranc, the statement says there has not been sufficient time to repaint all vessels withdrawn from the list, but that this fact should have made no difference, because the Germans already had declared their intention to disregard such markings, and in any case the vessel was employed solely for hospital ship purposes.

The statement repeats the former absolute denial of the misuse of hospital ships by Great Britain.

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FREDERIC H. WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
217 Pulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

ROOSEVELT HAILS JOFFRE'S ADVICE

Insists Training of Our Troops Must Be Done Near the Firing Line in France.

DELAY MAY BE SERIOUS

Ready to Take Several Divisions Abroad If Given Authority Under the Harding Amendment.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt hailed yesterday General Joffre's statement to the American people as vindication of his own voluntary division plan and asserted that the wishes of the French people, as expressed by General Joffre, that American troops should be fighting at the front at the earliest possible moment, best could be realized by permitting him to take volunteers to the trenches in France.

He insisted that an American army raised under the present plan of intensive training in this country would be a failure; that intensive training of small units must be carried out near the firing line.

S. Stanwood Menken, who returned with Colonel Roosevelt from a day spent in Chicago in the interest of preparedness, declared that the results of the trip already were perceptible in recruiting figures from the Middle West. Besides issuing two statements in the interest of his division plan, Colonel Roosevelt found time for an extended conference with Count Tolstoy, at the close of which he said he understood things were progressing satisfactorily in Russia.

In his first statement Colonel Roosevelt said:

"I most earnestly hope that the request of General Joffre to the American people that we, at the earliest possible moment, send American troops to the front will be granted, and the first step in this direction is to have the lower house of Congress adopt the Harding amendment or its equivalent in the conference between the Senate and the House.

Anticipating Joffre Interview.

"Some well-meaning people have been misled into opposing that amendment by false statements to the effect that it was being used to antagonize the Selective Draft bill. The Selective Draft bill has now passed both houses, and it is no longer possible sincerely to give this as a reason for opposing the Harding amendment or some proposal embodying its substance, such as that contained in the letters formally submitted by me to Congressman Dent and Senator Chamberlain. This amendment has been wisely and patriotically adopted in the Senate, and those who voted for it were anticipating out of their own wisdom the urgent request made by General Joffre in his interview.

"Remember that the amendment proposes the use of men who would be exempt under the selective draft proposition made by the War Department—that is the men would be over 25 years old.

"The adoption of the amendment in substance would mean a pure addition to our forces. It would not diminish by a man the men taken by the draft. On the contrary, it will enable us to use the men who are most eager to render service, who are eminently fit to render service, many of them having had already military training and experience, but who, unless this amendment, or its equivalent, is passed, will be debarred from rendering such service. If I am permitted I will help raise one or two, or three, or four divisions composed of regiments substantially like the regiment I commanded in the Spanish war. That regiment was raised, armed, equipped, drilled, mounted, dismounted, kept two weeks on transports, and put through two victorious, aggressive fights in which it lost over a third of its officers and over one-fifth of its men—all within sixty days from the time I got my commission.

Training Near Firing Line.

"The division or divisions could be sent abroad almost as soon as raised, to get their intensive training back of the trenches in France, and to be put into the fighting just as soon as the allied Generals felt we would be of use. We would thus at the earliest moment put a body of troops under the American flag at the front. We would keep this body filled, and as rapidly as possible put other units beside it in the fighting lines, so that our strength would increase month by month, and our men would be trained in the only place where they can be efficiently trained, that is, as near the front as possible.

"It would be impossible to overestimate the moral effect upon us and upon our allies and upon our enemy by such action. It will be an evil thing for this nation and for humanity if we fail to do this and if we disregard the appeal of General Joffre.

"The first step is for the two houses of Congress to adopt in substance the Harding amendment. As for myself, all I wish to do is to help raise the division or divisions and to be allowed to go with the troops in command of one of the brigades, loyally to serve whomever the President appoints over me and to do all that in me lies to make good the President's message of April 2."

In a supplementary statement Colonel Roosevelt said:

"I am hopeful that our people will understand the absolute truth of what General Joffre said, to the effect, first, that it is neither feasible nor desirable to withdraw the Americans now fighting in the French and British armies and form them into a purely American corps; next, that an American army should be sent over at once without a week's unnecessary delay, and, third, that it would be impossible to train our troops effectively anywhere else than in the theatre of war.

Delay Likely to Cause Failure.

"Of course we can take certain specialists from among the Americans now fighting in the French and British armies and use them for training purposes, but to withdraw all the Americans would be to do damage to instead of giving aid to the allied armies. To keep all our men here being trained by the regular army and the National Guard and the Plattsburg officers for a year, and then try to send them over as one army would mean in the first place a discreditable failure to do our duty this year, and furthermore that the army when sent would be inefficient.

"I have been told again and again by high military officers in the British and French armies that a man who has been wounded and invalided home and returns to the firing line after eight or ten months' absence, has to learn his business over again, so rapidly do conditions change.

"I hold that the members of both houses of Congress will remember that the people at large will remember, that if we mean business we will back General Joffre's idea, and the first step is for Congress to act as Senator Harding and Congressman Gardner and the men who voted for the Harding amendment in the Senate, and the men who voted for a similar amendment in the House have acted. Let the Conference Committee adopt in substance the Harding amendment so as to raise some divisions of volunteers immediately, men who are over the age of 25. Those who favor such an amendment are favoring immediate and effective action as outlined by General Joffre; those who oppose it will be repudiating the advice of General Joffre—will be voting against speedy and effective action by the United States, and will be endeavoring to the extent of their action to make this a paper war, a war in which we make speeches and let other men do the fighting."

Colonel Roosevelt and Count Tolstoy went carefully over the Russian situation. The Colonel said they both were democratic radicals, and added that all of Count Tolstoy's advices were that things were going favorably in Russia at this time. He expressed the opinion, in which Count Tolstoy agreed, that it was best for the democrats of the new Russia to adopt a conservative attitude; that both men felt such an attitude was for the present and future welfare of Russia.

FRANCE AWAITS OUR TROOPS.

Surprise for the Germans When They Arrive, M. Liebert Tells Diners

The "barbarians" have a great surprise in store for them within the near future, possibly within six months—their second great surprise of the great war, os M. Gaston Liebert, the French Consul General in New York predicted last night at the annual meeting of the Society of American Wars at the Manhattan Club.

"Our enemies have a quality which we must all concede to them," he said. "It is calumniseus, combined with stupidity. At the outset of the war these barbarians spoke of England's contemptible little army. They have now been very much surprised to find this army grown to three or four million men, and to find it pushing their own forces back. They have a second great surprise in store. They think now of your army as a 'contemptible little army,' and soon, within six months, perhaps, they are to find that a great American Army has sprung up and is fighting side by side with the French and the English, and ant Rufus G. Shirley as Commander of the New York Commandery, Colonel John J. Byrne as Senior Vice Commander, and Theodore Roosevelt Pell as Junior Vice Commander.

Texas Legislature Invites Roosevelt.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, April 30.—A resolution in the House of Representatives today inviting Colonel Theodore Roosevelt to address the Legislature was unanimously adopted and the invitation was wired to Colonel Roosevelt tonight.

FIGHTING ON ITALIAN FRONT.

Sharp Local Clashes and Artillery Activity Reported by Rome.

ROME, April 30.—Folowing is the statement issued by the War Office today:

In the Camonica Valley an enemy detachment last night entered one of our advanced positions at Tonale Pass. Notwithstanding a violent barrage fire on the part of the enemy, our reinforcements at once completely reoccupied the position.

The artillery activity was continued yesterday in a desultory way. It was somewhat more lively, however, in the Travignolo Valley at the head of the Costeana stream, and in the Gorizia area. Reconnoissance patrols were active along the front. The American officer saw in charge of the German ships seized in Hoboken, and former Assistant District Attorney Roger B. Wood, also spoke. A resolution denouncing Germany and pledging support to President Wilson, who is a member of the society, was passed unanimously.

These officers were elected: Lieuten-

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Moderate salaries will be paid while learning the business, and if found suitable permanent positions will be provided at increasing salaries and growing responsibilities.

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New York's Most Delightful Midday Attraction
To enjoy luncheon and dancing at Churchill's amid conditions of distinctive charm is regarded as an attraction not to be experienced elsewhere in its delightful pleasure.
Special 75c Luncheon With Dancing
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Unsurpassed Mineral Water

SCANDINAVIA TO HAVE IMPORT OFFICES HERE

Three Kingdoms Will Send Representatives—Lagercrantz to Act for Sweden.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, April 30.—The Secretary of the Danish Industrial Council assures THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that Danish industrial and commercial organizations are attending to Danish import conditions. An office will be established in America on the same basis as that which Denmark has long maintained in London. The officials, who will be prominent commercial experts, have not yet been definitely appointed.

Norway and Sweden will also establish such importation offices in Washington. Of course these various offices will be in mutual touch concerning joint Scandinavian interests, but for the most part their work will be done indefinitely.

The Swedish Washington office will be in charge of Hernann Lagercrantz, former Minister to the United States.

REFUSED $25,000,000.

North German Lloyd Director Angry Over Award for Seizures.

LONDON, April 30.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from The Hague says that a Bremen message reports that Herr Achelis, President of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, has resigned as the result of a disagreement with the Board of Directors on the question of Government compensation for ships of the company confiscated in American harbors.

"It appears that the Government offered all the German companies £15,000,000," says the dispatch, "of which one-third was allotted to the North German Lloyd. Herr Achelis wanted two-thirds of the amount.

"It is now believed that the North German Lloyd will join the Hamburg-American Line under the joint directorate of Albert Ballin, of that company, and Philip Heineken, Director of the North German Lloyd, with a view to an amalgamation with other German and Austrian lines in a general trust. Herr Achelis has always opposed this plan, which is said to have originated with Emperor William."

MANY BAR NAVY STICKERS.

Owners of Handsome Cars Less Patriotic Than the Jitney Drivers.

Many owners of handsome and costly motor cars are refusing to "mar" the appearance of their machines by sticking on the windshields "Join the Navy" posters which are being distributed by the Navy League as part of its contribution to the current Navy Week observance. Of the 25,000 notices which the league is ready to supply about 2,000 were put in circulation yesterday, but Richmond J. Reese, Chairman of the committee in charge of the work, said it was chiefly the owners of jitneys and commercial cars who were coming forward to display them.

"Much to my surprise," Mr. Reese wrote to THE TIMES last night, "I have found that, while the owners of business cars, taxis, and the cheaper private cars are only too glad to have these notices displayed, the owners of the more expensive private cars in many instances said that the notices were unsightly and were not willing to help their country to the extent of showing that they were back of the Government at this critical time. I feel that only publicity will shame these people into doing their duty."

Co-operating with the Navy League Committee in its work are about 500 prominent New Yorkers.

'ANTIS' DISPLAY PATRIOTISM

Hear Suffragists Criticised as Disloyal at Cooper Union.

The New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage held a patriotic anti-suffrage rally in Cooper Union last night at which several of the speakers found their arguments against granting women the ballot in the recent actions of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Jane Addams, Oswald G Villard, and others who by pacifist propaganda, opposition to universal service or otherwise were accused of having hurt the cause of national defense. A few in the not very large audience cried "yes" when a speaker asked whether the vote should be given to women, but most of those in the hall, as well as those on the platform, showed themselves in sympathy with the opposition to woman suffrage. The platform was decorated with American flags, and one wall was a banner reading: "Anti-suffrage and Universal Service."

Among the speakers were George W. Wickersham, Miss Marjorie Dorman, Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, Henry A. Wise Wood, and Rabbi Joseph Silverman. The First Field Artillery Band played and the "daughter of the regiment," Miss Lavoie, khaki-clad, sounded bugle calls.

CENSORSHIP BILL FOUGHT IN HOUSE

Modified Clause of Espionage Measure Still Too General, Members Hold.

FEAR CLAMP ON CRITICISM

Press Entitled to Explicit Definition of Prohibited Acts, Mann Declares.

MADDEN FOR PUBLICITY

"People Are to Furnish Men and Money and Ought to Have Information," He Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The House began consideration today of the Espionage bill. There was immediate objection to the censorship section, which is construed by many members as interfering with the right of free speech and a free press. Although the House bill is more liberal in this respect than the Senate measure, Chairman Webb of the Judiciary Committee was subjected to many questions by members who feared the section might be misinterpreted because of its seeming ambiguity. Representative Mann, the minority leader; Representatives Madden and McCormick of Illinois, and Walsh of Massachusetts were among the members insisting that the proposed law should clearly define the right of criticism during the period of the war.

Section 4 of the House bill provides that during war or threatened war the President by proclamation may prohibit "the publishing or communicating of or the attempting to publish or communicate any information relating to the national defense which, in his judgment, is of such character that it is or might be useful to the enemy; provided, that nothing in this section shall be construed to limit or restrict any comment, discussion or criticism of the acts or policies of the Government or its representatives, or the publication of the same."

"The bill says the President 'in his judgment' may prohibit this," said Mr. McCormick, "but this means that some Minister of the President will make the decision. The President hasn't time for all those details."

Looks Far Into the Future.

"The newspapers are good now," replied Mr. Volstead of Minnesota, ranking Republican of the Judiciary Committee, "but some newspapers may begin the publication of improper matter if the war continues for a year or more. We should protect the good newspapers by making others respect these things. Suppose the war drags along, there is bound to be some dissatisfaction, and improper comment must be held down."

Mr. Walsh, another Republican member of the committee, expressed the opinion that the newspapers were patriotic enough to maintain a voluntary censorship, as they are now doing.

"The newspapers do not want to be disturbed in their liberty of speech," said Chairman Webb, "but I hope we will remember that this is a time of war, and while men are giving their lives and money, the newspapers should at least be willing to give up their right, if it is a right, to publish those things which the President may regard as hurtful to the country and useful to the enemy."

"Did you write this bill on the theory that the Constitution is operative during the war?" asked Mr. Fess of Ohio. Mr. Webb replied affirmatively, and said he did not think the censorship section was unfair to the press or that it would be unreasonably administered.

"The bill says 'in his judgment,'" said the minority leader, Mr. Mann. "This language does not seem to be explicit. Is it the purpose that the President shall specify the information that is not to be published? That cannot be done, of course."

"The President can do it much better than we can by legislation," said Mr. Webb.

"The President would not specify information that could not be published, because that itself would be publication of it," said Mr. Mann.

Possible To Be Explicit.

"He can specify the character of the information—such as the movement of troops and vessels, and things of that sort," replied Mr. Webb. Mr. Mann insisted that anything that could be embraced in a proclamation could be put into the law. If the Departments of War and Justice were able to frame a proclamation for the President, he asked, why could they not frame a law that specified what may and may not be published, so there would be no uncertainty? Mr. Webb argued that a new situation might arise which a statutory provision would not meet.

Mr. Madden said: "The American people are going to furnish men and money to fight this war, and they ought to have information concerning the conduct of the war. This bill is one of the most important ever to come before the American Congress, because it affects the liberties of the people as never before."

Under a rigid interpretation of the law, Mr. Madden said, it might prove impossible for a newspaper or any other agency to disseminate information concerning unsatisfactory conditions in the army, such as the lack of proper food, clothing, and equipment.

Mr. Huddleston of Alabama asked if "representatives" of the Government meant army officers, and if criticisms of such officers would be permissible. Mr. Webb said he thought they were "representatives," but Mr. Huddleston doubted this, saying they were rather the agents of the Government.

The bill will be debated further tomorrow

WHITMAN PREPARES FOR THE ARMY DRAFT

Mayors and Sheriffs Throughout the State Directed to Arrange for the Coming Enrollment.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 30.—Governor Whitman is planning to carry through in twelve hours the census of all men in this State of conscription age the moment word reaches the Capitol that President Wilson has approved the Army bill and signed his proclamation.

Governor Whitman announced tonight that acting under his instructions, the military authorities of the State and city and county officials had been busy for a week preparing a list for the use of the Federal Government of all men of the prescribed ages.

"We want President Wilson to understand that New York State is wholeheartedly behind him and the Federal Government," said Governor Whitman tonight. "Therefore, to assure success of the conscription enrollment, I will issue an order postponing for the time being the taking of a military census in our State.

"But I want to assure those who have been planning the State census work, and the home defense organizations in all the counties of the State, that we will go ahead with our military census as soon as the Government has the facts it needs concerning men of conscription age. I trust the defense organizations will rally to the aid of county and city officials for this conscription census just as they did for the State work, and I am confident that putting off the military census for a few days will not lessen the enthusiasm of these defense units or of those who had volunteered for the work."

The State authorities intend to take the enrollment with all possible speed. An announcement issued late tonight from the Governor's office said:

"It is predicted that on the night of the day set for the registration of conscripts, Washington will know how many men of the stated ages there are in New York State, how many of them have dependents, what their occupations are, and other information of value to the military authorities in working out the selective draft."

Governor Whitman received authorization from the War Department tonight to go ahead with the organization of county boards of registration. Mayors and Sheriffs throughout the State have been directed to prepare for conducting the enrollment of conscripts by voting districts, and if possible to use the regular polling places for the purpose. Registration boards will be composed in counties of the Sheriff, County Clerk, and County Physician. In cities with more than 30,000 inhabitants the enrollment will be conducted by a city board of control, of which the Mayor will be Chairman and the members the City Clerk and the head or a member of the local Health Board.

WOOD SAYS FAREWELL AT GOVERNORS ISLAND

Charleston Preparing a Patriotic Demonstration in the General's Honor.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, for the last three years commander of the Eastern Department of the Army, with headquarters at Governors Island, relinquished that command yesterday afternoon. Pending the arrival, in a few days, of Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, the new commander of the department, Colonel George T. Bartlett, the department Chief of Staff, is in charge. General Bell is in Washington. As soon as he finishes there he will come to New York and take the active command.

General Wood bade the officers of Governors Island farewell at 5 o'clock. Every officer on the island was in the line which assembled in the old headquarters building to shake his hand and wish him success as the first commander of the newly created Department of the Southeast, with headquarters at Charleston, S. C.

At night General Wood was the guest of several of his old Harvard friends. Among his hosts were Colonel Roosevelt, Joseph H. Choate, Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, and Robert Bacon. Major Halstead Dorey of General Wood's staff, who is going to Charleston with him, was also a guest at the dinner, which was private.

Later the General went to Boston to close up some of his department work in that city. Friday he will return to New York, and after a few hours here will start for Charleston.

Charlestonians are preparing a great reception for General Wood. There will be a big patriotic parade the day of his arrival and at night he will be the dinner guest of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce.

WILL KEEP SAILORS WARM.

Navy League Is Turning Thousands of Pounds of Wool Into Garments.

Mrs. William H. Hamilton of the Managerial Committee of the New York Branch of the Navy League of the United States told several hundred members of the Young Women's Christian Association at the Central headquarters in Fifteenth Street last night what the women of America were doing to provide they boys in the navy with warm clothing and other necessities. Mrs. Hamilton said that within the last month several thousand pounds of wool had been sold to hundreds of women in the metropolitan district to be made up into sleeveless jackets, mufflers, and wristlets. These are the three articles that comprise a navy set, and the cost of the wool to knit them is $3.

A large box of over seventy-five complete sets was shipped last week to Rear Admiral Samuel McGowan at Washington, who has charge of these supplies. One of the largest orders received was for wool for sixty sets from Julia Marlowe.

The Militia of Mercy of the United States Navy League has called a large meeting at 4 West Forty-ninth Street today to arouse women to help in knitting articles for the comfort of the navy. By writing to the Comforts Committee at that address any one may obtain official directions for the work and yarns and needles at wholesale prices.

ASK $2,699,485,000 FOR ARMY AND NAVY

Appropriations Committee Reports Its First Great War Budget to the House.

$4,320,000 FOR THE CANAL

Provision Made for New Ordnance—Army Aviator and Signal Service to Get $47,267,000.

1,436 More Army Recruits On Saturday and Sunday

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Pennsylvania again leads in the army recruiting. Figures made public today for April 28 and 29 show 176 Pennsylvanians were accepted, as against 174 in Illinois and 118 in Michigan. The total for the two days from all States was 1,436, making 37,702 men added to the army since April 1.

Nevada, the first State to complete its quota, added six more to its surplus, the total now being 195 men accepted on a quota of 162.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The Appropriations Committee reported to the House today the first great war budget—a bill making available $2,699,485,281.18 for the estimated cost of the first year of the war with the German Government. Of this great total the military establishment is to receive approximately $2,192,000,000 and the naval establishment $503,000,000.

A legislative rider provides that not more than $9,000,000 may be spent for the establishment of aviation schools, aviation posts, proving grounds, for the construction and maintenance of barracks, camps, storehouses, magazines, administration buildings, shops, garages and other buildings necessary for the shelter of aviation troops, public animals stores and equipment, and for administration purposes.

The appropriations for the protection of the Panama Canal aggregate $4,320,000, and of this amount $1,775,000 is available for seacoast cannon and $1,415,000 for ammunition for seacoast cannon and land defense cannon. For searchlights alone it is proposed to spend $78,000.

The larger items in the war budget, which covers the estimated expenses of the army to be raised under the Army bill, passed by Congress on Saturday, and the enlarged navy and its operations, all sums to be available until June 30, 1918, follow:

Appropriations for the Army.

Signal service, including aviation, $47,267,766.
Pay of the army, $219,351,087.
Subsistence of the army, $133,000,000.
Regular supplies, Quartermaster's corps, $101,800,114.
Transportation of the army and its supplies, $160,000,000.
Clothing and camp and garrison equipage, $231,588,548.
Horses for cavalry, artillery, and engineers, $73,582,250.
Barracks and quarters, $47,603,314.
Medical department, $23,780,000.
Engineer equipment of troops, $35,876,000.
Engineer operations in the field, $94,500,000.
Ordnance stores, ammunition, $130,078,000.
Small arms, target practice, $16,150,000.
Manufacture of arms, $53,909,000.
Ordnance stores and supplies, $130,550,000.
Automatic machine rifles, $39,549,700.
Armored motor cars, $3,900,000.
Mountain, field, and siege cannon, $120,000,000.
Ammunition for mountain, field, and siege cannon, $367,000,000.
Military training camps, $3,750,000.

For the Needs of the Navy.

Ordnance and ordnance stores, $14,905,366.
Powder, purchase and manufacture, $20,000,000.
New batteries for ships, $22,333,000.
Batteries for merchant auxiliaries, $29,672,000.
Ammunition for merchant auxiliaries, $9,988,800
Ammunition for ships, $60,664,858.
Torpedoes and appliances, $11,242,000.
Reserve ordnance supplies, $19,260,000.
Pay of the navy, $75,508,672.
Provisions, navy, $31,740,992.
Clothing and small stores, $9,571,000.
Fuel and transportation, $19,362,420.
Construction and repair of vessels, $54,327,340.
Engineering, $34,960,500.

DRAFT BILL UP TODAY AGAIN IN THE SENATE

Amendments by La Follette and others May Delay Sending Measure to Conference.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The Army Draft bill, passed Saturday by both houses of Congress, will be taken up again tomorrow in the Senate, and an effort made to clear up at once the legislative tangle which is delaying reference of the measure to conference.

It will be necessary for the Senate to pass the bill again, and although there is little doubt that it will go through ultimately in the form in which the Senate approved it Saturday 81 to 8, Senator La Follette and others may attempt to attach amendments. The volunteer authorization and other proposed changes can be offered again, reopening a wide field for debate.

Chairman Chamberlain of the Military Committee obtained a recess tonight until 11 o'clock tomorrow, an hour ahead of the usual meeting time, and will try to put the bill through tomorrow if possible. He made an effort to get it up today, but failed because several Senators declared it easily could wait a day or two.

In conference the main differences to be harmonized are the variance of maximum ages of men liable to draft, fixed at 27 by the Senate and 40 by the House; the Senate's approval and the House's rejection of an amendment to let Colonel Roosevelt recruit a volunteer force, and the Senate prohibition of liquor selling to soldiers in uniform, or near training camps.

President Wilson and Secretary Baker early in the day took up the differences between the Senate and House bills. The conferees will be informed as a result of where the Administration stands on from 19 to 25 years. The limits from 21 to 27 fixed in the Senate bill are preferred by the Administration, since they more nearly approximate the desire of the War Department for age limits of from 19 to 25 years. The limits from 21 to 40, fixed by the House bill, are unsatisfactory to the Administration.

A date for the registration of those liable to service will not be formally fixed by the President until the bill has been perfected in both houses. Until that time no campaign will be undertaken to recruit the regular army and the National Guard up to full war strength.

Representative Kahn of California, who led the fight in the House for the Draft bill, introduced a bill today to authorize organization of ten or more regiments of Indian cavalry to be designated "the North American Indian Cavalry." They would be under regular army officers or Indian officers appointed by the Chief of Staff of the army. Mr. Kahn said his idea was that they be used on the Mexican border.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 30.—Members of the conscription boards in each county in Indiana who were appointed Saturday by Governor Goodrich to have charge of the registration of men of military age as soon as the Administration bill becomes a law, met at the State Capitol today to formulate plans for their work. A census taker will be appointed for each voting precinct in the State. It is planned to have these men ready for work by Wednesday.

"NAVY WEEK" STARTS WELL.

Driving Campaign Is Under Way to Bring In Recruits.

The "navy week" decreed by Mayor Mitchel, opened yesterday with a campaign for recruits that spread to all parts of the city. Many noon-hour meetings were held in the business districts, and women workers were particularly active along the water fronts of the city where they made a special appeal for the enlistment of firemen, stokers, and mechanics.

By 6 o'clock yesterday evening eighty-eight men from Manhattan and Brooklyn had enlisted in the navy, as compared with five men from both boroughs on Sunday. Navy recruiting officers believe their branch of the service will feel the immediate effect of the Army Conscription bill, in that many young men will prefer to enter the navy rather than be drafted into the army. Most of yesterday's increase in navy enlistments was attributed to this cause.

Alexander J. Hemphill, Chairman of the Recruiting Committee of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, announced yesterday that more than 200 lawyers, business men, bankers, and public officials would participate in a vigorous drive for navy recruits all this week. Prominent speakers will appeal for recruits from theatre stages, street corners, labor halls, school auditoriums, and recruiting stations.

The recruiting campaigners will be known as "thirty minute" men for the reason that each speaker will have not more than a half hour in which to make his address. The committee hopes in this way to obtain the full quota of 2,000 men which the Navy Department expects New York to produce before Saturday night. Of this quota the city has thus far enlisted 1,380 men. Some of the men who were requested by the committee to become "thirty minute" speakers were Mayor John Purroy Mitchel, Dr. Nicholas M. Butler, Theodore E. Burton, Everett Colby, Senator William M. Calder, George B. Cortelyou, Joseph H. Choate, Bainbridge Colby, Chauncey M. Depew, Charles E. Hughes, Harvey D. Hinman, Job E. Hedges, Dean G. W. Kirchwey, Louis Marshall, Marcus M. Marks, Dudley Field Malone, William A. Prendergast, George W. Perkins, George Haven Putnam, Henry Reuterdahl, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Oscar S. Straus, ex-President Taft, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, George W. Wickersham, and Police Commissioner Woods. What none of these men has replied to the committee's request, it is expected that several of them will be glad to assist the recruiting movement.

The women workers will also be very active. At noon today Mrs. George S. Wheelock will make an address from a platform in City Hall Park. Mrs. Wheelock holds the daily recruiting record for Manhattan, having sent 105 applicants to recruiting stations in one day. Speakers will address the crowds in City Hall Park continuously from noon to 6 o'clock in the evening, a relay of ten campaigners having been assigned to the work.

A conspicuous feature of the navy week program will be a big mass meeting of Irish-American citizens which will be held in Cooper Union on Friday night. Posters announcing this meeting will be distributed among all the Irish-American organizations of the city. The posters are headed: "Irish-Americans, Awake to Your Duty," and part of the appeal reads:

"America, your coupntry, is at war. What are you going to do about it? Loyal Irish-Americans, speak up, now is the time to show where you stand."

The United States Marine Corps had one of its best days yesterday with a total enlistment of thirty-six men. Although the Marine Corps has already reached its authorized strength of 17,400 men the recruiting officers intend to continue their drive for recruits as vigorously as ever until the Marine Corps includes at least 30,000 men.

The Conscription bill is also believed to have had a stimulating effect on enlistments in the army. A total of 160 men was obtained yesterday from the whole New York district, which is almost the high-water mark for army enlistments since the declaration of war against Germany.

DRAFT DELIGHTS ENGLAND.

Amazed, Too, at Swift Perception Shown by This Nation.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 1.—The passage by the American Congress of legislation providing for a selective draft and the authorization of a "liberty loan" is commented on enthusiastically in newspaper editorials this morning. The Daily Telegraph sees in this legislation "an astonishing revelation of what may be looked for from American intervention in the war." It adds that this legislation already has changed the prospects of the war, and that it is a matter of surprise and gratification that the experiences of the Entente Allies have been so swiftly and vigorously assimilated by the United States.

"That a people in which the principles of individual liberty find the strongest expression," says The Daily Telegraph, "should perceive so swiftly the need of this greatest sacrifice to nationhood cannot but amaze us here, who only faced the necessity after a most acute controversy which was protracted over many months."

The Times similarly expresses admiration for President Wilson, who it says induced Congress to do "in a few weeks what our Government shrank from proposing until two years of desperate struggle and huge losses had demonstrated that it was indispensable.

"It is an excellent augury," the newspaper adds. "It is evidence that the American Government has done what we and our allies most wished that it should do."

GERMAN SAILOR JOINS ARMY.

Former Waiter on the Cecilie Says He Believes in Government by People

BOSTON, April 30.—The United States Army today gained a recruit for its field artillery branch from the crew of the German steamship Kronprinzessin Cecilie. Karl F. H. Voights, who came here as a waiter on the German steamer, said he sought service with the American forces because he believed in government by the people.

He was born eighteen years ago in the town of Lehe on the banks of the River Weser and took out naturalization papers on April 9. Voights was sent to Fort Slocum, N. Y. He was one of 300 applicants for enlistment at army recruiting offices today, the best record in many years. Only thirty-eight were accepted.

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HOSPITAL UNITS GOING TO FRANCE

Continued from Page 1.

unit, was in Washington today conferring with Surgeon General Gorgas.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—As soon as word was received today that the Red Cross Base Hospital, organized at the Pennsylvania Hospital in this city, had been ordered to prepare to go to France at once for service Dr. Richard J. Harte, organizer of the hospital, sent out instructions for the 265 men and women comprising the unit to mobilize Friday morning at the hospital. The personnel consists of 25 doctors, 50 nurses, 40 aids to nurses who have had hospital training, and 150 male attendants, including stretcher bearers, ambulance drivers, mechanics, cooks, carpenters, plumbers, and electricians.

SURGEONS FOR FRONT TO GO AS ARMY UNIT

Force to be Made Up From Regular Army and Medical Reserve Corps.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The first American army force to go to France for service along the battle front will be the expedition composed of 2,000 or more American surgeons sent as a unit for service with the Entente Allied armies.

Official announcement of this purpose was made by Secretary of War Baker this afternoon following a session of the Council of National Defense, which had approved the plans as presented to it by the General Medical Board. The force will consist of regular army surgeons and members of the Medical Reserve Corps of the Army.

New York City alone stands ready to furnish at least half of the 1,000 surgeons going to Europe for service in the allied armies. The American College of Surgeons has nearly 500 members in this city, and a majority of these have sent applications to the Surgeon General at Washington. All have had experience as visiting or staff surgeons in hospitals, and are qualified to take up such work as may be desired without further examination. Two hundred and seven physicians and surgeons attached to the nine base hospitals in this city also have sent in applications, and are ready to go wherever needed. Twenty-three of these are attached to Bellevue Hospital, and are known as its base hospital unit, and there are units of ten men each attached to the Harlem, Fordham, and Gouverneur Hospitals, which are allied to Bellevue.

Dr. G. O'Hanlon, the General Medical Superintendent of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, said yesterday: "We do not know, of course, how much it may be necessary to reduce the size of our hospital staffs in case the men are called to the front, but if conditions in this country remain normal, that is, if all the fighting goes on in Europe, we shall be able to keep an adequate number of men on hand by filling vacancies from the large number of physicians and surgeons in the city."

In addition to the men who may be drawn from the College of Surgeons and from the hospitals, the Government will have another source of supply in the reserve medical corps being organized here and in other cities by Dr. Henry C. Coe, senior Major of the corps and President of its Examining Board. Dr. Coe announced yesterday at his recruiting station at the Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street, that he had already received 400 applications from physicians and surgeons who were willing to serve at the front or in examining men who desired to enlist in the army or navy. Some of them came from cities and towns in New Jersey to offer their services. All will have to pass physical and medical examinations before their names are sent to the Surgeon General's office, where the selections will be made.

WOMEN TO EQUIP HOSPITAL.

Wives of Pennsylvania Railroad Officials Form Relief Unit.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—The wives of officials of the Pennsylvania Lines East are raising funds to equip a hospital. They are working in connection with the American Red Cross. The organization being known as the Pennsylvania Railroad Women's Division for War Relief. Mrs. George D. Dixon, wife of Vice President Dixon, is its head. The funds for the hospital are being raised by card parties.

Among the hundred women in the division are Mrs. Elisha Lee, wife of the new General Manager; Mrs. J. R. Hutchinson, Mrs. C. S. Krick, Mrs. Robert H. Massey, Mrs. George W. Boyd, Mrs. J. H. Harris, Mrs. J. H. Brewster, Mrs. G. P. Miller, Mrs. H. E. Hale, Mrs. F. W. Smith, Jr., Mrs. Jesse Fuller, Mrs. J. B. Berry, Mrs. J. W. Warwick, Mrs. J. R. Janney, Mrs. G. W. Kober, Mrs. E. W. Nestor, Mrs. W. R. Burt, Mrs. A. Y. Tomlinson, Mrs H. C. Parsons, Mrs. Frank Mayo, Mrs. P. S. Bissell, Mrs. C. B. Kelser, Mrs. J. P. Chandler, Mrs. C. W. Glenn, Mrs. J. J. Maitre, Mrs. B. S. Bowles, Mrs A. C. Ellsworth, Mrs. J. H. Herron, Mrs A. P. Black, Mrs. H. E. Pletscher, Mrs. B. F. Graves, Mrs. E. R. Conklin, and Mrs. M. F. Pine.

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FIFTH AVENUE

VOTES TO SEIZE ENEMY VESSELS

Continued from Page 1.

United States. The committee's intention to deny payment for German interests in the ships led to a long discussion of international law.

Senator Lewis of Illinois, the Democratic whip, suggested that such a provision might put serious obstacles in the vision of final peace. His idea was that indemnification for the ships or for their use during the war should be settled by some board to be created by the treaty of peace. Otherwise, he said, Germany might seize the property of Americans in Germany, or American Embassy property, and hold it in retaliation.

Mr. Knox on the Republican side, and Mr. Underwood on the Democratic, argued for taking over the use of the ships without title. After a good deal of voting on various proposals, the language of the committee was retained, with the omission of reference to payment.

This protracted discussion was carried on in the face of vigorous opposition from Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. He urged the Senate to take up the Draft bill so that it could be sent to conference. But the Senate, on the ground that additional tonnage must be provided in short order, to offset the work of submarines, continued the discussion.

Refers to Heiffferich's Statement.

"We are informed by this morning's papers," said Mr. Knox, "that the Imperial Secretary of the Interior has within the last few hours notified the Reichstag and the German people that the result of the unrestricted submarine warfare within the last sixty days has been the destruction of 1,000,000 tons, and that Germany throught that method will win in spite of the United States. It is high time that almost an equal amount of tonnage belonging to Germans lying in our ports should be made the target for this attack; and if it is true, as Mr. Lloyd George says, that the necessity in this war is ships, ships, and then more ships, we are not only guilty of a blunder but of a crime in allowing these bottoms to lie unused."

The debate that followed dealt with the legal aspects of seizure.

"I believe," said Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts, "that the President has full authority now, without any action by Congress, under the war power, to take possession of those ships, and I hope he will do so. Then we can pass resolutions and discuss international aspects of them, and we can take the question into court afterward. But we want those ships now. Every hour is of importance. There is not any power on earth that would question our title except Germany and Austria, and we are going to settle that question with them in other ways."

Mr. Knox said that he hoped the German vessels were being prepared for service now.

"I can answer that suggestion," said Mr. Smith of Georgia, "by saying that they are all being put in shape to sail, and that they will begin sailing. I am confident, this week."

"I know that," said Mr. Lodge, "and that is the reason I said what I did."

"They will probably sail before this debate is concluded," said Mr. James of Kentucky.

"Yes," said Mr. Lodge, with a smile, "they will sail a long time before this debate is over."

"I am afraid," said Mr. Reed of Missouri, "that if the Espionage bill were enacted now some of our members would be getting into trouble for giving out information."

Mr. McCumber of North Dakota objected to pushing the bill to enactment, and said: "The idea on the other side of this Chamber is that by overfeeding the submarine you can destroy it."

Mr. Hitchcock of Nebraska, the active leader of the Committee on Foreign Relations, said that the subject was manifestly one for executive session, and on his motion the doors were closed.

Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port, said yesterday that he had no comment to make upon the statement made in the Senate at Washington that some of the enemy steamships in American ports would be ready to be sent to sea within the present week. Expert steamship men expressed doubt, but agreed that it was possible to send to sea three of the Austrian steamships—the Martha Washington, Dora, and Ida—within ten days because their machinery had not been tampered with. These three ships would carry all told about 21,000 tons of cargo. The engines of the Himalaia, an Austrian vessel at the Newark terminal, were rather badly damaged, and it would take some time to repair them, it was said.

PREPARES GERMAN SHIPS.

Philippine Administration Plans to Relieve Trade Congestion.

MANILA, Philippines, April 30.—The Government is making plans to utilize the German steamships seized in the Philippines to relieve insular trade congestion. The North German Lloyd steamship Mark is almost ready to be put into commission and the work of repairing the others is proceeding.

Pending instructions from Washington, the Government is tentatively engaging crews to man these vessels.

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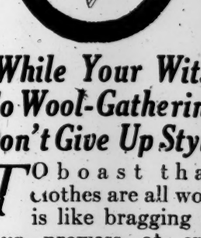

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HOW ALLIES HOLD SUPREMACY OF AIR

Major Rees, British Flying Corps Hero, Describes Manoeuvres of Battle Squadrons.

GERMAN ARMY'S 'EYES' GONE

British Losses Lately Above Foe's Lines Have Reached 30 to 40 Machines a Day.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—How the British and French are maintaining practical control of the air over the Western battle front was graphically described here today by Major L. W. B. Rees of the British flying corps, who himself once routed single-handed a squadron of ten German raiders, and is one of the few Englishmen to receive both the Victoria Cross and the Military Cross.

While the Allies' operations are conducted almost entirely beyond the German lines, the Major said, the German machines now cross over the Allied lines only rarely in raiding parties. The British fly on three levels with three kinds of machines. The lowest are the artillery directors, who circle about in big figure eights about 6,000 feet above the enemy trenches and flash back directions to the British gunners by wireless. Above them, at 10,000 feet, are the heavy fighters with two men to a machine and able to keep the air for four hours at a speed of 110 miles per hour. At a height of 15,000 feet are the single-man light fighters, capable of 130 miles an hour and of ascending the first 10,000 feet in ten minutes.

The Germans have given up all attempts to guide their artillery by airplane and seek only to smash up the Allied reconnoissance over their lines. Their machines are largely of one class, therefore, fast, heavy fighters, generally biplanes, which are continually seeking to swoop down on the British artillery observers and send them to the ground before the British fighting patrols can reach them. Recently, however, said Major Rees, the Germans have developed another light fighting machine, which by climbing to 20,000 feet seeks to overtop the British light fighters and clear them out.

British losses have been running recently as high as thirty to forty machines a day, because of the extraordinary chances taken over the enemy's lines. As a rule they go out in squadrons of six, divided into three pairs and prepared to swoop down in unison on any German machine that may come up.

Major Rees gave it as his opinion that the British had defeated the Germans in every way in the air and deprived them of invaluable reconnoissance power. The Zeppelin is now practically useless as a military weapon. Raids over undefended places in England continue occasionally, but the defenses of fortified bases are so powerful that it is almost certain destruction for a Zeppelin to come near them. They are practically never used near the battle lines.

Germany's whole artillery observation is conducted by means of captive balloons. A short time ago the British and French made a combined attack at 4 P. M. and knocked down every captive balloon from the North Sea to Switzerland. Not for three days did another balloon appear in sight.

Pilots can be trained in about three months, according to Major Rees, and should be from 19 to 25 years old, weighing not much over 160 pounds. The supreme consideration he gave as intelligence and reliability, as the task entrusted to the airmen is of vital importance.

The Major stated that the purpose of his coming to Washington with the war mission was largely to tell the American aviation experts of the results of England's two and a half years of experience in flying. All the patents and designs used in British machines would be available for the Government, with any other information in the possession of the British Flying Corps.

Many American machines are in use in England for training purposes, but none on the fighting line. The American engine, in Major Rees's opinion, has developed to a noteworthy extent, but the rest of the American machine has not been submitted to all the tests which the allied machines have had to meet, and is not so fast or so great a weight carrier.

England, at the beginning of the war, the Major said, was supposed to have a squadron of twelve machines for each of the six army divisions, but, as a matter of fact, she had only three. The service was very chaotic, with the army and the navy bidding against each other, until the whole air service was put under the Air Board, composed of a neutral President, an army and a navy official, and a member of the Munitions Board.

HAD PLAN TO KILL WILSON.

Taft, Roosevelt, and Taggart on List in Dead Architect's Pocket.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 30.—When a Coroner today searched the body and effects of Charles G. Mueller, an architect of Indianapolis, who dropped dead last night while pacing the lobby of Barlow's Hotel here, a notebook containing a memorandum to the effect that President Wilson, ex-President Taft, ex-President Roosevelt, and "Tom" Taggart had been picked out for assassination was found in the coat and a loaded revolver was taken from a hip pocket. Two rifles were found in the man's trunk, together with several drawings and papers. The memorandum in the notebook did not say who was to do the killing. Chief Deputy United States Marshal Woodbury B. Snowden has taken charge of the case.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 30.—Charles G. Mueller was a member of a prominent family here and four brothers and two sisters now live in the city. He lived with his sister, Mrs. Anna Hotze, 1,118 East Ohio Street, until a week ago, when he left, saying he had employment at Trenton, N. J. Ferd A. Mueller, a brother, said relatives were ignorant of Charles's employment, but believed he was following his profession as an architect. Charles Mueller was a bachelor, 61 years old. About two years ago he quit active work because of stomach trouble. Many buildings and residences in the city were designed by him.

Swiss Train Overwhelmed by Slide.

DAVOS, Switzerland, April 30, (via Paris.)—An avalanche has overwhelmed a train running from Landguard to Davos. Many lives have been lost and eight bodies have been recovered so far.

BRITISH INCOME TAX AWAY AHEAD OF OURS

Amounts Americans Will Be Called On to Pay in Most Cases Less Than Half.

$650 MINIMUM IN ENGLAND

The Tax Will Be More Than 40 Per Cent. on Incomes Exceeding $250,000.

While Congress proposes to double the rate of income tax this year, with stiff supertaxes on large incomes, the rates will be small compared with what British subjects will be called upon to meet. The British tax applies to a $650 income as the minimum, with a rate of 1.2 per cent., and on the equivalent of a $1,500 income, the minimum exemption proposed for single men here, the English impost will be 8.6 per cent. On the equivalent of a $2,000 income, the rate is to be 13.7 per cent., with increases expanding steadily until 41.5 per cent. of total income is reached on incomes of $500,000 or more.

The disparity between the British and proposed American income taxes is set forth in a compilation prepared by the banking firm of Eastman, Dillon & Co. In these totals the amounts are arrived at by taking the specified tax proposed by Congress and applying to the incomes the rate which equivalent incomes in England are subject to. The compilation follows:

Income.	American.	British Tax.	Per Cent. of Brit. Income.
$3,000	$20	$441	14.7
4,000	50	648	16.2
5,000	90	920	18.4
10,000	440	2,330	23.3
20,000	1,340	5,380	26.9
40,000	3,840	12,400	31.0
60,000	6,740	19,490	32.7
80,000	9,540	26,160	32.7
100,000	11,940	37,600	37.6
150,000	22,940	58,800	39.2
200,000	36,440	80,000	40.0
300,000	71,773	121,500	40.5
500,000	143,440	207,500	41.5
1,000,000	319,106	415,000	41.5
1,500,000	529,106	622,500	41.5

The proposed taxes on large incomes in this country range from one-half to about seven-eighths of the British taxes. In case of lower incomes than $100,000, the British tax is much heavier than is provided by the measure which is being discussed at Washington.

REORGANIZING RELIEF WORK

Spanish-Dutch Committee to Protect Imports for Belgians.

LONDON, April 30.—W. B. Poland, Director in Europe for the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, informed The Associated Press today that organization of the new neutral Spanish-Dutch Committee which is taking over the protection of imports in the occupied territories of Belgium and France is proceeding satisfactorily.

"This committee, under the high patronage of the King of Spain and the Queen of Holland," he said, "is replacing the American representatives who have withdrawn from the occupied territories. The Commission for Relief in Belgium will continue to deliver foodstuffs to Rotterdam as heretofore and through its Belgian delegates will forward them to Belgium and Northern France, where they will be distributed by the splendidly organized Comité National of Belgium and the Comité Français in France.

"The new committee will assume responsibility for the supplies from the time they cross the frontier until they are delivered to the civil population, and together with the Ministers of its patrons will insure the carrying out of the German guarantees."

Rome Hears Constantine Will Go.

LONDON, April 30.—The report that King Constantine of Greece is soon to abdicate is reiterated in a dispatch from Rome to The Star, which says it has been confirmed from neutral diplomatic sources. It is suggested that the King and Queen may land at an Italian port and proceed overland to Denmark.

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EXPECT SHAKEUP IN THE ADMIRALTY

Continued from Page 1.

ment to adopt a policy of greater publicity with regard to the submarine warfare. The only satisfaction critics of the Government were able tot obtain was a promise that the matter would be discussed in secret session.

As the result of considerable heckling, Sir Edward Carson, First Lord of the Admiralty, admitted that a larger number of submarines were operating and that generally shipping losses were increasing. He said, however, that owing to the increase in patrol boats and the fact that German submarines were operating in other directions, the losses to shipping in the English Channel in April had been less than in any of the preceding three months.

Some of the members of the House raised the juestion of the accuracy of the tonnage sunk, as quoted by Dr. Karl Helfferich, the German Minister of the Interior, but no reply was given them. When invited to give figures of the arrivals and departures from English ports of British vessels of over 1,600 tons, Thomas J. Macnamara, Financial Secretary of the Admiralty, said he could only reply that the present system of publishing the weekly returns had been agreed upon between the allied countries, the inference being that no modification in this system was contemplated. Sir Edward Carson declined to give any information concerning the sinking of German submarines.

In the meantime, agitation by the press and the public is daily growing in volume. Sir W. B. Forwood, a shipping authority, says ships are now being launched in British yards not exceeding one-fourth of the British vessels sunk. Demands are being made in various quarters that the Government should even build merchant tonnage in Government yards rather than warships, taking the ground that, especially with the aid of the American navy, the British navy is fully adequate to the requirements, while the replacing of sunken tonnage is a dire necessity.

In connection with the submarine problem a loud demand is being made for younger blood at the Admiralty, this being heightened by the announcement of Carlyon W. Bellairs in the House of Commons Saturday that he would make a motion calling on the Cabinet to adopt for the navy the practice followed by the War Office of having a separate staff for the conduct of the war, free from administrative work, and the placing of command of the fleet squadrons, patrol areas, and naval bases in the hands of selected officers in the prime of life.

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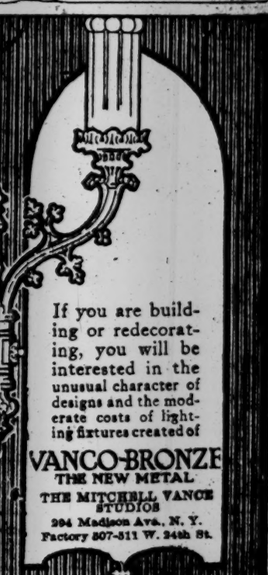

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Doubleday, Page & Company
Garden City, N. Y.

BATTLEFIELDS DEAD AS SPRING AWAKENS

Continued from Page 1.

desolation the British left behind the shell craters which were full of water, red water and green water, are now dried up and are hard, deep pits, scooped out of the powdered earth from which all vitality is gone so that Spring brings no life to it. I thought, perhaps, that some of these shell slashed woods would put out new shoots when Spring came, and I watched them curiously for any sign of rebirth. But there is no sign and their poor mutilated limbs, their broken and tattered trunks, stand naked and stark under the blue sky. Everything is dead, with a white, ghastly look in the brilliant sunshine except where here and there in a litter of timber and brickwork which marks the site of a French village a little bush is in bud or flowers blossom in a scrap heap which once was a garden.

All this is the background of the present battle, and through this vast stretch of barren country British battalions move slowly forward to take part in the battle when their turn comes, resting a night or two among the ruins where other men who work always behind the lines road-mending, wiring, on the supply column, at ammunition dumps, in casualty clearing stations, and railheads make their billets on the lee side of the broken walls or in holes dug deep by the enemy and reported safe for use. Dead horses lie on the roadsides or in great shell craters. I passed a row of these poor beasts as though all had fallen down and died together in a last comradeship. Dead Germans or bits of dead Germans lie in old trenches, and a few days ago I watched the bombardment of Lens close to the bones of a little Frenchman who had worn the red trousers of the old army when he fought down the slopes of Notre Dame de Lorette to the outskirts of Souchez. He seemed like a man of ancient history, and that red scrap of clothing belonged to an epoch long gone. Further forward the earth is green again in strips. The bombardment has not yet torn it and pitted it. So it is that one gets close to the present fighting, and now under this first sunshine of the year there is a strong and terrible beauty in the battle picture.

Shelling Hindenburg Line.

I watched the shelling of the Hindenburg line at Queant from some ground by Lagnicourt, where the Australians slaughtered the enemy in recent counterattacks. White as the fleecy clouds in the sky was the smoke of the British shrapnel bursts and there was the glinting and flashing of shells above the enemy's trench, which wound like a tape on the slope of rising ground about the village of Queant, and through the fringe of trees below. The storm of shells broke over Bullecourt to the left and the enemy was answering back with 5.9s. From Norcull as I watched it under fire, the Germans were barraging the crest of the hill, their shells bursting high with oily clouds. British airplanes had fallen and the enemy gunners in the Hindenburg line tried to destroy it by long range sniping. The British guns were firing steadily, so that the sky was filled with the invisible flights of shells and always there came down the humming sound of British airplanes, their wings dazzling and diaphanous as they were caught by the sun's rays. It is a picture one sees now along any part of the line. But the adventure of men inside the smoke drifts is more human in its aspect.

It was a queer scene when the Australians went into Lagnicourt. Some Germans were still hiding in dugouts, and the Australian troops searched for them with fixed bayonets. In some of these hiding places they found great stores of German beer, and it was a good find for men thirsty and full of smoke, so that this mopping-up battalion, as it is called, mopped up beer, which was very light and refreshing. With fat cigars between their teeth, a bottle of beer in one hand and bayonet ready in the other, they continued their hunt for prisoners. During the fighting hereabout 200 German soldiers came across under a white flag, as a sign of surrender, but they were seen by their own machine gunners, who shot them down without mercy. So one gets comedy and tragedy hand in hand here. Indeed, the whole tale of this fighting on the way to Queant is a mixture of gruesome horror and fantastic myth which makes the men laugh grimly when telling the tale of it.

The Australian Counterattack.

I went about three days ago over the battle field with a young Australian officer, a gallant man and quick walker, who was the first to get news of the enemy's attack. He was at headquarters, awake but sleepy, in the small hours of the morning. Presently the telephone bell tinkled.

"Hullo," said the Australian officer and yawned. A small voice spoke:

"The enemy has broken through; he has got to Lagnicourt."

"What's that?" said the officer at the phone. It seemed a silly joke at such an hour. The message was repeated and my friend was very wide awake. What happened afterward was very rapid. An Australian gunner General gave orders to stop up the gaps in the German wire through which the enemy had come. They were closed by shellfire. The attacking column, having failed in time to destroy the field guns, tried to find an escape, but their retreat was cut off. Three thousand of them suffered appalling casualties, and I saw some of their dead bodies lying on the ground three days ago, though most have now been buried. Five Australian soldiers were cut off in the same way by the wire after a raid, but succeeded in hiding themselves inside the German belt. Here they stayed five days without food or water, gradually working their way down to a gap, from which they finally escaped.

On another part of the line held by English troops a queer bird was captured the other day. It was a blue bird in the form of a German officer wearing a gay uniform with a big cloak and spurs, brought down by a British airman. He seemed sleepy when caught and yawned politely behind his closed hand, and explained the cause of his unfortunate appearance behind the British lines. It appears that the commanding officer of his air squadron at Cambral went on leave and his officers and other friends consoled themselves by drinking good red wine. In the morning, after a late night, they decided to go out on reconnoissance, and the officer in the skyblue cloak agreed he also would make a flight and so perform his duty to the fatherland. A pilot took him up, but instead of making a reconnoissance he fell fast asleep and saw nothing of the British airplane swooping upon him from a high cloud. A bullet in the petrol tank drove down the German machine and the officer in the skyblue cloak stepped out, saluted, surrendered, and a little later fell asleep again.

An air prisoner is always more noticeable than the batches of infantry who come back to the British lines after an attack, but there was something unusual in the sight of seventy-three Germans led by a young English soldier from the zone of fire in this latest fight. The English soldier was a young private of the Suffolks, chubby-faced and small in body though of high spirit.

"What are you doing with those men?" asked an officer. "Why isn't there a proper escort?"

"They are my prisoners," said the boy. "They just surrendered to me and I'm taking them back to our camp."

BATTLE-SKY FILLED WITH BRITISH FLIERS

German Airplanes a Rare Sight and Rapidly Becoming Rarer, a Correspondent Says.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, April 30, (via London.)—Out of the high thin air, where the fighting birdmen fly in a sort of dreamworld of adventure, have come within the last few days still more wondrous stories of dauntless deeds and feats of aerial tilting to spread the welcome glamor of romance over the more sordid side of the war. Above the British lines and far within the enemy territory the blue Spring skies have been filled with daring planes that seem to flash in and out among the bits of floating cloud with the speed of the very sunbeams that sparkle and play upon their silver sides and all but transparent wings.

Practically all the visible machines bear the red, white, and blue target markings of the Allies. It is seldom that hostile battle birds with the Maltese cross upon their spreading wings venture across the fighting lines. The British aviators report that it is very difficult just now to get the German aviators into close fighting. They say that the Germans appear unwilling to engage in that sort of warfare and continually attempt to break off the combats.

Two fast British machines far in the enemy's domain saw what appeared to be a flock of German planes headed toward the British lines. The two British airmen climbed a couple of thousand feet to have a better look at the strangers. They then saw that it was a formation of fourteen machines composed of fighting scouts and heavier two-seaters, probably intent upon a bombing raid. The odds were rather heavy against them, but the British fliers decided to have a go at the hostile airmen. For three-quarters of an hour there followed an extraordinary battle. Having faster and better manoeuvring machines than anything in the German formation, the young Britons played about their fourteen enemies like a pair of giant hornets. They dived at them time and again, firing bursts of machine gun bullets as they passed. With superior speed and climb, the British machines were able to adopt such tactics as suited their purpose, and from the moment of the first attack the formation of the German machines began to break up.

After two of their machines had been set on fire and destroyed and a third sent spinning down to an undoubted fatal crash, the hostile squadron was completely disorganised, the surviving machines turning about and making for home.

Another story has to do with the narrow escape of a young British naval airman who sallied forth on a recent bright afternoon to "strafe" a German balloon he saw in the air some distance back of their fighting lines. Nowadays whenever a British plane crosses the lines within a mile or two of a German balloon station S O S signs ascend and the balloon is hauled down as fast as motor-driven winches can drag it. The pilot was not to be thus foiled, however. When he got near the balloon it was only 20 feet from the ground, but he dived for it, despite the protecting machine guns which were sending up perfect fountains of steel-jacketed bullets.

The balloon began to smoke in several places, and the British airman was diving at it again when the engine was hit. The navy chap managed to get himself home like a wounded pigeon, nevertheless, crossing the fighting lines at less than fifty feet. Being a naval man, he officially described his home-coming as "limping into port."

Several other aviators recently attacked German balloons on the ground. The correspondent spent most of Sunday on the battle front, but saw no German balloons up after British airmen had destroyed two early in the morning. On Saturday afternoon a British fighting scout was just taking the air when he saw an "Archie" battery firing at a German machine high in the clouds. The British deliberately began to climb through the fire to engage the enemy, but the latter saw him coming and streaked for home. The Britisher followed him for several miles, firing all the while, but finally ran out of ammunition.

One pilot described the sensation of passing through a firing zone as similar to that received in a small boat rocking upon the swell of a fast passing steamer. Often the pilots of artillery observing machines have been able to catch glimpses of the slow-moving heavy howitzer shells. It is related of one of the British pilots that some time ago he saw a big German howitzer shell coming apparently direct for him. It whizzed by harmlessly, however, but the pilot was so angry that he spotted that particular gun, dived at it, and fired an entire drum of machine-gun bullets at the crew. He had not time to stop to see what damage, if any, his vengefulness had caused.

BRITISH WING 20, LOSE 15 AIRPLANES

Haig's Flyers Make Successful Attacks on Many Important Points Behind Enemy's Lines.

LONDON, April 30.—Only local fighting has taken place on the British front today. General Haig's troops improved their positions last night on the line between Monchy-le-Preux and the Scarpe River, while today the enemy made an attack on these new positions, but he was completely repulsed.

In air battles yesterday and last night the British brought down twenty airplanes, either destroyed or forced to the ground out of control. Fifteen British machines are missing. In addition bombing squadrons attacked points of strategic importance behind the lines. Three enemy trains were hit.

The official statement issued this morning says:

In a small local operation between Monchy-le-Preux and the Scarpe River we captured a few prisoners and improved our position during the night.

Our troops also made a successful raid north of Ypres, capturing 18 prisoners and a machine gun.

Tonight's report follows:

An attack made by the enemy during the day upon our new positions between Monchy-le-Preux and the Scarpe River was completely repulsed. The hostile artillery has been active on both banks of the Scarpe.

There was great activity in the air yesterday, and during the night bombs were dropped with effect on a number of points behind the enemy's lines, causing several fires and in one case a large explosion. Three enemy trains were also hit by our bombs.

The enemy continued to protect the points attacked. In the course of the fighting ten German airplanes were brought down and ten others driven down out of control. Fifteen of our machines are missing.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters telegraphs that the Germans are continuing to bring up fresh troops and to deliver counterattacks, more particularly in the neighborhood of Oppy, and from their trench system down to Gavrelle. The British hold the windmill northeast of the latter village and have improved their posts along the southwestern slope of Greenland Hill. Continous fighting is in progress around the Roeux Chemical Works.

"In a general way," continues the correspondent, "the situation this morning along the front of the attack, which began at daybreak on Saturday, is that we hold the German front line from the point where the Bailleul-Biache loop line crosses the trenches northeast of Gavrelle to the fork in the Oppy line, between that place and Arleux. Beyond this fork we hold the German support line for a length of about 1,200 yards. Thence our front continues just east of Arleux.

"Various German documents that have been captured urgently emphasize the necessity of economizing strictly in the expenditure of shells of all types, as the dearth of material is seriously minimizing the output of supplies. It is also urged that the artillery officers be trained to employ guns, the inner tubes of which are worn out, upon targets which do not necessitate very accurate shooting, as the output of new guns is limited."

"Thirty-four Allied Airplanes Lost."

BERLIN, April 30, (via London.)—The official announcement issued here today says that the town of Oppy, on the front of the British attack, remains in German hands. In the British assault on Saturday more than 6,000 men fell before the German positions and more than 1,000 prisoners were taken. The Germans captured forty machine guns and destroyed ten British armored motored cars.

On the front of the French offensive, between Soissons and the Suippe, the artillery fighting increased to a point of great violence at dawn today.

The French and British lost eleven airplanes on the western front on Saturday and twenty-three on Sunday.

The text of the statement follows:

Crown Prince Rupprecht's Front—After the failure of their great attack Saturday the English only made local attacks against Oppy and north of the road from Doual to Arras. In a four-times-repeated assault against the hotly contested for village they exhausted their forces, and the village remained in our hands. On both banks of the Scarpe the strong artillery fighting continues.

A careful estimate puts the losses of the English Saturday at over 6,000 men, who fell in and before our positions, in addition to which over 1,000 prisoners and 40 machine guns were brought in by us. Ten tanks were destroyed.

Front of the German Crown Prince.—Powerful French reconnoissances were attempted yesterday morning to establish the success of the French fire of destruction directed against our positions near Berry-au-Bac, on the Brimont Plateau and north of Rheims. The occupants of our trenches repulsed these attacks. From midday the artillery engagement from Soissons to Suippes again increased, with very few intervals, reaching its greatest intensity during the evening hours. It continued with varying strength during the night, but with the break of day increased to its strongest effect.

Front of Grand Duke Albrecht.—There is nothing to report.

Saturday on the western front the enemy lost eleven airplanes, and Sunday, twenty-three airplanes, and in addition three captive balloons. Our airmen and anti-craft guns shared in this result. Baron von Richthofen achieved his forty-eighth, forty-ninth, fiftieth, fifty-first, and fifty-second aerial victories, and Lieutenant Wolff, belonging to his chaser escheion, shot down five enemy machines, thus securing his twenty-sixth victim.

Reconnoitring raids and flights for the purpose of dropping bombs took our airmen deep into the area in France occupied by the English between the Somme and the sea, before the Aisne front and beyond the Marne in a southerly direction.

The evening War Office statement says:

Near Arras there has been an artillery engagement of varying intensity. Along the Aisne and in Champagne the artillery battle continues.

MAGIC OF HINDENBURG NAME.

German Commanders Using It to Keep Up Men's Morale.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, April 30.—There are increasing evidences daily of how the German higher command is using the name of Field Marshal von Hindenburg in an effort to sustain the morale of the German fighting men, which was lowered by the retreat from the Somme and the successful launching of the British and French offensive actions. Prisoners taken also tell how von Hindenburg continues to be held up to the German population as a whole as the man in whom it must repose confidence and hope of final victory.

The recent retreat was explained by the desire of the German command to take up a position in the famous Hindenburg line, and prisoners now say that when it becomes known in Germany that the British have turned this position and taken possession of several miles of it southeast of Arras great depression will be caused. Civilians as well as soldiers placed great faith in this line, on which they say millions upon millions of marks have been spent. They had been told the line was so invulnerable that the Germans could sit in it for the remainder of the war.

The German class of 1919, it is learned, is being called up, but is still in training. One old German soldier, who was taken prisoner on Saturday, was asked if he thought the boys of this class were too young to make good soldiers. He replied with some heat: "No, they are just as good an age as any others for cannon fodder, and that's all we are now."

This man was an artilleryman, and had been much impressed with the strength and accuracy of the British fire. He said that if the British continued it the Germans would have to fall back again.

All the German commanders seem impressed with the necessity of continuously exhorting their men to make further efforts. A recently found order of one of the army commanders, General von Schubert, has many striking phrases along that line, among them the following:

"Soldiers, look around you. The destruction of towns, fields, forests, and plains which you see threatens our Fatherland, and that to a still greater degree, if we do not conquer. We are fighting for hearth and home here as much as if we were keeping our watch on the Rhine. It is our duty to keep that which has been bought with the blood of so many of our brave comrades. Meet all attacks against you with German fortitude. Be as hard as steel, as your Emperor expects you to be. It is our will to conquer, and we shall conquer because we must conquer."

The captured order of a battalion commander urges his men not to be worried by clouds of enemy airplanes coming over, "because it may be necessary to keep the German planes well in the rear in accord with the plans of the higher army command." This commander also says:

"I expect all appropriate measures to be taken to insure the men retaining their unshakeable confidence in the steps taken by the higher command."

AMBULANCE MEN TO FRONT.

Section 17 Fitted Out by Boston People—25 Men Employed.

PARIS, April 30.—Section 17 of the American Field Ambulance left today for the French front, under the command of Basil K. Nottel of Larchmont, N. Y. The cars are the gift of Mrs. William Weld, Mrs. Charles G. Weld, and Miss Mary Weld of Boston. They bear a name plate with the inscription, "From Citizens of Boston, Mass., U. S. A., in the Cause of Democracy, Liberty, and Humanity—he Dr. Charles Goddard Weld Ambulance Section."

The section comprises twenty-five members, from Chicago, Wisconsin, Cornell, and other universities.

CANADIANS LOSE 12,053.

Casualty List Since Opening of Battle of Arras Contains That Number.

OTTAWA, April 30.—Total Canadian casualties since April 8 number 12,053.

The list issued today includes two Americans killed in action:

G. H. Muir, Idaho Falls, Idaho, and T. Lawson, 112th street, South Chicago, both infantrymen; Sergeant H. Leary, Rockland, Ill.; D. J. McClure, Bloomfield, Iowa.

Missing—A. Skilkin, Stanton, Ill.

Wounded—Corporal W. T. Brotquist, Portland, Ore.; L. W. Forest, Minneapolis, Minn.; L. Darnell, Port Angeles, Wash.; J. Jacks, Butte, Mont.; P. E. Woodward, Sidney, Mont.

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen
New Home

"The Pen Corner," Broadway and Dey St.

We call attention to our new home as you would to yours. We are proud of it and its possibilities. "The Pen Corner" is the executive headquarters of all our factories and branches throughout the world. It is the new business home of our 300 clerical employes. From here we will serve our thousands of dealers, and thus serve you. Our Service Store at "The Pen Corner" is a new key to efficient service, where the best of attention will be given to your Waterman's Ideals when you desire it. Inspection of offices and five factories is invited.

Waterman's Ideals are sold at the Best Stores
L. E. Waterman Company, 191 Broadway, N. Y.

You wouldn't drink a new wine—or a youthful whiskey.

Club Cocktails

are aged in the wood until they are smooth as liquid sunshine.

Crookes

Snappy Black Headwear to be worn with Costumes of Color.

Mourning House 375 Fifth Ave., at 35th St.

Boston, Copley Sq.

Rally 'Round the Flag!

Annual Meeting

National Security League

Hotel Astor (eighth floor), Wednesday, May 2d, 8 P.M.

Eminent speakers.

Members of the LEAGUE and the PUBLIC invited. Come and show your PATRIOTISM.

Special Attractions for May

at **McCutcheon's**

We have selected from our very abundant stocks some of the most attractive values in our Housekeeping Linen, Ladies' Outer Garment and Lingerie Departments for the month of May.

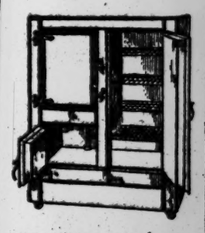
Our stocks of Household Linens of all grades have never been more comprehensive than at this time. Any Linen need for the kitchen, dining-room, or bedroom in city or summer home, or for yacht or bungalow, can be supplied.

Prices will be found moderate notwithstanding the increasingly high cost of Linens, and housekeepers should recognize that prices for Linens cannot recede for a long time to come even though the war should end at once.

Our department for Suits, Dresses, Blouses, etc., has become a very attractive feature of our store, and the special May styles and values which are displayed there will be found exceedingly interesting.

Hand-made Lingerie from France still comes abundantly, chiefly in quiet, staple designs, although there is a goodly supply of novelties, all of which are offered at nearly old-time prices.

Fifth Avenue, 33d & 34th Streets *Reg. Trade Mark*



Porcelain enamel on steel, inside and out.

YOU may want the spotless note of cleanliness and the roomy compartments that come with a big refrigerator of snow white porcelain; or you may want merely the same sort of efficiency in a less pretentious ice-box. In any case, you can find a good one, at your price, at Lewis & Conger's.

LEWIS & CONGER
45th St. and Sixth Ave.
New York City

GREEK KING DENIES CHARGES OF FRENCH

Through Legation at Washington, Makes Public a Statement Disclaiming Hostility to Allies.

DISAVOWS ALLEGED REMARK

Says He Never Received from Foes of Entente Messages or Advice Concerning His Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Alexander Vouros, Chargé d'Affaires of the Greek Legation in Washington, issued tonight a lengthy statement in explanation of the attitude of the Greek Government and that of King Constantine for the purpose of endeavoring to correct the impression that the King's Government has been hostile to the Entente Allies. The statement, which contains a message received from King Constantine himself, denies various accusations against the Royalist Government, and that Greece has been a base for supplies of German submarines. The legation's statement follows:

"King Constantine of Greece, through the Marshal of his Court, has issued a formal and categorical denial addressed to the French Minister in Athens of reports published in the Paris newspaper Le Temps tending to show that the Greek Sovereign has been actively hostile to the Allies. At the same time, the Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Zalocostas, has also sent the French Minister a comprehensive statement covering all the charges of hostility to the Allies recently brought by certain French newspapers, and, taking the accusations one by one, has denied them in toto and in detail.

"The Greek King's message reads:

"'His Majesty the King, having read in the newspaper Le Temps No. 20,367, under date of April 11, an article entitled, "The Record of the King of Greece," categorically denies in the most formal manner the opinions attributed to him in this article. His Majesty has never until now had any knowledge whatsoever of the German or other publications mentioned in said article, according to which he is alleged to have expressed a hope of the success of the aims of one of the belligerents, or to have expressed himself in hostile fashion toward one of the belligerents, or spoken in any way whatsoever in the sense of said opinions attributed to him.

"'It is equally absolutely false that his Majesty ever received from any sovereign of the group enemy to the Entente any telegram, note or counsel whatsoever on the subject of the policy he should follow to maintain his throne.

"'Finally, his Majesty the King disclaims, for his part, every allegation in said article according to which it appears that he or his Government ever harbored hostile intentions of any kind toward the Entente.'

"On the order of his Majesty the King, the Marshal of the Royal Court begs his Excellency, the French Minister, to be good enough to transmit to the Government of the French Republic the above declarations which have been made for the purpose of disposing of any misunderstandings which may have been created in the public opinion of France."

RUSSIAN ARMY FAVORS LAND DISTRIBUTION

Great Congress of Peasants Meets in Petrograd Today to Discuss National Affairs.

Word of the decision of the Congress of the Russian Army in favor of abolishing private ownership of land and distributing it among the peasant population was received here yesterday by the Jewish Daily Forward from its Petrograd correspondent. The cable reads:

"An Old Russian Congress of all peasant communities and organizations is going to be held in Petrograd on May 1. All Russia is anxiously awaiting the revolution of this Congress, as the attitude of the peasantry to the Provisional Government and the land question is of paramount importance for the further development of the Russian revolution.

"The Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies has received greetings from the Social Democratic Party of Bulgaria.

"The Congress of the army at the front, now being held at Minsk, has decided to ask for the abolition of private ownership of land and distribution of all land among the peasant population."

GIVES POWER TO TROOPS.

Maintenance of Discipline Placed in Their Hands by Guchkoff.

PETROGRAD, April 30.—Maintenance of army discipline is placed in the hands of the troops, under an order issued today by A. J. Guchkoff, Minister of War.

The order directs that henceforth each army corps, regiment, and company shall elect a special committee, which will maintain discipline, control food supplies, take justifiable measures against abuse of power by military chiefs, settle disputes between officers and soldiers, and make preparations for the election of delegates to the Constituent Assembly, which is to decide on the future government of Russia.

Russians Report Foe's Scouts Active

PETROGRAD, April 30, (British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—Notably increased activity, particularly by enemy scouting parties, is reported on the Russian front. The War Office statement today reads: "On the western front the rifle firing has been more animated in the direction of Kovel and Rogatin (Rohatyn.) On the entire front the activity of enemy scouting parties has increased. On the Rumanian front there have been rifle firing and scouting reconnoissances."

CALL ON JEWS HERE TO AID FREEDOM LOAN

Russian Jews Convinced Now That Victorious End of the War Is Near.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—A committee consisting of Boris Kamenka, as Chairman, and Baron Alexander Gunzburg and Henry Sliesberg, representing Jews in Russia, has sent through the medium of the State Department a telegram of reassurance to Jacob H. Schiff, Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court, Professor Richard James Horatio Gottheil, Oscar S. Straus, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Louis Marshall, and Henry Morgenthau to the effect that the Jews of Russia are confidently supporting the new Russian Government. The message reads:

"We Russian Jews always believed that the liberation of Russia meant also our liberation. Being deeply devoted to our country, we place implicit trust in the temporary Government. We know the unlimited economic power of Russia, and her immense natural resources, and the emancipation we obtained will enable us to participate in the development of the country.

"We firmely believe that a victorious finish of the war owing to the help of our allies and the United States is near.

"The temporary Government is issuing now a new public loan of freedom, and we feel our national duty is to support the loan, which is vital for the war and freedom. We are sure that Russia has an unshakable power of public credit, and will easily daro all necessary financial burdens.

"We formed a special committee of Russian Jews for supporting the loan, consisting of representatives of the financial, industrial, and trading circles, and leading public men.

"We inform you hereof, and request our brethren beyond the seas to support the freedom of Russia, which has become now a case of humanity and of the world's civilization. We suggest you form there a special committee and let us know of the steps you may take as a Jewish committee to support the loan of freedom."

8,000 LOCOMOTIVES TIED UP.

Accumulation at Essen, Germany, Due to Lack of Lubricants.

LONDON, April 30.—When application was made in the Prize Court today for condemnation of several shiploads of lubricating oils and fats as enemy property, cousel read an affidavit from a member of the War Trade Intelligence Department in which it was stated that the latest reports in the hands of the Government showed that 8,000 locomotives were laid up at Essen alone last month on account of wear and tear caused by the scarcity of lubricating oils in Germany or by the employment of bad lubricants.

The lubrication of railway engines was said to be one of the most pressing problems in Germany.

TURKS' TIGRIS LOSSES 4,000 IN FOUR DAYS

Corps Now Intrenching 15 Miles North of Samara After Their Defeat by the British.

OTHER IN HILL DEFENSES

Russian Scouting Parties Drive Off Turkish Guard at Bayonet Point Northwest of Kalkit.

LONDON, April 30.—Turkish losses during the fighting against the British in Mesopotamia from April 18 to 22 are estimated in an official statement today to have been about 4,000. The announcement reports the Turks intrenching fifteen miles north of Samara, after their recent defeat by the British in the fighting around that place. The statement reads:

The Turkish Eighteenth Army Corps was reported on April 27 intrenching on both banks of the Tigris about fifteen miles north of Samara. It has been ascertained from a prisoner that the total losses of this corps during the fighting from April 18 to April 22 must have been about 4,000.

With reference to the communiqué issued on April 27, the new position near the Jabel Hamrin range, which is being prepared by the Thirteenth Army Corps, is a few miles south of Bandiadhaim, twenty-five miles southwest of Kiffi.

A Turkish official communication dated April 27, dealing with the second battle between the British and Turks on the Gaza sector of the Sinai front, says the British dead before the Turkish position aggregated at least 3,000, including many officers, and that prisoners and much booty were taken. Another communication tells of repulses of British attacks on the Irak front. The latter, dated Sunday, says:

Irak Front.—Three enemy cavalry regiments advancing against our troops operating on the right bank of the River Edhem, were repulsed by our fire.

Sinai Front.—The British on the 27th attacked our outposts and encamped on the littoral. After reinforcement we repulsed the offensive by a counterattack.

The belated Turkish official report dated Friday, says:

Sinai Front.—According to careful estimates of the British losses in the second battle of Gaza the number of enemy dead before our front amounts to at least 3,000, including many officers. At one point, a hundred square meters in extent, 300 enemy dead were counted.

According to statements by a prisoner his division of 10,000 was reduced to 4,000. Up to the present six officers and 221 men have been taken prisoner. The number of wounded and prisoners increases daily. The amount of booty amounts to 1,500 rifles, 20 automatic rifles, and 5 machine guns.

PETROGRAD, April 30, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—Concerning operations on the Caucasus front the War Office today issued the following:

Northwest of Kalkit, in the region of Gagil, one of our scouting parties attacked a Turkish barrier guard and drove away the defenders at the point of the bayonet. On the remainder of the front there have been the usual scouting operations and rifle firing.

EX-SPANISH PREMIER ATTACKS THE ALLIES

Asserts They Encroached on Country's Rights and Cannot Coerce Her Into War.

PARIS, April 30.—Telegraphing from Madrid, the correspondent of the Havas Agency says the speech of ex-Premier Maura, leader of the Spanish Conservative Party, in which he defended Spain's neutrality and criticised adversely the policy of Count Romanones and of ex-Premier Dato and the present Government with regard to Spain's foreign affairs program, has been widely commented on because of his unexpected declarations. Dealing with Spain's attitude toward the belligerent groups, Señor Maura said:

"Spain by her history naturally belongs to the western group of European nations, and particularly to England and France, and yet the Straits of Gibraltar embodies the beginning and the end of Spanish independence. This is an encroachment on the rights of Spanish sovereignty by England which does not give us sovereignty in the waters of our coast.

"Another example is Morocco. France wanted to appropriate it when we were still burdened with the disaster of the Spanish-American war. Spain was thus between England and France, who, together, diminished the extent of the Spanish zone in a manner not usually customary with great nations. We should be assured of cummunications along our coast, and that can take place only by way of the Straits of Gibraltar. Yet England does not permit us sovereignty over the straits.

"Spain cannot live in Morocco if it does not have total sovereignty of the strait. The first sign of a real change of Franco-British policy toward Spain would be the suppression of the two stigmas—Tangier and Gibraltar."

Señor Maura said that Spain was being menaced with economic hostility after the war in order to bring her into the hostilities, but he insisted that the country was too proud and too great to be the servant of any country whatsoever.

$5,000 Gems Stolen in a Hotel.

Detectives of the Third Branch Detective Bureau were seeking a window cleaner yesterday employed in the Hotel Netherland, at Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, who disappeared following the theft last Wednesday of jewelry valued at $5,000 from a trunk in the rooms occupied by Robert A. Crispi of Porto Rico.

GERMANY SHUTS DOWN ON NEWS

Continued from Page 1.

"is not longing whimpers for peace, not the crazy peace missions of Scheidemann, Erzberger, and other amateur diplomats, but a bold attempt to recognize again the plain truths of the situation and restore the worthy freedom of criticism and decision."

"Put the German house in such order that tomorrow it will be habitable and not an eyesore to the world.

"The United States will not fight a German Empire which is guided by fresh men and heading for the goal indicated by President Wilson."

The writer concludes:

"Democracy is the word of the hour. A league of nations is on the way. Shall Germany freeze without, and in the era of coming peace shall militarism remain the root and branch of German political life?

"Responsibility for the coming peace can be borne not by any prince or any family, but only by the backs of the whole nation."

GERMANS ARE TOLD WE WILL SEND CASH ONLY

No Chance of Our Dispatching Troops to Aid Allies—Joy Over Roosevelt Rejection.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, April 30.—The German press is endeavoring to impress the people that America will only help the Allies financially, and will never send troops to Europe. Under the headline "Sponging Continues," the fact that America is sending large sums to France and Italy is announced. All papers showed unmitigated joy over the first news that Colonel Roosevelt would be unable to bring an army of volunteers to France, and the news of the amendment by the Senate will doubtless be keen disappointment.

The Tägliche Rundschau shows particular anxiety about the impression Elihu Root will make on the Russians, calling him the United States General Commercial Traveler, saying he possesses little positive knowledge but a big mouth, and is only capable of delivering woolly West speeches.

DERNBURG DEMANDS TO KNOW PEACE TERMS

Blames Chancellor for Not Telling Them to Wilson and for Germany's Isolation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, April 30, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.) — Dr. Dernburg delivered an important speech yesterday at Breslau before a meeting of the German Progressive People's Party, and it is doubtless a bid for leadership of the Liberal parties, seeing that Basserman is hesitating on the question of reform.

"The more we give of ourselves to the State," he declared, "the stronger is our feeling in favor of personal right and personal freedom. The more the State fills our lives the more must we take part in the settling of its destiny and in the determination of the direction in which it goes, and all the more must we prevent it from unjustly concerning itself with matters of our belief, our customs, our freedom, and all the more determinedly must we demand that where all give the same and the utmost, political injustice, social inequality and out-of-date castes be thrown overboard as quickly as possible. The new Germany is here and requires its house. Let us built it. Do not let us delay."

He went on to say some straight things about the war aims. He demanded that the Chancellor should outline them clearly, and declared it would have been better if a concrete answer had been given to President Wilson's question about German war aims. If that had been done then things would have been much further on.

"There is no sense in the discussion of war aims without definite premises," he continued. "We shall not reach permanent peace if we keep ourselves and our allies in that isolation which the war has brought us to and into which, indeed, we had fallen before the war, unknown even to those whose duty it was to have known it.

"We ought to recognize that we are seriously to blame for not having educated our people politically. We have with particular self-contentment troubled ourselves little as to what foreign countries thought of us. When we did what we thought right, then we were satisfied.

"What others thought of it left us indifferent. We have delighted ourselves in standing on guard in shining armor in Central Europe, and we have in a fateful hour set ourselves against the general tendencies of a world that desired peace—tendencies which aimed at erecting buffers of mutual agreements, courts of arbitration and unions of peoples between political differences and the loosening of the world war which was certain to arise out of the system of ententes and coalitions. Even when we believed that such movements were not disinterested and without arrière pensée we should not have opposed them shortly and sharply."

Nothing, he said in conclusion, had made such a great impression abroad as the belief that Germany was the enemy of freedom. Another belief had had the same effect, and that was that in Prussia one could not believe what one wished to and that therefore the people had renounced influence in the State, which was the interest and work of all.

The speaker pointed out emphatically that it was very foolish to reject such beliefs as having nothing to do with Prussia's internal affairs.

"Everything," said Dernburg, "that feeds foreign desire to destroy us is important and ought to be considered. Only too long Germans and Prussians have been the object and not the subject of lawmaking.

"Only too long has a certain aloofness from the people hampered our domestic policy. Only too long have we inwardly and outwardly been an unpolitical people and allowed antiquated State forms to lord it over us. We must begin reforms with ourselves.

"When we have a better franchise system we can work together, but if we wish for parliamentary government we must develop the necessary strength for it. If we desire freedom inwardly and outwardly, then we must be upright and honorable men, looking more in front of us than above us."

B. Altman & Co.

Women's Sweater Suits, Travel Suits and Sports Suits

(Sizes incomplete)

at the extraordinarily low price of

$16.75

are on sale in the Ready-to-wear Department on the Third Floor.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

Chauffeurs' Suits at $25

Tailored for Comfort and Service

¶ Our suits for chauffeurs at $25 are correct in point of style, fabric and tailoring, and set a new standard of value in chauffeurs' livery at this popular price.

¶ They are the product of our own highly specialized tailoring organization, and are sold to you direct from the bench, minus the profit of a middleman. That is why Saks' chauffeurs' suits at $25 look better and wear longer than those usually offered at this price.

Ask the Man Who Bought One

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th St.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.
Macy's
Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.
On Sale Today, 9 A. M.
Fourth Floor Rear

A Seasonable Sale of 11,714 Yards of Imported Cretonnes

18c and 22c Per Yd.

These beautiful cretonnes have been taken from our regular stock and reduced in price for this event.

A large and comprehensive assortment of designs and harmonious colorings. Suitable for Slip Covers, Hangings, Cushions and the many other home uses.

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC

LINENS FOR COUNTRY HOUSES

AT PRICES NO HIGHER THAN ELSEWHERE

FIFTH AVENUE AT 45TH ST.

TIFFANY & Co.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CLOCKS
WATCHES. CHINA. STATIONERY

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue 46th and 47th Sts.

Revised Prices on Many Lines of High-Class Apparel

Tailored Suits at $35 and $50
Formerly $55 to $65, at $35 | Formerly $65 to $95, at $50
More Costly Suits—formerly $110 to $125—at $75 and $85.

Coats and Capes at $35—$50
Formerly $45 to $75. (Models that will not be re-made)
Also a Group of Higher-cost Coats—formerly $75, $85, $95—at $65
(Satin Capes—richly lined—$75.)

Street and Afternoon Dresses
Formerly $65, $75, $85, $95—at $45, $65, $75

Dancing Frocks Formerly $75 to $125 $55, $75

Separate Skirts Formerly $22 and $25 $15

Blouses Formerly $15 to $25 $10 and $15

Street Hats—reduced to $18
(Dress Hats, at $25)

Summer Furs—*at 20% Reduction*
Handsome Stoles, Capes and Scarfs; of Russian and Hudson Bay Sable—Chinchilla—Ermine—Kolinsky—Mole—Silver Fox—Natural Blue Fox and other fashionable furs.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

ATHENA UNDERWEAR FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

the Usual Form of Knit Garment
The Athena Garment
This Curved Arm Hole
The Slanting Shoulder & Sleeve
The Shoulder Stay
The Elastic Cuff
The fabric is cut this way and stitched together to form a fullness on each side of the seat.
The Patented Seat
LOW IN FRONT
Low Neck—Sleeveless

Athena underwear is truly fashioned and tailored to fit. It is designed not merely to approach, but to *realize* the outlines of a woman's form.

The shaping—the tailoring—is not confined to any one part. Note the shaped shoulders, the proper fullness of bust—the perfect conformation of legs.

The patented seat is the most remarkable advancement ever made in underwear designing; by a unique device the seat in Athena has been shaped to fit the figure snugly in any posture. There can be no gaping—no bulging.

If you will see Athena underwear, you will revise your ideas on the underwear subject.

Athena is sold only at Saks in New York

Marshall Field & Company, Chicago, Makers.

PRICES:

For Women—Vests and Tights..... 55c and 65c
For Women—Union Suits..... 55c to $1.75

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.
Macy's
Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Everything for Competitors of Colonel Bogey

When you set out for a perfect score don't put all the burden on your skill. Your clothes and your equipment have a share in the full enjoyment of the game. You will find, here, everything from golf balls to golf trunks; from shoes to caps, at lower prices than elsewhere.

Men's Golf Suits $19.75, $22.50, and $24.75

Smart looking coats with all the freedom one needs for playing a good game. Pinch-Back model with stitched on belt or Norfolk model with pleated front and belt all around, both models with patch pockets. Well tailored of tweeds, or homespun mixtures in gray, green, tan or brown. With knickers or long trousers.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way. Front.

Men's Imported Wool Golf Hose at $2.49

Medium weight, fancy rolltops. Oxford, heather, dark gray, brown or green mixtures. Sizes 10, 10½ and 11.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St. Centre.

Men's Golf Shoes, $6.24

Built with the idea of giving real service and foot comfort to the man who travels the links. Of tan, grained calf skin, reinforced at instep. Plain tips. All sizes.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

Golf Trunks at $13.49

A safe method of transporting your equipment for long distances. Well made of basswood, covered with heavy duck, fibre bound, brassed fastenings. Serviceably lined. Heavy webbing straps to hold sticks in place. 50x 10x10½ in.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre, Rear.

Clubs and Other Things

You can replenish your equipment at important savings if you will visit our Sporting Goods Department. For instance: Gibson's and Slazenger's Brassies and Drivers, $2.49. Irons, $2.24. Thistle's Drivers and Brassies, also Horn's Irons, $1.49.

Canvas Golf Bags, 98c to $9.89

Leather Golf Bags, $16.89

Spalding's Colonel, Wright & Ditson's, Whippet's, and Worthington's Golf Balls at "Lowest-in-the-City" Prices.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

Men's Burberry Motor Coats at $32.50

Spring weight, but just right for the trip to and from the course. Raglan shoulders, single breasted, button up to neck. Enough sleeve and body room to make driving both easy and comfortable. Brown, gray or green mixtures.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

RECOVERY OF LOST ARTICLES.

Owners should not delay attempting to regain lost property. The best method is to telephone 1000 Bryant and insert an announcement in The New York Times.

AGREE ON MEASURE TO RAISE NEW TAXES

Sub-Committee Will Propose 16 Per Cent. Impost on Excess Profits.

LOWER INCOME EXEMPTION

New Levy on Automobiles—Bitter Fight in the Full Committee Predicted.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—A war revenue measure designed to raise not less than $1,500,000,000 by direct taxes in the coming year will be reported to the House Ways and Means Committee tomorrow by the sub-committee which has been drafting the bill in secret sessions.

Reduction of the income tax exemptions from $3,000 and $4,000 to $1,000 and $2,000 for single and married persons, respectively, and an increase of the excess profits tax from 8 per cent. on all amounts over 8 per cent. and $5,000 to 16 per cent. are two of the sub-committee's proposals.

The tentative bill also carries increased taxes on liquor, beer, cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco, new taxes on automobiles, soft drinks, amusement places, freight and passenger traffic and a stamp tax of wide scope. It is also reported that a tax on advertising contracts may be proposed.

Much of the bill follows the lines suggested by Secretary McAdoo, but many of his most important proposals are rejected. Included in these are all tariffs and the proposal to make the income and excess profits and consumption taxes retroactive. Hence the total of the proposed bill falls millions of dollars short of the original estimate of $1,800,000,000 to be derived from taxes this year.

The opposition of Representative Fordney of Michigan, the ranking Republican member of the committee, to raising more than $1,000,000,000 by direct taxes is largely responsible for this situation. He doubts, it is understood, if more than this amount will be needed, and urges that any further sums shall be raised by other methods than direct taxation if it should become necessary. Representative Kitchin, the Democratic leader, is also opposed to consumption taxes.

A bitter fight on the bill in full committee is certain. Resentment among some members aroused by the prolonged secret meetings of the committee, coupled with vigorous opposition to the income and excess profits taxes proposals, makes storms inevitable.

A new cloud also has appeared in the threat of a Republican member to demand the doubling of the present 1-cent duty on sugar. Democrats and some Republicans, however, will fight the sugar proposal, being determined not to open the tariff floodgates under any consideration.

The secrecy which has marked the sub-committee's conferences will rule in the full committee. Unprecedented safeguards are being taken against "leaks." Only one copy of the tentative bill for each committeeman has been printed, and an effort will be made to prevent members taking these from the committee room.

There have been insistent demands from all parts of the country for public hearings, but none will be held if present plans are carried out.

Only part of the recommendations in the bill meet with the approval of the full sub-committee. A normal tax of 2 per cent. would be levied by the proposed bill on all incomes above the proposed exemptions. Above $5,000 and $4,000 and up to $5,000 4 per cent. would be levied. Surtaxes would begin at $5,000 and continue upward, none being higher than 30 per cent. Almost $500,000,000, it is believed, could be raised during the coming year by this plan, whereas Secretary McAdoo's suggestion of starting taxes at $1,500 and $2,000, contemplated raising $340,000,000.

A decision to recommend increasing the tax on whisky from $1.10 to $2 a gallon and that on beer from $1.50 to $2.50 a barrel was reached after determined efforts to make it higher had failed. The argument that a moderate tax would encourage production and discourage illicit manufacture and selling prevailed. A soft drink tax also is recommended.

In an effort to protect the manufacturer and smoker of cheap cigars, it was decided to fix a graduated tax on all kinds of cigars. Cigarette taxes would be doubled. Wholesale and retail tobacconists would be taxed $25 and $6 respectively, annually.

The suggestion of a flat 4 per cent. rate on both freight and passenger transportation proceeds was rejected in favor of rates higher than 4 per cent. on passenger tickets and 4 per cent. on freight charges.

A 5 per cent. tax on the factory cost of automobiles and musical instruments is recommended. Automobile manufacturers protested vigorously to the sub-committee today against this tax. Amusement places, including motion picture houses and baseball parks, would be taxed under the proposed bill. Stamp taxes would be levied on bonds, certificates of stock, agreements of sale, promissory notes, certificates of profit, memorandum of sales, conveyances, powers of attorney, parlor car seats, and telephone and telegraph messages. Taxes on refined petroleum also are recommended.

DIRECT TAX BILL IN; CALLS FOR 1.08 MILLS

This Would Mean $12,843,000 Additional Revenue, New York City Paying $9,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 30.—The Direct Tax bill was put in tonight by Assemblyman H. Edmund Machold, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. It fixes the rate of the direct tax at 1.08 mills. This, it is estimated, will yield a revenue of $12,843,000 to supplement the revenues from indirect taxation. The direct tax will pay the interest and amortization charges on the funded debt. Taxpayers in New York City will contribute $9,000,000 direct tax.

Legislative leaders figure that, with the direct tax, nearly $94,000,000 will be available to meet expenditures of $80,000,000 provided for in the budget—a surplus of nearly $14,000,000.

Here are the revenues in sight: Indirect taxation, $52,000,000; direct tax, $12,843,000; excise surtax, auto tax, and minor revenues, $5,000,000; 8 per cent. tax on income of mercantile and manufacturing corporations, $24,000,000; total, $93,843,000.

The Supply bill was introduced in both Senate and Assembly tonight. This carried supplementary appropriations of $750,000 for "the support of Government." Of this, $500,000 is to pay the salaries of State employes who go to war; $140,000 is for new State activities not provided for in the General Appropriation bill, $25,000 for deficiencies in the charities appropriations, $27,000 for matters that were overlooked when the appropriations for the Legislature were made up, and $25,000 for extraordinary appropriations in the Attorney General's office.

Both Senate and Assembly labored late tonight in an effort to end the session this week. In the Senate two measures for the enlargement of borough autonomy by placing deputies with full powers in charge of the Brooklyn branch offices of various administrative city departments were passed with only four votes against them. The Senate also passed the revised Foley bill, which gives the prospective State Council of Defense control over the expenditure of $2,850,000 appropriated for war purposes.

$2,500,000 TAX IN ADVANCE.

Reports Couple Steel Corporation with Large Payment.

Payment of Federal taxes in advance of the close of the fiscal year, June 30, continued yesterday in response to appeals to patriotism. William H. Edwards, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second, or downtown, district, announced that the advance contributions for the day ranged from 14 cents to $2,500,000. These payments of both individual and corporation income taxes brought the total of advance payments received by Collector Edwards up to $7,000,000. An estimate was made that the loss of interest to taxpayers amounted to $52,000.

It was understood that the United States Steel Corporation, the largest single payer of the corporate income tax in the country, handed in yesterday a check covering that part of the corporation's tax due in the Second District. The Collector declined to say what sum the Steel Corporation paid, and showed the same reticence when asked the identity of the payer of the 14 cents tax.

At the offices of the Steel Corporation, 71 Broadway, a representative of Judge E. H. Gary, Chairman of the Board of Directors, stated that the total corporation tax due the Government for the fiscal year amounted to $9,092,000, but that payments of this sum were distributed among several internal revenue districts. Judge Gary's spokesman, while declining to state the exact sum paid in advance in the Second District, said: "The Steel Corporation has paid its proportion here, and is proceeding to do likewise elsewhere."

Collector Edwards called on Judge Gary and thanked the corporation in behalf of the Government for paying its tax ahead of time. The Collector is renewing an urgent appeal to corporations to be "financially patriotic" and send in their tax payments at once. Notices will be sent out today involving a collection of more than $16,000,000.

TO FREE EVICTED FRENCH.

King Alfonso Obtains Promise from Germany Concerning 200 Families.

MADRID, April 30, (via Paris.)—King Alfonso has obtained a promise from the German Government to release 200 families who formerly resided in Lille, Douai, Roubaix, and Turcoing. They are being held prisoner in the Holzminden (Germany) camp.

Queen Elena in Earthquake Zone.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, April 30.—Queen Elena has gone to the region devastated by the recent earthquake. She was accompanied by the Minister of the Interior. The Queen wished to make a personal investigation of the situation in order to be better able to extend aid to the survivors.

WILL START FOOD FLEET ON PACIFIC

Sanderson & Porter of This City Get Contract from the Government.

TO BUILD NEAR THE TIMBER

Their Yards Will Have Capacity of Twenty Vessels at One Time and Work Will Be Rushed.

One of the firms which are to build on the Pacific Coast some of the wooden vessels that are to carry food and munitions to the Allies is the engineering and contracting firm of Sanderson & Porter, 52 William Street, this city. A contract for building an indefinite number of the steamships has been given the firm by the Federal Shipping Board, and Seaton Porter, one of the partners, is in the West to look over properties available for building sites. This announcement was made yesterday by H. Hobart Porter of the firm, who had just returned from a conference with the Washington authorities.

Sanderson and Porter will work under a standard contract, similar to that signed by the Foundation Company, which is to build the first Government vessels on the Atlantic seaboard. There will be two shipbuilding yards located near Gray's Harbor and Willapa Harbor, Washington, the two great lumber ports of the Northwest, and these plants will be practically duplicates of the Foundation Company's plant near this city. The Pacific shipyards being nearer the timber centre, more vessels will be built there. The Sanderson and Porter yards will have a capacity for building twenty ships at the same time.

Mr. Porter said his company would not announce that one vessel would be completed every ten days, for the contract called for no time limit. When completed they are to be brought through the canal, but they will probably be loaded for their maiden trip at some Pacific port.

"We decided upon two yards," said Mr. Porter, "because that will lessen the fire danger, be more economical and will mean that we can be nearer two lumber mills instead of one. I believe the labor question will be settled satisfactorily, and that within six months we will have 4,000 men at work."

In Sanderson & Porter the partners are Edwin N. Sanderson, H. Hobart Porter, Francis Blossom, Richmond Talbot, Wynn Meredith, and Seaton Porter. Mr. Hobart said that the company specialized in large and unusual construction contracts.

The Foundation Company got under way yesterday the work of grading the site of its new shipyard. While a gang of laborers were engaged in the grading another force took the first steps in the construction of the ten launchways on which the wooden craft are to be built. This work involves considerable pile-driving to support the weight of the ships. Piles were assembled yesterday and today pile-driving operations will be begun.

BRAZIL TO BE NEUTRAL.

Proclamation to That Effect Finally Issued by Government.

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 28, (Delayed.)—The Brazilian Government issued a proclamation of neutrality today in respect to the war between the United States and Germany.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Foreign Minister Muller of Brazil cabled Ambassador da Gama today that the last trace of trouble between German residents and citizens of Brazil had disappeared and that a large number of Brazilian-born Germans had spontaneously addressed the Government, pledging adhesion to whatever course might be adopted.

The Foreign Minister's message indicated that accounts of recent disturbances had been exaggerated and said the number of Germans in Brazil was not nearly so large as generally believed.

SOCIALISTS IN FREE FIGHT.

Argentine Extremists Finally Declare for Absolute Neutrality.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, April 30.—The question of Argentina's attitude in the war was debated today in a stormy session of the National Congress of Socialists, during which several fist fights occurred.

The congress rejected by a vote of 4,210 to 3,557 the resolution submitted by the Executive Committee, setting forth that Germany's submarine methods were in violation of international law and recommending the arming of ships. The congress adopted a declaration in favor of absolute neutrality.

'AMERICA DAY' IN LIVERPOOL

Resolution of Appreciation Passed at an Enthusiastic Meeting.

LIVERPOOL April 30.—Today was "America Day" in Liverpool. A special town meeting of citizens was held at noon to celebrate the entrance of the United States into the war. It was preceded by a service of thanksgiving at St. Nicholas Church, attended by the Lord Mayor, city officials, the United States Consul, consular representatives of all the allied powers and leading citizens. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Liverpool.

At the meeting in the Town Hall the Lord Mayor moved a resolution expressing appreciation of the moral support which the United States was giving the Allies. He said that in the great struggle in which the world was engulfed America was taking her stand without reservation for those principles under which alone civilized life was possible. The resolution, supported by representatives of shipping, commerce and finance, was carried enthusiastically.

Horace L. Washington, the American Consul, in acknowledging the adoption of the resolution, described the meeting as historic. He asked permission to send a copy of the resolution—in addition to those which the Lord Mayor was sending to the President of the United States and the Mayor of New York—to the Secretary of State, in order that it might become part of the special record of the State Department of his country.

In his sermon at St. Nicholas Church the Bishop said:

"We thank God America has taken her place in the great battle line for self-government and for international independence, which is man's rightful inheritance. The significance of this alliance of the whole English-speaking race is that it means the triumph of freedom over tyranny, and of the spiritual over the material."

PARIS PAPERS CUT DOWN.

Two Pages Some Days, and Four Pages Others, Is New Rule.

PARIS, April 30.—The scarcity of print paper has compelled the Government to order still further restrictions in the size of newspapers.

After Saturday the principal one-cent newspapers will be of two pages four days a week and four pages the other three days. Newspapers selling for more than a cent, such as the Temps, the Figaro, and the Journal des Débats, will print two pages once or twice a week, according to the measurements of the sheets.

NEW ASSURANCES ON FOOD.

Reichstag Committee Is Told There Is Enough Until the Next Harvest.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 1.—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent, quoting Berlin advices, says that Dr. Georg Michaelis, President of the Prussian Food Commission, told the Food Committee of the Reichstag that it could be expected that the present bread ration would be maintained until the next harvest.

Adolph von Batocki, President of the Food Regulation Board, told the committee that the condition of the crops was good and there need be no anxiety concerning them.

As a result of recent strikes among the German workers in the war industries, considerable concessions in foodstuffs have been granted, according to a dispatch to The Daily News from Rotterdam. The meat ration has been raised half a pound weekly, while the potatoes ration has been increased to five pounds.

Drops All American Students.

COPENHAGEN, April 30.—The Hamburger Fremdenblatt says that the names of all the American students in Berlin University have been stricken from the list of the university. The students thus dropped comprise sixteen men and four women, most of them of German descent.

SAYS BALFOUR COULD SETTLE IRELAND'S FATE

Lord Northcliffe Believes His Influence Would Reconcile All Party Differences.

LONDON, April 30.—Lord Northcliffe has issued a statement to The Associated Press respecting the Irish situation, which includes the following phrase:

"The happiness of Ireland is entirely in the hands of Mr. Balfour and the British mission in the United States. The differences between the two parties have been so slight that Mr. Balfour's influence can settle the difficulty."

Interviews given by a number of Americans on the Irish problem and published in the English papers were the subject of a question in the House of Commons today.

Major John R. P. Newman, Unionist member for the Enfield Division of Middlesex, asked whether the Government was aware that statesmen and public men of an allied nation had been invited to give, through the medium of the public press, their opinions on a subject of controversy domestic to the United Kingdom, and if the Government would continue a reciprocal policy of non-interference, either by Great Britain or her allies, where the question at issue were of domestic and not of international importance.

"I do not think any action on the part of the Government is called for in this matter," replied Andrew Bonar Law, member of the War Council.

"Would America tolerate interference on our part in a question—" began Major Newman again, the Speaker interrupting him with a call for "Order, Order!"

Mr. Dalton asked if it would not be desirable to request the American Government not to interfere in the war at all. No answer was given.

RED CROSS IS PREPARED.

Has Been Preparing 12 Years for This Emergency, Says Chairman.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—The American people will realize within a few months the real value of the American Red Cross relief service, according to Eliot Wadsworth, Acting Chairman of the Red Cross, in an address here tonight before the annual convention of the national organizations of nurses of the United States.

"For twelve years," he said, "the American Red Cross has been planning, organizing, and preparing for the very emergency in which this country now finds itself. There has been no letting down of standards; no favoritism has been shown. The army of nurses has been enrolled with all the care that would be given in the enlisting of the finest army. The result is that the Red Cross has enrolled more than 9,000 nurses whose qualifications are known, who have taken all steps required by the army Medical Corps to permit of their immediate enlistment in this service.

"As the war develops this corps of Red Cross nurses will win the gratitude, affection, and admiration of every American citizen. Fathers, mothers, wives, and sweethearts of this great army of young men will come to a full realization of what it means to know that trained and devoted women are in the hospitals to give prompt, careful, and tender care."

Mr. Wadsworth paid a tribute to Miss Jane A. Delano, Director of the Red Cross nursing service, who, he said, was responsible for the efficiency of the corps. He declared it was she who "had the vision to appreciate the need of such an organized force" and the courage and energy to attain realization of her ideal.

CALLS SWEDEN PRO-ALLY.

Minister to Italy Says Only a Small Minority Is Pro-German.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, April 30.—"Sweden has been, up to the present, with regard to the food suply, in worse condition than any belligerent country; and, as hunger is a bad adviser, it is not surprising that the people are close to actual revolution," said Baron de Bildt, Dean of the Swedish Diplomatic Corps, in speaking about the situation in his country.

He added that the majority of the population, led by Socialists, sympathized with the Entente, while only a small group was pro-German.

Sweden's difficulty, he said, was caused by the necessity of importing food supplies and coal. Now that Germany and Russia had closed their markets, he said, Sweden was half starving.

Baleh, Price & Co.

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Largest, Most Modern Dry Cold Storage Vaults in America

Fulton & Smith Sts., Bklyn.
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Flags Of the Allies for Automobiles, Boats, Motor Cycles, Etc.

J. B. Crook & Co., Inc.
(Established 1837)
549 FIFTH AVE.
AT 45TH ST.
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MOBILISING AMERICA

An Appeal to the American People

In this crisis, when the nation is entering the world war with the consciousness of its people still somewhat confused as to its aim and purposes, the measures to be taken and the methods to be used, we wish to urge upon public attention a book by Arthur Bullard entitled MOBILISING AMERICA.

We have little time to prepare for war, and should therefore take advantage both of the mistakes and the successes of France and England. Mr. Bullard has been in those countries almost since the war began, and in this small book he ably and clearly presents a definite program of what to do, and also of what not to do, based on the experiences of the Allies in Europe.

As to some of the details of his program many of us may disagree, but in view of the widespread uncertainty among even intelligent Americans as to how to mobilise our national resources for war, such a book is invaluable at this time.

If within the next few weeks or months MOBILISING AMERICA could be read by millions of citizens in all sections of the land, we feel it would be immensely useful as a help in that gathering and clarifying of the public mind and will without which no great struggle can be brought to a successful end.

SIGNED BY:

Lawrence Abbott
Augustus Thomas
George Barr McCutcheon
Ray Stannard Baker
Herbert Croly
William Hard
James Barnes
Robert Chambers
John O'Hara Cosgrave
Cleveland Moffett
Walter Lippmann
Franklin P. Adams
Thompson Buchanan
John H. Finley
George Creel
Leroy Scott
Jesse Lynch Williams
Charles Hanson Towne
Gelett Burgess
Hermann Hagedorn
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Wadsworth Camp
Ellis Parker Butler
Hamlin Garland
Robert Bruere
Ernest Poole
Samuel Merwin

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Meet me at the Fountain
SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

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COMMERCIAL STATIONERY

A 5-Day Sale Begins This Morning—Will Positively End Saturday.

This is, beyond all doubt, the very best opportunity for business and professional men to stock up as liberally as they may for months to come.

In common with almost every article in daily use, stationery prices are steadily mounting, and when it is possible to effect savings of the character named in this advertisement, it is evident that big purchases made now will mean decided economy later.

Here is where we show you how to save money:

Paper Crayon Pencils—heavy crayon lead; paper wrapped; choice of red, black and blue; $5.50 gross, or dozen..... 50c

Mikado Pencils—grades 1, 2 and 3; with red rubber tip; 5c. quality; gross $3.45; dozen..... 29c

Cedar Pencils—good, serviceable lead; rubber tipped; regularly 15c dozen; sale, gross, $1.20; doz..... 10c

Manila Pay Envelopes—well gummed; 500 to a box; regularly 39c box; sale price, $6.50 for 10,000; or per 1,000 for..... 69c

Coin Envelopes—heavy Kraft stock; end opening; holds bills and coins; box of 500, regularly 49c; at..... 39c

Commercial Envelopes—6 and 6½-inch sizes; well gummed; per 1,000; sale..... $1

White Typewriter Paper—8½x11; suitable for second sheets; regu'ly 50c a ream; sale price 37c

Manila Paper—letter size; good for second sheets; regularly 45c ream; sale..... 37c

Typewriter Paper—white bond; water marked; excellent typing surface; boxed; regularly $1 ream; sale 10 reams for $6.50; or ream..... 69c

Typewriter Paper—Crane's Highland Linen Bond cloth finish; or Whiting's Trade Bond; excellent for letter head; ream..... 95c

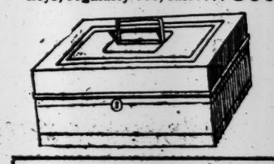
Rent or Money Receipts—size 3x 8 1-8; black board binding; receipts perforated; stub for permanent record; books approximating 100 receipts, 65c dozen; books approximating 50 receipts, for, dozen..... 42c

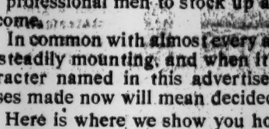
Manila Pads—legal size; horizontal and margin ruled; high-grade ink paper; dozen..... 85c

Manila Folders—letter size; for filing correspondence; substantial weight; regularly 90c for 100; sale, $6.50 per 1,000; or 100 for..... 69c

Blotters—Nile green or robin egg blue; 19x24; regularly 55c dozen; sale..... 44c

Cash Boxes—size 10x7x4; good quality tin; sunk handle and two keys; regularly 75c; sale..... 59c



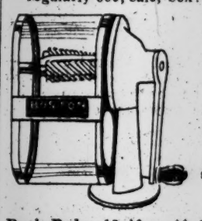


Typewriter Ribbons—record or copying; black, blue, purple or two color; for all standard machines; all fresh; regularly 50c; sale..... 39c

BIGGEST VALUE
Stenographer Note Books—size 6x9 inches; each contains 100 leaves; ink-writing surface; dozen..... 75c

Stenographers' Note Books—high-grade ink paper; 50 leaves to a book; regularly 65c dozen; sale price..... 49c

Carbon Paper—letter and legal sizes; black, blue or purple; box, regularly 69c; sale, box.... 49c



Boston Sharpeners—new Dollar Model; with lock on receptacle and Boston point; sale 69c

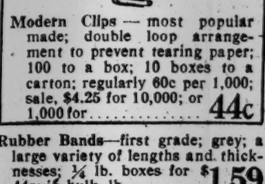
Desk Pads—12x19 or 19x24 inches; fine leather corners; variety of colors; regularly 50c for..... 39c

Index Cards—good quality Bristol stock; substantial weight; horizontal ruled;
3x5 inches; $6.50 for 10,000; per 1,000, for..... 69c
4x6 inches; $13 for 10,000; per 1,000, for.. $1.35
5x8 inches; $21 for 10,000; per 1,000, for.. $2.25

Letter Files—box style; with overlapping top; A to Z index; metal clasp; dustproof; regularly 35c each; sale, dozen, $2.90; each..... 25c

Package Receipt Books—cloth covered board sides; fine quality ink paper; printed both sides; regularly $1 doz.; sale..... 75c

Staples—for use in a Hotchkiss No. 1 machine; 500 to a box; regularly 25c. per 1,000; sale... 19c



Modern Clips—most popular made; double loop arrangement to prevent tearing paper; 100 to a box; 10 boxes to a carton; regularly 60c per 1,000; sale, $4.25 for 10,000; or 1,000 for..... 44c

Rubber Bands—first grade; grey; a large variety of lengths and thicknesses; ¼ lb. boxes for 44c; in bulk, lb..... $1.59

Commercial Blank Books—size 12½x8½; extra heavy black board binding; red leather corners and back with hubs; title stamped in gold; heavy ink paper; choice of Journal, Ledger, Cash, Day Book or Record; in 250-page, 75c; 400-page, 95c; 500-page..... $1.15

LAW BLANKS
All popular forms: Double Sheets 35c dozen, or each 3c; Single Sheets—35c quire, or 2 sheets for..... 3c

REDUCED PRICES ON
PRINTING
For This Sale Only

50 Visiting Cards—for..... 19c
100 Business Cards—for..... 44c
Printing on Your Own Stock
500 Letter Heads—for..... $1
1,000 Letter Heads—for.... $1.50
500 Envelopes..... 60c
1,000 Envelopes..... 85c

Filled books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps redeemable for $2.50 worth of merchandise in any department, or for $2 in cash in the S.H. office on the Fifth Floor. We give S.H. Green Trading Stamps as usual. Ask for them. Double S.H. Stamps Till 12 o'clock; Single S.H. Stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day.

Grape-Nuts FOOD
The strength of wheat and malted barley
Makes Men Strong
"There's a Reason"

See the McKEE

FOR tasty, delicious, healthful food this summer—a McKEE—the result of 37 years, devoted exclusively to the building of refrigerators; over a million used. Eight perfect insulating walls insure cold, even temperature in torrid weather. Seamless Porcelain-Steel lining with no crevices to catch the little germs with big consequences. Send for FREE copy of the McKEE Cold Dessert Book, or ask your dealer.

McKEE REFRIGERATOR COMPANY, Est. 1880
113 Lorimer Street BROOKLYN, N. Y.

JURY IS SELECTED FOR WAR PLOT TRIAL

Prosecution Opens Case Today Against von Rintelen, Lamar, and Others.

"THE WOLF" OBJECTS AGAIN

Court Sets Aside Convict's Complaint That Wearing Manacles Prejudices His Case.

The selection of the jury was completed last night in the court of United States District Judge Cushman for the trial of Captain Franz von Rintelen, who is alleged to have spent large sums in this country in 1915 to bring about strikes, and of his seven co-defendants, who are accused of conspiring with von Rintelen to violate the Sherman law.

Von Rintelen and David Lamar, who has been serving a term in Atlanta Prison for impersonating a Congressman, will have separate counsel, the other six defendants going to trial as a group. That the defense interposed by von Rintelen may harmonize with that of the other defendants was indicated by the questions of his lawyer, Albert Massey. He asked of talesmen:

"Assuming that Mr. von Rintelen concedes that he came to this country on April 30, 1915, and formed a society of which he was the head and directing genius, spent large sums in a peaceful and perfectly proper attempt to stop the shipment of munitions, which, in his opinion, were to kill citizens of Germany, would you be able to give him the same impartial hearing as if he was an American officer?"

M. M. Dolphin, who represented Lamar, asked the prospective jurors whether they would be prejudiced against his client by information they possessed or might develop during the trial concerning Lamar's Wall Street operations. He thus laid the foundation for the plea which Lamar has used before, that he was being hounded by powerful interests. An employe of the Y. M. C. A. was asked whether he would be prejudiced against Lamar because of his controversies with John D. Rockefeller; a man who owned Southern Pacific and Baltimore & Ohio stock was asked whether he could be fair to Lamar in view of the fact that Lamar had charged that railroad officials had stolen $100,000,000 from the Southern Pcific and $50,000,000 from the Baltimore & Ohio. The lawyer asked others whether they would be prejudiced against Lamar because he had caused the investigation of the United States Steel Corporation, or because it might develop that J. P. Morgan & Co. had caused his prosecution.

Before the examination of jurors began, Mr. Dolphin made a vigorous protest because Lamar had been manacled in the Federal Building before he was taken to the Tombs and because he had difficulty in seeing his counsel. He charged that Raymond H. Sarfaty, Special Prosecutor for the case, had directed the guard to manacle Lamar, and had threatened that the guard would lose his job if this was not done.

Judge Cushman ruled that he had no jurisdiction over Lamar outside of the courtroom.

"If he is manacled and paraded in the presence of the jury," he said, "I might feel called upon to send some one to jail."

Ex-United States Senator Joseph W. Bailey renewed his protest on behalf of the six defendants who form a group against being tried with Lamar, asserting that the manacling of Lamar and other discriminations against him prejudiced the interests of those who were forced to go to trial with him. Ex-Senator Bailey immediately represents Congressman Frank Buchanan. The other defendants who are grouped with Congressman Buchanan are H. Robert Fowler, ex-Congressman from Illinois; ex-Attorney General Frank S. Monnett of Ohio, Henry B. Martin, Herman Schultels, and Jacob C. Taylor.

Frank Moss, who represents Fowler, did most of the questioning of witnesses on behalf of the main body of the defendants. His questions were for the most part intended to bring out whether the talesmen would be swayed by prejudice arising from the war, if it appeared that the defendants had acted in a proper way to spread a propaganda for peace nd for an embrgo on munitions.

Seventy-seven talesmen were examined before the jury was finally drawn. The following are the twelve jurors who will hear the prosecution open the case at 10:30 o'clock this morning: A. Philip Jacobs, retired, 527 West 150th Street, foreman; Charles H. Weldon, insurance business, 15 Wadsworth Avenue; Stephen T. Bell, 104 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers; John P. Bengston, painter, 30 East Forty-second Street; Henry Schur, credit man, 201 West Thirty-first Street; Fred H. Kuhlman, dealer in shades, 13 West 183d Street; Edward H. Rodgers, 4,546 Richardson Avenue, the Bronx; Thomas M. Hackett; manager, 285 West Twenty-sixth Street; Seamon Slybester, real estate, 1,107 Broadway; William C. Mauch, painter, 582 Eighth Avenue; Albert W. Huck, electrical engineer, 1,223 Taylor Avenue, the Bronx, and John F. Young, electrician, 416 West Forty-eighth Street.

CABOT WARD EXONERATED.

Coroner's Jury Says Death of Children Was "Unavoidable Accident."

"Unavoidable accident" was the verdict rendered by a Coroner's jury at the inquest before Coroner Riordan yesterday to establish the cause of the death of Jennie Kovak, 7 years old, of 431 East Sixty-sixth Street, and Rosie Salerino, 7, of 409 East Seventieth Street. They were killed on April 16 at First Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street by Park Commissioner Cabot Ward's automobile, which he was driving.

More than a dozen witnesses were called, and most of them testified that the children ran in front of a coal truck and into the path of the Commissioner's automobile before he could stop.

SUES MOTHER FOR $50,000.

Son of Leland Stanford's Neice Says He Gave Her That In Trust.

Mrs. Aimee L. Hanson, a niece of the late Leland Stanford, was the principal witness yesterday in the suit brought against her by her son to recover $50,000, which he says he gave her to hold as a trust fund, and from which, he alleges, she agreed to pay him the sum of $4,000 a year. The action is being tried before Judge Van Vechten Veeder in the United States District Court in Brooklyn. Walter Lathrop Hanson, the complainant, is at present living in California.

Mrs. Hanson sobbed while she said her son came to her room in Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and handed her a paper which proved to be an assignment of his rights in an estate of $50,000, bequeathed to him by his grandfather. She asserted that he told her that she could handle the money better than he, and gave her the property outright. She denied that he made any agreement that it was to be placed in trust for him or that she was to give him $4,000 a year.

Mrs. Hanson admitted she did not send money to her son while he was ill in California, but added that she had several relatives there to whom her son could go and obtain money if he really needed it. The trial will be continued today.

WEALTHY MEN FIGHT FIRE.

Loss of $20,000 at Mamaroneck—Women and Children Rescued.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., April 30.—Residents of Mamaroneck and Orienta Park saved the business section of Mamaroneck early today when they fought a fire that wrecked a church for negroes and nearly a dozen stores. The loss was estimated at $20,000. Chief Peltzer and his "millionaire volunteer Fire Department" fought the fire from midnight until dawn.

Dr. Hunter, the Village President, and Edward Robins, who were directing the lines of hose, had narrow escapes from falling walls. Judge Vincent de Paul Crennan rescued several women and children from burning buildings.

A spark set fire to the police station, a quarter of a mile away, but the building was saved by policemen. How the fire started was not ascertained.

Two Drug Store Safes Robbed.

Safes in two stores of the Liggett-Riker-Hegeman Company at 15 West Thirty-fourth Street and 1,919 Seventh Avenue were robbed some time between the closing hours on Sunday and yesterday morning. In the West Thirty-fourth Street store, which is opposite the Waldorf-Astoria, the thieves overturned the safe, ripped off the bottom, and got $1,500 in cash ad 500 postage stamps. In the store at 1,919 Seventh Avenue, which is at the corner of 110th Street, the men ripped off the door of a small safe under the cashier's desk and got over $675, but overlooked $100 in the desk.

ADVERTISEMENT.

RED BLOOD HELPS YOU MAKE GOOD

So great is the need of red blood from every practical standpoint—if yours is below par, restore it to normal with right habits and Pepto-Mangan.

Says the man in public life:
"Red blood is only another name for magnetic personality—that quality which reaches out from a great statesman's veins and grips the heart of a nation. Study the careers of successful statesmen, past or present, and you will agree with me that those careers were or are for the most part founded on red blood."

It is the will of Nature that every man or woman who would forge ahead must build his or her career upon red blood. When the blood is right, the body is right, and the brain is kept well nourished.

If your blood is thin and poor, or clogged with poison, begin today to set it right with fresh air, moderate exercise, sleep, a well balanced diet and *Pepto-Mangan.*

Pepto-Mangan
"The Red Blood Builder"

Pepto-Mangan supplies the red blood cells with the elements they need to increase their number and capacity to carry oxygen. It tones up your whole system, increases your appetite, improves your color, recharges you with power and purpose. *Pepto-Mangan* is exceedingly pleasant to taste, easy to digest, promptly assimilated by the blood and safe to take for young and old alike. *Friendly warning:*—To be sure that you get genuine *Pepto-Mangan* buy it only in the *original* bottle and *sealed* package shown above and bearing the name Gude.

Pepto-Mangan is made by M. J. Breitenbach Co., Manufacturing Chemists, New York, and is sold everywhere.

CLEAN UP!
Yes!
Clean House
with

SAPOLIO

Your last chance to buy the Encyclopaedia Britannica, printed on genuine India paper, ends in 2 or at the very latest 3 weeks from today.

We are close to the day when we **must stop taking orders.** The few remaining sets of the Britannica are selling so fast that if you want to be sure of getting a set, **NOW is the time to order it.**

And it is **NOW** or NEVER if you desire to own this great work in its most convenient form—the popular "Handy Volume" Issue, printed on genuine India paper.

These remaining sets are *the very last in the whole world,* printed on the famous India paper, that can be offered.

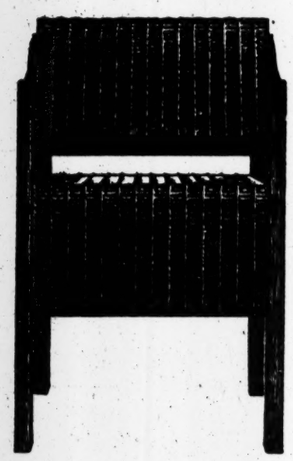
They are printed on the last India paper manufactured before the war made it impossible to get the special kind of flax from Belgium, Ireland and Germany and hemp from Russia for the making of India paper. No more of these raw materials is available, or will be procurable for years after the war, for the making of India paper.

And the only sets of the Britannica for sale anywhere in the world, printed on this beautiful paper, are right here in America.

Orders have greatly increased in the last month—the sales have jumped to an average of more than 2,000 sets a week. This fact makes it certain that the few remaining sets will not last beyond 2 or 3 weeks.

If you know the Britannica, know how useful it will be to you, and are quite sure you should own a set, *order it immediately. This is your only assurance of getting it.*

When the last day is announced on which we can accept orders with any prospect of filling them, it is reasonable to expect a great rush of orders to come in at the eleventh hour. This was shown last June when a slight increase in the price was made on account of the increase in the cost of bookmaking materials, and we received over 17,000 orders after the last day.



NOW or NEVER!

We are giving you warning NOW to save you any disappointment in never getting one of these *very last sets.*

In this case when the last set is gone you will not be able to buy a first-hand set of this great library of knowledge, printed on genuine India paper, *at any price.*

Today in England, Australia and other countries people who failed to buy the Britannica when they had the same chance that you have now are advertising for it and have to pay whatever premium may be put on it by any owner who can be induced to sell his set.

Don't wait until the eleventh hour. Don't put off ordering until "tomorrow." Take the time today to send in the "reserve order" coupon and then you will be *sure* of getting a set.

You should satisfy yourself that the Britannica will be useful to you in your business or work, increasing your mental efficiency and earning power. You still have a chance to know what the Britannica is and what it will mean to you.

Go at once to

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, 597-599 Fifth Ave. — **Gimbel Brothers**, 33rd St.-Broadway-33rd St. — HENRY MALKAN, 42 Broadway

and examine the Britannica for yourself. You can there see a complete set, investigate its contents in your own way, run through the index of 500,000 facts and learn all about this great work. You can compare the large-size, higher-price Cambridge issue and the popular "Handy Volume" Issue, which sells for about 60% less. You can also select the style of binding you prefer.

We don't want any one to order the Britannica unless he is positive that it will be useful to him. We could sell many thousands more sets if more India paper for printing them could be obtained.

Hence we desire that every single one of the remaining sets shall go to men and women who will find the Britannica a practical everyday help.

Go at once and see the different issues. You can leave your order at the same time. But this is YOUR LAST OPPORTUNITY—remember, when the last one of these remaining sets is sold you will NEVER AGAIN have an opportunity to buy this valuable work printed on genuine India paper.

Facts about the Britannica Proving its Usefulness

*This great work is a complete survey of **all** knowledge.*

*Its 29 volumes contain 41,000 separate articles, covering **every** branch of human thought and activity.*

It contains 500,000 indexed facts.

It is cosmopolitan in its viewpoint, unbiased in its presentation and authoritative in every particular.

It is the work of 150v world-famous scholars and experts, each cho n because of his special kn ledge of the subject he wrote about.

It could not be written today because the war would make it impossible to obtain from the contributors, who represented every civilized country, the same calm, unprejudiced view of national and historical subjects.

*It deals with knowledge in the broadest, most practical way, making this knowledge **usable** for any purpose that knowledge is necessary.*

It is written in an attractive, entertaining style which appeals alike to the business man, the woman of the home and the college professor.

It is a work that interests children, helping them in their studies and providing the foundation of a practical education.

*It is **owned** and **used** by more than 175,000 men and women in all vocations, this number including more than 100,000 business men and women.*

Only a few sets are left and when these are sold no more can be offered printed on genuine India paper. Therefore, it is

NOW OR NEVER
if you desire a set.

*Those who cannot go to the store may use this **reserve order** form, which will be legally binding upon us to reserve one set for you, just the same as if you ordered it in person.*

Sears, Roebuck and Co., Chicago, Ill.
Please reserve me a set of the "Handy Volume" Encyclopaedia Britannica, printed on genuine India paper. I enclose $1.00 as first payment. Send me an order form which I agree to sign and return immediately.
Name _____
Street and No. _____
City _____ State _____
P. O. Address _____
ch- 83

FOOD CONTROL BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS

Lever and Gore Measures Confer Large Government Powers in War Emergency.

AIM TO PREVENT HOARDING

House Bill Carries $25,000,000 Appropriation to Carry Out the Administration's Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—A resolution authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to exercise broad powers over the sale, distribution, and conservation of the nation's food supply for the period of the war was introduced in the House today by Chairman Lever of the Committee on Agriculture. The resolution is an Administration measure.

Mr. Lever announced that a similar resolution had been offered in the Senate by Senator Gore, and that early action was desired in both bodies. An appropriation of $25,000,000 to carry on an investigation of the food situation, to bring about the distribution of seed and food products, and to take any and all steps necessary for the conservation of the food supply is carried in the Lever resolution.

The measure restricts the wasting, hoarding, or controlling of the food supply in such a way as to create artificially high prices. The Secretary of Agriculture receives blanket authority to take such action as may be necessary to stimulate production, to regulate the sale and distribution of food, and to control by a license system those engaged in the manufacture, sale, storage, transportation, and distribution of food products.

Penalties are provided for violations of the proposed act, persons found guilty being subject to a fine of not more than $5,000 or two years' imprisonment, or both.

Chairman Lever issued the following statement explaining the purposes of the measure:

"This is one of several proposals for carrying out the plans agreed upon and outlined by Secretary Houston in his report of April 18 to the Senate for controlling the food supply of the nation during the war. A companion proposal is nearing completion and should be introduced within the next few days. These measures are based on the war powers and merely undertake to care for abnormal conditions caused by the existing emergency.

"The resolution is offered as a basis for consideration of final legislation to stimulate production, to conserve the supply, to bring about equitable distribution, and to prevent excessive prices of food.

"The resolution empowers the Secretary of Agriculture to make a thorough survey of the food situation of the country. We must know what we have in the way of feed, where it is located, from what sources it is coming, before we can adequately deal with the matter of distribution and prices. It enlarges the activities of the Department of Agriculture, especially in the direction of improved marketing facilities. If the farmer is to be asked to produce more foodstuffs, he should have some assurance that the proper and economical and fair distribution of them should be provided.

"It enables the Secretary of Agriculture to buy and sell at cost to the farmers seeds suitable for food production in restricted areas where the necessity is great. It provides for the establishment and enforcement of standards of grades for agricultural products and fertilizers, and for their receptacles, and requires proper labeling of such receptacles to prevent frauds and abuse. It authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to license and control, when necessary, any business of manufacture, storage, and distribution of foods, food materials or feeds, and gives him power to compel licensees to disgorge unreasonably hoarded stocks of these commodities, to refrain from unjust or discriminatory practices or charges, and to exact fair prices only. It gives him power to require the prompt disposition of food which is about to go out of condition, so as to preserve its food value, to control the market movement and distribution of perishable products, to prescribe percentages of flour which shall be milled from wheat, and to permit or compel wholesome and economical mixtures of wheat, wheat flour, or wheat products with other products.

"The resolution confers sufficient incidental powers upon the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the purposes, and inasmuch as it is framed under the war clauses of the Constitution it will apply throughout the country, irrespective of State lines.

"The Committee on Agriculture will begin prompt consideration of this measure, and we shall expedite its consideration in the House at an early opportunity. Time is an important factor in whatever is done, for the planting season is rapidly passing."

FOOD PRICE INQUIRY STARTS.

Forty States Represented in Conference with the Trade Commission.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The Federal Trade Commission, directed by President Wilson to investigate with the Department of Agriculture the causes of high food prices, started its inquiry today with a hearing at which representatives of State food commissions told of food conditions throughout the country. In outlining the purposes and scope of the inquiry, members of the commission said that their first aim would be to remedy unlawful and uneconomic conditions. The commission, clothed with inquisitorial and corrective powers, will work in close co-operation with the Department of Agriculture, giving particular attention to violations of anti-trust laws in food distribution.

Forty States were represented at the conference, and four Governors attended in person—Milliken of Maine, Frazier of North Dakota, Proffit of Rhode Island and Harris of Georgia.

Many of the Representatives attributed high prices to middlemen and poor transportation methods. Some thought there was no actual food shortage and deplored the publicity given to reports of a poor wheat crop. Hoarding by housewives and others, they said, had taken much food from the markets and had added to a general hysteria.

Governor Frazier said there must be something wrong with distributing systems when farmers last Fall received less than $1 a bushel for potatoes and saw them sold at retail this Spring at more than $3.

A. E. Reynolds, a grain dealer representing Indiana, said a shortage of railway cars was largely responsible for high wheat prices. Great quantities of wheat, he said, were in storage at certain points in the United States, while other places were paying as much as fifteen cents a bushel above the market price because they were unable to get an adequate supply.

Secretary Houston today saw the editors of fifty women's publications and asked them to help with the household food conservation program of the Department of Agriculture. Through the magazines and the newspapers the department hopes to teach the women of the country to practice closer food economies in the home.

Commissioner Colver declared that during the war the Government would not tolerate food price manipulation or the withholding of food from the market for speculative purposes. One of the first things contemplated, he said, was the stopping of speculation.

Francis J. Heney, who has been retained by the commission as counsel, said the commission hoped to make the results of the inquiry immediately effective. The investigation, he said, was not so much to find if laws had been violated as to ascertain the facts and to change evil conditions that existed in food distribution.

The investigation as planned will take up these general heads:

Meat, flour and breadstuffs, sugar and preserved foods, produce, milk and unprepared perishables, credits and currency, objectionable trade practices, prices and how they are fixed, labor, waste in food use and distribution, and distribution itself. Fuel questions will also be considered.

ENGLAND MAY DROP THE MEATLESS DAY

Prohibition Strains Consumption of Breadstuffs—All Horse Racing to End This Week.

LONDON, April 30.—The order of the Food Controller prohibiting consumption of meat one day each week may be rescinded. Speaking for the Government in the House of Commons today, Captain Charles Bathurst said it might be necessary to abandon meatless days, as they involved a strain on the consumption of breadstuffs.

All racing would cease in the United Kingdom this week, it was announced in the House of Commons today for the Government by Captain Bathurst. He added that an order providing for the rationing of thoroughbreds would be issued soon.

Questioned by Arthur Lynch, Nationalist member for West Clare, as to whether the prohibition would be extended to small race meetings in Ireland, Captain Bathurst replied that he was not authorized to say any exception would be made.

BREAD RIOTS IN CHICAGO.

Strike Sympathizers Throw Kerosene in Shops and Wagons.

CHICAGO, April 30.—Rioting in the west side Ghetto district and a bread famine in many sections of the city marked the bakers' strike in Chicago today. In the Ghetto hundreds of strike sympathizers, many of them women, spoiled hundreds of loaves by throwing kerosene in shops and bread wagons. Riot calls were sent in and special details of mounted police scattered the rioters.

The tremendous significance of the strike, which was called Saturday and has cut off a bread supply estimated at 1,500,000 loaves a day, dawned upon the city this morning when families dependent on the large bakeries found they must get along on stale crusts or no bread. Many restaurants were without rolls this morning, and some were without bread.

According to Sol Westerfield, head of the Retail Grocers' Association, the small stocks of flour carried by the grocers will be exhausted in two days by the rush of housewives who can bake bread.

The big bakers declare that their principal objection to the demands of the Bakers' Union is not the wages asked, but the insistence of the union that all foremen in the bakeries shall be employed on the approval of the unions and shall be dismissed on demand of the men working under them.

To assure a bread supply for the recruits at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, the Navy Department today authorized the installation of two bakeovens at the station. The ovens will have a combined capacity of 6,000 pounds of bread a day.

RAIN HELPS WHEAT CROP.

At Least 5,000,000 Bushels Added to Forecast of Indiana's Production.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 30.—The rain which has soaked the soil of the State of Indiana for the last four days has greatly improved the wheat outlook. Six weeks ago the grain experts predicted that the wheat crop would run less than one-half the normal yield. Authorities declared today that the outlook is much more encouraging, and that the former estimates will have to be modified, and that the crop will be from 80 to 85 per cent. of normal.

It is estimated that the rains have aided the State in wheat production from five to eight million bushels.

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Get the May Number—on sale today. You will find novels by Winston Churchill, Gouverneur Morris, E. Phillips Oppenheim, George Randolph Chester. Short stories by Marie Corelli, Rex Beach, Robert W. Chambers, Arthur Stringer, and many others—with illustrations by J. M. Flagg, Howard Chandler Christy, Clarence F. Underwood, Henry Hutt, Penrhyn Stanlaws, and every other leading artist.

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Discriminating and discerning people everywhere will tell you that Hearst's Magazine is gaining new interest, new authority and new prestige. It has made good. Take home a copy today and judge for yourself.

On Sale Today

Hearst's
Magazine for May

FINDS RATS CARRY TRENCH JAUNDICE

Germ of Malady Afflicting the Troops in Europe Traced by Dr. Noguchi.

DISEASE COMMON IN JAPAN

Microbes Taken from Seemingly Healthy Rodents Spread the Ailment—Looking for Immunizer.

Wild rats in this country have been found to be carriers of the germ of yellow jaundice, or Weil's disease, an infectious ailment from which many soldiers on the battlefields of Europe have suffered. This fact has been determined by Dr. Hideyo Noguchi of the staff of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, according to a paper by Dr. Noguchi to be printed in the May number of The Journal of Experimental Medicine published by the institute.

The paper notes that the disease is communicated to man even by wild rats which are apparently healthy. Weil's disease is characterized by sudden onsets of malaise, often intense muscular pain, high fever for several days, followed by jaundice, frequently accompanied by subcutaneous hemorrhages, and other complications. The development of this disease among men is of comparatively recent origin. Its prevalence is particularly noticeable in Japan among rice planters and miners with imperfectly protected feet. In Europe, exposure to the infection has been brought about through the insanitary conditions of war and the extent to which rats infest the trenches and camps of soldiers.

The study of the disease at the Rockefeller Institute was made possible by the successful importation from Japan and from Flanders of guinea pigs and rats which had been inoculated with the causative organism in those two countries. Experiments which had been made previously showed that the germ of this disease, of the spirochete family, so-called from its spiral appearance, was carried in the kidneys of a large percentage of apparently healthy wild rats caught near the districts in which the disease had broken out among men. Experiments in Europe demonstrated the presence of this spirochete in rats not only in the immediate neighborhood of infected zones, but also in those captured in localities some distance from the trenches.

For purposes of experimentation and comparison Dr. Noguchi collected a large number of wild rats in this country and removed their kidneys to ascertain whether they, too, contained evidences of the presence of this same microbes.

His report states that by inoculating the emulsion made of the kidneys of forty-one wild rats into fifty-eight guinea pigs in the last three months he had been able to produce in three groups of guinea pigs typical cases of infectious jaundice, although identical with the findings in the guinea pigs which died of the injection of the Japanese and Belgian strains of the disease. The strain of spirochete isolated from American wild rats caught near New York City produced death in guinea pigs inoculated with it within nine to twelve days.

The disease seems to become more virulent as it is successively transmitted from one victim to another. This fact is supposed to explain the much greater mortality, some 38 per cent., among victims in Japan, as compared with 2 to 3 per cent. among European soldiers. It seems reasonable to assume that the Japanese strain of the disease has acquired its marked virulence among human subjects owing probably to its more numerous passage from man to man. Introduction of the disease in France seems of much more recent development.

Dr. Noguchi's experiments show that apparently healthy wild rats in America carry in their kidneys the same causative agencies of infectious jaundice as are to be found in Asia and Europe. Thus is revealed a latent danger to which we in this country have been constantly exposed, but from which we have so far escaped through our improved conditions. The further study of the disease, possible methods of obtaining immunity from it, and means of curing it are made all the more important by reason of the fact that so large a number of men are apt in this country soon to live in military camps, and possibly later to see service in the trench warfare of Europe. Experiments in this direction are now in progress.

ROBBED CITY, KEEPS HIS JOB

Joseph Lewis Aiding to Uncover Delinquency of Others.

Although Joseph Lewis, a clerk in the miscellaneous permit division of the Department of Water, Gas and Electricity, who, the authorities assert, stole more than $75,000 from the municipality, pleaded guilty yesterday before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions to one of three indictments, his services to the city were declared to be so valuable that the court delayed imposing sentence until July. Philip A. Johnson, an examiner in the office of the Commissioner of Accounts, told the court that it would be a hardship to dispense with Lewis's services at this time, as, he said, Lewis possessed information which no other person had.

"The examination of the record thus far completed with the assistance of Mr. Lewis has prevented a great loss of revenue to the city," Mr. Johnson said. "It is due probably to delinquency on the part of employes. By reason of his knowledge of the department, Lewis is able to aid us in stopping this leakage in revenue."

Judge Rosalsky continued Lewis's bail of $3,000. According to the evidence obtained by the District Attorney, it was discovered in the early part of last Summer that Lewis had been issuing permits after the office closed at 2 o'clock and failing to make any record of the transactions or to turn in the money to the city. The amounts collected ranged from $10 to $500.

Lewis was tried and subsequently discharged from the employ of the city. Later he was re-employed by Mr. Johnson, who was assigned by Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein to investigate the department. Lewis lives at 2,059 Davidson Avenue, the Bronx.

OPPOSE CONVENTION BILL.

Citizens' Committee Would Continue Nominations by Primary.

The Citizens' Committee plans to make a hard fight this week to defeat at Albany the Convention Nominations bill, upon which a majority of the Republicans in the Senate agreed in caucus last week. The bill is on the order of final passage in the Senate. It restores the State Convention system, and hence the friends of the direct primary law are opposing it. It also provides for the nomination of Justices of the Supreme Court at a convention, and moves back the general primary day to the middle of August, at which nominations for local offices will continue to be made "directly." This allows a period of only two weeks for the circulation of petitions on behalf of candidates wishing to contest convention choices.

R. E. McGahen, Legislative Secretary of the Citizens' Union, will place in the hands of every New York City member of both houses today a copy of a memorandum stating that the Citizens' Union has long advocated a system of nominations which will place responsibility upon party leaders for their choices, with fair provisions for contest. It is also stated that the provisions of the bill are so unreasonable that their effect would necessarily be to discourage any contesting of convention choices.

New Britannica Volume on the War.

The publishers of The Encyclopedia Britannica have decided to issue as soon as possible after peace is concluded a comprehensive and connected narrative of the war. They announce that the new volume will be written from an international point of view with the collaboration of writers of each of the belligerent nations. Every effort will be made to keep national feeling and prejudice out of it, and to make an impartial book which will give in concrete form the story of the conflict and the background in history and diplomacy out of which the war sprang.

ASK STATE TO GRANT VOTES FOR WOMEN

Young Republican Club Favors Extending Franchise at Next Election in November.

FEW DISSENTING VOICES

Executive Board Takes Action After Committee on State Affairs Gives Its Approval.

President Alfred C. Coxe, Jr., of the New York Young Republican Club, which numbers among its members and supporters a number of Republican organization leaders, announced yesterday that the club had officially gone on record in favor of granting woman suffrage in New York State at the next election in November. The resolution in favor of extending the suffrage to women was adopted recently by the Committee on State Affairs of the club, the only dissenting voice being that of Ezra P. Prentice, who is an active anti-suffragist. The matter was then officially brought to the attention of the Executive Committee, which in turn passed the resolution almost unanimously.

The resolution follows:

Whereas, The Republican Party in its platform adopted at its National Convention in 1916 placed itself on record as favoring "the Extension of Suffrage to Women," and

Whereas, The question whether the suffrage shall be extended to women will be placed before the electorate of the State of New York in 1917, and

Whereas, The New York Young Republican Club desires to record its belief that complete justice and equality of rights should be accorded to the women of our State, and its confidence that they are ready and able to bear their full share of the duties of citizenship, now therefore

Be it Resolved, That the New York Young Republican Club favors an amendment to the New York State Constitution extending the right of suffrage to women and pledges itself to urge its adoption.

Among the active supporters of the club are Herbert Parsons, formerly Republican New York County Chairman and member of the Republican National Committee; George W. Wickersham, former United States Attorney-General, and Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of War, the two last named being anti-suffragists. Mr. Parsons is a member of the Men's Advisory Board of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party. The club is five years old and has a membership of 500. The officers are:

President—Alfred C. Coxe, Jr.; Vice Presidents—William Hamlin Childs, Stephen C. Clark, Henry W. Goddard, John H. Iselin, and Frederick C. Tanner; Secretary—Thomas S. Desmond; Treasurer—Richard K. McGonigal; Executive Committee—Albert S. Bard, Peter Cooper Bryce, Benjamin R. Buffett, Harry A. Cushing, Benjamin M. Day, Morton L. Fearey, Isidor Greenwald, William W. Hoppin, Warren J. Hoysradt, Charles E. Hughes, Jr., Stanley M. Isaacs, Dudley B. Lawrence, Russell B. Loines, Raymond Hull Noble, A. Perry Osborn, Amos L. Peaslee, W. H. D. Pell, Ezra A. Prentice, Allan H. Richardson, Edwin R. Updike, and E. Stagg Whitin.

INSTALLS WOMEN AGENTS.

Lackawanna Adopts European Plan for Soldiers' Substitutes.

Those who bought tickets in the ferry stations of the Lackawanna Railroad in New Jersey yesterday were surprised to see women on duty in the ticket booths. The change from male agents, it was said, marked the beginning of what might become such a general substitution of women for men as has taken place abroad. Only three women went to work yesterday on the Lackawanna, which maintains a force of fifteen ticket agents in the day time, but the railroad officials asserted that plans had been made to employ women to replace men agents who went into military service or who gave up their jobs for other reasons.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company is considering also the substitution of women for men where it is possible, and English transportation companies have been asked to tell what kind of work women have been able to do successfully and what work has proved beyond their powers. It was said in the offices of the Interborough yesterday that women would be put on the payroll only as men were drafted into military service.

All employers were anxious to learn what the maximum and minimum age limits of the draft plan would be, as the extent to which industry would be disturbed by the mobilization of an army, it was said, would depend to some extent upon the ages of the men chosen. Employers, so far as could be learned yesterday, were inclined to favor the Senate draft bill fixing the maximum age of men subject to service at twenty-five.

Observe Washington's Inauguration

The Sons of the American Revolution of New York met at Delmonico's last night to celebrate the 128th anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington as the first President of the United States. Resolutions were adopted approving the declaration of war on Germany, pledging the support of the society, and welcoming the safe arrival of the British and French Commissioners in this country. Following the business meeting Howard R. Bayne addressed the society on "Washington's First Administration."

Drug Trade to Discuss Revenues.

The May meeting of the Drug Trade Section of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, which was to have been held tomorrow, has been canceled to permit members to attend the sessions of the National Drug Trade Conference, which opens in Washington this morning. The conference will endeavor to come to an agreement regarding the kind of revenue legislation to be recommended to Congress and consider amendments which the drug trade desires made to the Harrison narcotic law.

Jersey Press Association Meets.

TRENTON, N. J., April 30.—The New Jersey Press Association held its annual conference in the Assembly Chamber at the State House today and had a dinner tonight. Papers having to do with the business of the profession were read and discussed. Charles H. Folwell of Mount Holly is President of the organization; John W. Clift of Summit, Secretary, and W. B. R. Mason of Bound Brook, Treasurer.

That fragrant, full-bodied blend, which we originated, is inimitable. You can only find it in genuine IN-B-TWEEN.

Box of 12 cigars, 60c
Box of 25 cigars, $1.25
Box of 50 cigars, $2.50

The finest little cigar in the world.

At your Hotel, Club, Dealer, Everywhere. KRAUS & CO., Inc., Baltimore, Md.

TO PLANT STRATFORD OAK.

Gift from Shakespeare's Home Will Stand in Central Park.

The Stratford oak tree, given by the town of Stratford-on-Avon to New York city, will be planted in Central Park at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, May 12, under the auspices of the Central Park Shakespeare Garden Committee. The tree is nine feet high and was received by Ambassador Page from Mayor Flower of Stratford. Mayor Mitchel, Joseph Choate, ex-Ambassador to England, Major George Haven Putnam and James M. Beck are expected to speak on the relations between England and the United States.

Suit Against Union Off the Calendar

The injunction and suit for $500,000 damages instituted against the Photo-Engravers' Union No. 1 by the Powers Photo-Engraving Company was stricken off the calendar following an agreement between the company and Matthews Walsh, International President of the engravers, which provides that the company shall be entitled to arbitration and other conditions granted by the union in its contracts with members of the Photo-Engravers' Boar of Trade and the Newspaper Publishers' Association. Mr. Powers stated that his company had not become a member of either association.

The Old, Old Story.

Some men say, "I can't afford to dress better." They are just the ones who can't afford *not* to. A Murray Hill suit is a step toward success.

Custom-tailoring quality in

Murray Hill Clothes

Prices $25 to $45—ready to wear

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RECEIVER'S SALE
Re: FRANCES CLYNE, INC., Bankrupt.
624 Fifth Avenue

The undersigned, receiver in bankruptcy, pursuant to order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, will offer all of the stock in trade of the above-named bankrupt estate, consisting of gowns, millinery, hats, etc., at greatly reduced prices, many of the articles to be sold being reduced to below cost.

This sale began on **MONDAY, APRIL 23rd, 1917,** and will continue until the merchandise is disposed of, in the discretion of the receiver.

This is a great opportunity for the public to buy valuable merchandise at unusually low prices.

The undersigned reserves the right to withdraw any and all property from sale in his discretion.

MORTIMER C. HEWLETT,
Receiver in Bankruptcy.

WILLIAMS, FOLSOM & STROUSE,
Counsel to Receiver.
51-57 John St., N. Y. City.

What New England Is Doing

New England People in New York

will find in the Business Section of today's Public Ledger a staff correspondent's letter written from Boston outlining today's situation in New England's vital industries. It is a brightly written yet brief statement of the views of leading financiers, merchants and economists showing what the New England group of States is doing industrially. This BUSINESS NEWS of NEW ENGLAND appears exclusively in the Public Ledger's Business Section every Tuesday.

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NON-rebounding drawers stay closed without superfluous mechanism. Will run silent, smooth and speedy 100 years without repair or attention.

This file is a miniature skyscraper in principle and construction—girders, cross-pieces, sills, of channel steel.

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Different to the Core

OUTSIDE and INSIDE Goodrich tires differ from other tires.

Mark the *outside difference* in the *smart trim lines* of their *graceful extra* size.

Behold the *inside difference* in that bared section of the *rubber saturated, two-ply cable-cord body* of a Silvertown tire.

10 Silvertown Cord X-Cels

1. Increased engine power.
2. Smoother riding.
3. Fuel saving.
4. Speedier.
5. Coast farther.
6. Start quicker.
7. Easier to guide.
8. Give greater mileage.
9. More resistive against puncture.
10. Repaired *easily* and *permanently.*

The inside on Tires

UNDER THE SKIN there are but THREE tires.

FABRIC, swathed in *five* to *seven* plies,
THREAD WEB, a *five* to *seven* ply *MASS OF STRINGS.*
CABLE CORD, the unique *two-ply, rubber-saturated, patent-protected* tire body, found ONLY in Silvertown, the *original cord* tire.

You cannot afford to be without Silvertown's *difference* in *service,* its *smoother riding comfort, smarter appearance* and *gasoline-saving economy.*

The B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co.
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Local Address, 1780 Broadway. Tel. Col. 8700.
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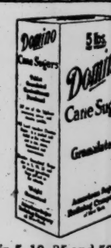

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Lots of food calories—and universal favorites—Chocolate and Pound Cake.

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Every delight of the wilds under conditions as easy or as rigorous as you care to make them.

HUNTING, CANOEING, CAMPING, HIKING

in the finest virgin country, teeming with fish and all kinds of game. Experienced guides, licensed by the State of Maine, make conditions ideal for the safe enjoyment of the solitudes. All facilities for the comfort of ladies and youngsters.

Canoeing along the Allagash River is the finest on earth. A paddle anywhere from 20 up to 200 miles.

Easily Accessible—but 16 hours comfortable rail from New York.

Send 10 cents for a copy of "In the Maine Woods, 1917." It's well worth it. It has many new features. It contains articles, illustrations and colored sectional maps showing fishing waters, distances and how to take the many trips available. It gives routes, locations of hotels and camps and their rates, information about guides—in short, all one wishes to know. The supply of these books is limited. Send at once.

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3. $50 to the person creating the best style of lettering in which to display the words "Paralta Plays" in future advertising.

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Get the folks to help you. Tear out this Ad.; get busy now. Here's a chance for you to make some real money—quick.

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CONTEST DEPARTMENT
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TELEPHONE BRACKETS

For office or home use in great variety of style and price.

Send for descriptive circulars, or representative to call with samples.

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On sale at all Liggett's, Riker-Hegeman Drug Stores, United Cigar Stores, and all Schulte Cigar Co. Stores; also all first-class dealers.

Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

GIANTS today with BROOKLYN, 3:30 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.

RETAIL PRICE OF ICE GOES UP 25 PER CENT.

Beginning Today, Coal Will Also Cost 25 Cents More a Ton.

BREAD NOW 10 CENTS A LOAF

Vacant Land in City Will Be Apportioned to "Soldiers of the Soil" This Week.

Now that the householder is about through his long Winter ordeal of paying unprecedented prices to have his food heated, there comes the discouraging announcement from the big ice companies that he is to begin paying increased prices to keep his food cool this Summer. The Knickerbocker Ice Company and others controlling a large part of the city's business yesterday announced an increase to the small purchaser of 25 per cent., making the price $10 a ton instead of $8. This goes into effect today. For the present there will be no increase to hotels, institutions, and other large consumers. Ice men said the price of coal had made necessary the increase in the price of ice, as about 85 per cent. of the ice used in New York was artificial.

Another disconcerting announcement of the day was contained in the price circular of the Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Company, which announced an increase of 25 cents per ton over the prices given in the April circular, giving as the reason the increased wages granted to the anthracite mine workers.

Meantime efforts to meet the food problem of increased war production and decreased consumption continued yesterday. From Trenton came reports that Governor Walter E. Edge of New Jersey had sent letters to all manufacturers of the State, urging them to take a census of their employes to ascertain how many of them have had farm experience and how many could be called on for temporary farm work, during vacation or other periods. Governor Edge said that, despite all efforts thus far to mobilize workers for the farms, indications were that 400,000 acres of the finest land in the State would be unplanted this Spring unless further emergency methods were adopted immediately.

At the headquarters of the Young Judaea Club, at 44 East Twenty-third Street, Manhattan, it was announced that 5,000 young Jews have enlisted to work on garden farms in this State and were ready to serve under the Mayor's committee.

The Pilgrims to Plenty of 101 Park Avenue, who are seeking city men and women to volunteer for farm work during their vacations, announced that they had received notice from the Burt Olney Canning Company of Oneida and Albion, N. Y., that these inexperienced workers would be very welcome in the company's fields in August and September.

"Our company alone can use 500 people more than we have so far been able to engage for the picking and harvesting of our string bean crop," the company's letter read in part. The officials also said they would do everything in their power to make the visit of the city folks such a jolly lark that they would want to return the next year.

In a number of the stores of the city the new bread schedule went into effect yesterday, and it became impossible to buy a loaf of bread for less than a dime, while in some stores a new 15-cent loaf was placed on sale.

Park Commissioner Cabot Ward's "Manhattan Food Garden Committee" held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the Commissioner's office at which Manhattan was divided into half a dozen districts, preparatory for the mobilization of the committee's "Soldiers of the Soil." It was reported that soil experts had already passed favorably on many of the vacant plots of land available for planting, and that the land was ready for allotment. The districts and names of those to whom applications for land should be made are:

The district south of Houston Street—Ex-Commissioner Charles B. Stover.

The district, Houston Street to Ninety-sixth Street, East Side—Miss M. de G. Trenholm.

The district, Houston Street to 110th Street, West Side—Mrs. V. G. Simkhovitch.

The district, Ninety-sixth Street to 135th Street, from river to river—John A. Wilbur, Secretary of the Harlem Board of Commerce.

The district 135th Street to Dyckman Street—Reginald F. Bolton.

The district, Dyckman Street to the borough line—A. N. Gitterman, the Chairman of the committee.

Health Commissioner Haven Emerson joined the advocates of the immediate introduction of war bread yesterday, advancing as his principal reason that the sort of war bread he suggested was far more nutritious than the ordinary white bread. He urged that whole wheat bread be used instead of white bread.

"The English Government compels the mills to manufacture flour containing 76 per cent. of the wheat, while in this country the refined white flour mills use but 60 per cent.," he said in a statement on the subject, and added: "There is a tremendous amount of nourishment in that additional 16 per cent. and it will be of great value in these times." He also recommended more extensive use of skimmed milk and oleomargarine, the former of which, he said, contained considerable nutritive value, and the latter contained a large quantity of fats.

BEET SUGAR OUTPUT GROWS

Total Value of Our Production in 1916 About $100,000,000.

With the lengthening of the period of the war the output of beet sugar produced in Europe has fallen nearly one-half, the estimated output of the 1916-17 crop year being 4,814,000 tons, against 8,341,000 in the crop year 1912-13. According to a compilation made public yesterday by the National City Bank of New York, covering the beet sugar industry in the United States and Europe, the crop of Germany for 1916-17 is estimated at 1,500,000 tons; Russia, 1,250,000; Austria, 945,000; Holland, 270,000; France, 185,000, and Belgium, 100,000, while the beet sugar production of the United States in the crop year 1916-17 is now estimated at 735,000 tons, thus giving this country fourth rank at present among the world's producers of beet sugar.

The statistics prepared by the bank showed that the quantity of beet sugar produced in the United States grew from 5,000,000 pounds in 1890 to 165,000,000 in 1900, 1,025,000,000 in 1910, and 1,642,000,000 in 1916. Only ten years ago, in 1906, the production was 626,000,000 pounds and formed but 10 per cent. of the sugar consumption of the United States. In 1916 it was 1,642,000,000, or nearly 20 per cent. of the consumption.

"The growth of the beet sugar industry in the United States has been extremely rapid," said the bank's statement. "The capital of the beet sugar factories is shown by census reports at $20,142,000 in 1899 and $142,181,000 in 1914, and seems likely to reach the $200,000,000 line in 1917. The total value of the beet sugar output, which was, according to the census, $7,324,000 in 1899 and $62,605,000 in 1914, seems, from the best available statistics, to have approximated $100,000,000 in 1916."

OPEN FIGHT TO KEEP GRAIN FROM LIQUOR

"Save 11,000,000 Loaves a Day!" Slogan of Committee of Prominent Men.

ASK BREWERS FOR ADVICE

Prof. Fisher Heads Body Which Includes Dr. Eliot, Roger Babson, and Health Commissioner Emerson.

A committee of sixty prominent men representing all parts of the country has been organized in Washington with headquarters in New York to divert grain now used by brewers and distillers to purposes of general food consumption. The committee has established offices at 505 Fifth Avenue, and the slogan, "Save 11,000,000 loaves of bread a day!" has been adopted for the campaign.

It was stated yesterday that the committee was not connected with any temperance movement and did not intend to identify itself with that cause. The men composing the committee, it was said, had decided that it was not good economics to devote millions of bushels of grain yearly to the manufacture of liquor when the need for it was so pressing as it was today. No effort would be made to influence legislation except through public opinion, it was asserted.

Letters have been sent by the committee to every brewer in the country asking for a frank statement from them as to what they consider the best way to deal with the grain shortage and the liquor problem.

Professor Irving Fisher of Yale University is chairman of the committee and William F. Cochran of Baltimore one of the vice presidents. Among the members are Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University; Roger Babson, an authority on business statistics; Dr. Richard C. Cabot, of Boston; Dr. Edward T. Devine, of New York; Dr. Luther H. Gulick, of New York; Dr. Haven Emerson, health commissioner, of New York City; Professor Samuel McCune Lindsay, of New York; V. E. Macy, of New York; President William A. Shanklin of Wesleyan University, William Allan White, and others.

WOULD GUARANTEE FARMERS.

Dillon Tells Senate Committee Prices Should Be Standardized.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—John Dillon, New York State Commissioner of Markets, told the Senate Committee on Agriculture today that the only way to stimulate the raising of food products in this country was to guarantee the farmers a fair return. Mr. Dillon said that not enough attention had been paid to economic distribution of food, with the result that prices were enhanced by the many profits of many unnecessary middlemen. He testified before the committee for two hours, making a strong impression. When he concluded Senator Kenyon of Iowa, Republican, said that he ought to be in the Department of Agriculture, as he showed such good "horse sense."

"Asking farmers to increase their production," said Mr. Dillon, "is just like striking a tired horse with a whip or giving a jaded man another drink of whisky. The effect is only temporary. The farmers realize the scheme. If you appeal to their patriotism to produce more this year, and they do not get a fair share of the prices, you will appeal again in vain next year. I do not know anything that will stimulate production so much as an assurance to the farmer that he will get a square deal."

"You can't standardize the price of butter and eggs and poultry," commented Senator Page of Vermont.

"Yes, you can standardize them as well as the prices of wheat and cotton," answered Mr. Dillon.

"Then I can see no other plan," said Mr. Page, "than for the Government to guarantee to the farmer, so as to make up the difference, when the farmer cannot obtain the fixed price."

"I think it is a crime," went on Mr. Dillon, "that men should have produced such a large volume of wheat last year and then the speculators should have obtained such high prices. The Government should take away their stocks of foods. If I knew today the speculators bought wheat at $1 and were selling it at $3 I would not hesitate to recommend the Government to take over the wheat and adjudicate prices.

"We talk in New York about reducing the high cost of living; at the same time we are passing the food through six or seven hands and adding expense and deterioration. And the housewife must pay the difference."

"What do you think will happen in this country if Congress can't put the food speculators out of business, and prices keep going higher?" asked Senator Kenyon of Iowa.

"Hunger, short production, and bread riots," replied Mr. Dillon. "I can't see how to fix a minimum price without fixing a maximum price."

"Just so," interjected Senator Kenyon.

"And if you do that you will get into trouble," went on Mr. Dillon. "Farmers I have talked with are not enthusiastic. They do not object to a minimum guarantee. But if you fix a maximum price, and then there is a short crop, the farmers will be discriminated against."

Mr. Dillon told the committee that 80 per cent. of Western butter sold in New York was sold on a basis that was a "fake, swindle, and lie." There was no municipal market in New York worth speaking of, he said, as the problem of distribution had been largely ignored.

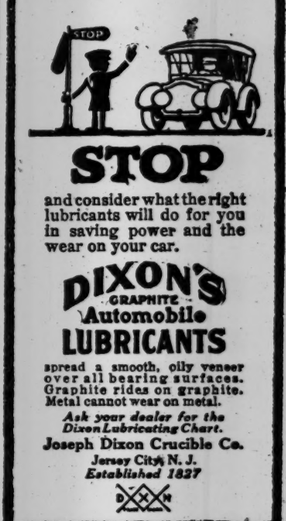
WILL LIMIT APPEALS.

Whitman Signs Measure to Relieve Highest Court.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 30.—Charles Evans Hughes, George F. Ingraham, William D. Guthrie, and A. T. Clearwater headed a delegation of members of the Bar Association of New York who appeared at the Capitol today to urge Governor Whitman to sign the Newton bill providing for what Mr. Hughes called a "more scientific manner of distributing the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals." In opposition, J. Noble Hayes of New York City pleaded with the Governor to veto the bill. After hearing the arguments, Governor Whitman signed the bill.

The new law is designed to limit the right of appeal to the Court of Appeals. Under it litigants can go to the Court of Appeals only in cases where one or more Appellate Division Justices dissent from a decision, or in actions involving the construction of the State or Federal Constitution.



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This new office will be in charge of Philip J. Brady, who is intimately acquainted with the West, having for years specialized in planning and executing Western tours. He has traveled extensively through the West and is familiar with all conditions of importance to the traveler, and is therefore competent to furnish information and suggestions that will be helpful in planning a Western trip.

Conferences may be arranged at this office, your place of business or your home, to suit your convenience, regardless of whether or not your proposed trip may involve the use of the Union Pacific System Lines.

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In this case he got it by substituting a Burroughs Bookkeeping Machine for pen and ink.

Pen-and-ink was usually ten days behind with the trial balance on the customers' ledger. This held up the current month's posting, overworked the bookkeepers and kept the credit man in a state of uncertainty as to customers' balances.

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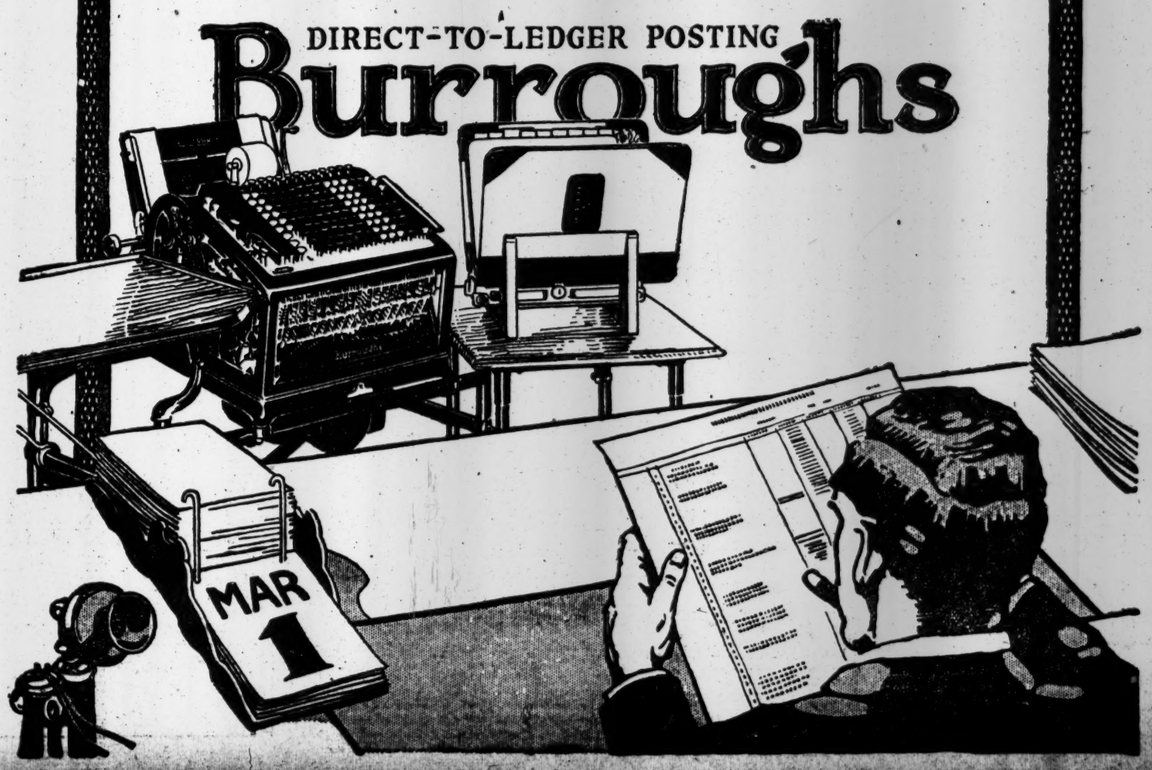

'HIS LITTLE WIDOWS' AN AMUSING SHOW

All the Humors of Mormonism in the Latest Musical Comedy at the Astor.

BY MRS. YOUNG AND OTHERS

Vaudeville's Ranks Decimated to Recruit the Cast of a Lively Summer Entertainment.

HIS LITTLE WIDOWS, a musical comedy in three acts. Book and lyrics by Rida Johnson Young and William Cary Duncan; music by William Schroeder. At the Astor.

Jack Grayson.....Robert Emmett Keane
"Biz" Hale.....Harry Tighe
"Pete" Lloyd.....Carter DeHaven
Hotel Manager.....Dwight Dana
Abijah Smith.....Frank Lalor
Blanche Hale.....Frances Cameron
Harry Jolson.....Charles Prince
Sandy Barr.....John Robb
Lucinda Lloyd.....Julia Ralph
Annabelle Lloyd.....Flora Parker
Murilla Lloyd.....Hattie Burks
Officiating Elder.....Wallace Camp

The new musical comedy which arrived with a bang at the Astor Theatre last evening is several times as amusing as the average of its kind, although it has only one song that is simply inescapable and although none of the several comedians enlisted for its company is a star of the first magnitude. The person chiefly responsible, as far as an exhaustive study of the program shows, is Rida Johnson Young, who appears to have written an entertaining farce into which, from time to time, songs, dances, a few vulgar jokes, and other specialties have been inserted.

The name of the piece is "His Little Widows," and it makes merry with the subject of Mormonism and plural marriage. Nuptial humors have been much exploited by our playmakers of late, but think how the authors of such pictayune didoes as "Over Night," "Twin Beds," and "His Bridal Night" must look with envy on the woman who conceived the idea of writing a piece about the wedding of a reluctant youth to the eleven widows of his uncle out in Utah. After all, this seems the best way to treat polygamy in the theatre. Harvey O'Higgins and Harriet Ford tried getting up a good cry over it, but it did not work very well, for the audiences at "Polygamy" would keep laughing in the wrong places. Then, too, Mormonism is just about the only religion that can be exploited in musical comedy.

The cast assembled for "His Little Widows" was recruited largely from the halls of the two-a-day. Except for the veteran, Frank Lalor, who does all his "Pink Lady" stunts over and over again, the proceedings are intrusted, for the most part, to Carter De Haven, Robert Emmet Keane and Harry Tighe, the last named being rather more amusing than usual. Then, too, some remote, small-time vaudeville circuit yielded up a strange quartet named the Haley Sisters, who were thunderously applauded last evening, apparently because the tallest of them, who sings third bass or whatever they call the lowest voice in a woman's quartette, is curiously reminiscent of Eddie Foy, Fred Stone, Charlotte Greenwood and others and has a voice like a moose. These four sing ragtime, like a Jazz Band and last evening's audience seemed to like them enormously. It is not known why.

Then Evelyn Cavanaugh and Richard Doré dance with much dash, and a little singing is done by Frances Cameron and Hattie Burks.

As for the one song aforesaid, it is sung by every one at one time or another during the evening, and its title appears to depend on whether it is Act 1 or Act 2. At one time, certainly, it is known as "That Weepy, Creepy Feeling." You can dance the one-step to it, and probably will.

THE CENTURY REFUGEES.

Bernard, Doyle, and Dixon Find Shelter at the Palace.

When on Saturday night last the Century Theatre brought to a close its phenomenally successful season, there was released an immense amount of assorted talents, and by yesterday afternon several of the liberated artists had found a stage on which to empty once again their familiar bags of tricks. Sam Bernard, shoes, political speech, dialect, and all, took refuge at the Palace, and there, too, were the nimble Doyle and Dixon, particularly Dixon. These two favorites have the best songs they have ever had, one of them a slightly altered version of the ditty which William Collier and George Cohan sang when, after a year of alienated affections, a Friars' Frolic brought them "together again, together again." Before long the Palace is likely to get Van and Schenck, Frank Tinney, Leon Errol, and even Elsie Janis.

All composers go into vaudeville for the purpose of playing their own compositions, but Joseph E. Howard has actually staged a pocket-sized musical comedy with all his old song hits for the score. This was put on view at the Palace yesterday in a bill that included Billie Montgomery and a furiously applauded dancer named Nina Payne.

Miss Eva Gauthier Sings.

Miss Eva Gauthier, a soprano and a newcomer in New York concert halls, appeared yesterday for the first time here in a song recital at Aeolian Hall. Her program was ambitious, beginning with airs by Gluck, Ricci, Haydn, and Bishop, and the floral air "M'odi" from Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia." She was nervous in the beginning, and did not do herself justice. She was more fortunate in French songs that followed, and a "Malay Epic" by Paul Seelig, a cycle of three songs based on Malay folk tunes. Miss Gauthier's voice is not without pleasing quality, brilliancy, and power; she also has a certain fluency and facility in florid passage work, as shown in the air from "Lucrezia Borgia." Her style has not the finish of the finest art, but her singing of songs by Frenchmen of today and the day before yesterday gave pleasure because of her understanding of them and the appropriate expression which she found for them. The "Malay Epic" may interest through its ethnographic significance, and the very modern French harmonies that Mr. Seelig has provided for one or two of them. As music they seemed a little poor in content. The audience applauded Miss Gauthier's singing.

Don't be discouraged
Resinol Soap
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"Many and many a girl has a clear, healthy complexion today because some friend came to her with that sound advice. Resinol Soap not only is delightfully cleansing and refreshing, but its daily use reduces the tendency to irritation, offsets many ill-effects of cosmetics, and gives *nature* the chance she needs to make skins white and soft.

If the skin is in bad shape, through neglect or improper treatment, a little Resinol Ointment should at first be used with the Resinol Soap, to hasten the return to normal conditions. Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment are sold by all druggists.

GERMANS HERE "OUTLAWS."

So Said Count von Bernstorff Once, According to Senator Phelan.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Count von Bernstorff before the war spoke disparagingly of German citizens in this country, saying that they had run away from the fatherland to avoid military service and were "outlaws," according to a statement made public today by Senator Phelan of California in connection with comment on the passage of the war Army bill.

The remarks attributed to von Bernstorff, Senator Phelan explained, were made during an interview which he had with the Ambassador in Munich in 1913 in an effort to get Germany to participate in the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Mr. Phelan urged a German exhibit on the ground that Germans in the United States would be proud of it.

"He immediately resented that," said Senator Phelan in his statement. "Much to my surprise, he substantially said: 'Do not talk about those people. We do not care what they think or want. They have deserted the fatherland. They have run away to avoid military duty. They have been false to the old traditions. They are outlaws,' and that was the sentiment of official Germany then, as I believe it is today. They regard those good people, who are expected to render service to the autocracy now, as outlaws, as men who have fled from their country.

"I think our German-American citizens should know and understand that, which is the Prussian estimate of them, and they would be confirmed in what I believe to be their sincere conviction that their duty lies with America in this struggle."

CALLS SPAIN IMPOTENT.

Barcelona Deputy Says Her Neutrality Has Disgraced Her.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, April 30.—"I hope that the democratic movement initiated in Russia will have an echo in Spain, occasioning radical changes and bringing about the correction of the mistakes made in the past. By not intervening in the war on the side of the Allies, Spain has confessed her impotence, fear, incapacity, and total misconception of the international problem."

These are the words of the Spanish Deputy Lerroux of Barcelona, spoken in an interview with a representative of the Giornale d'Italia. He added that he felt such pessimism about the situation of his country that it would be unpatriotic to express it publicly. For three years of war, he said, nothing had been done by the King's Ministers to prepare Spain to grapple with what was perhaps the greatest event recorded in history.

"Spain," he said, "might have seized the opportunity afforded by the war to regenerate and lift herself from decadence and become greater and stronger, and might have found herself today gloriously leading the nations of Central and South America."

Señor Lerroux said that the gravest blow to the Spanish prestige had been the demonstration of the solidarity of Latin America with the United States—a demonstration that Spain had lost her moral ascendancy over the Spanish American republics, and that such ascendancy was now fruitfully exercised by the United States. This moral loss, he said, would soon be followed by a graver economic loss, since the Latin American markets were the greatest field for Spanish exploitation.

$10,000 FOR INCENDIARIES.

Rewards for Arrest of the Men Who Started Belmont Park Fires.

Rewards aggregating $10,000 were offered yesterday for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the incendiaries who set fire to the grand stand and four of the buildings at the Belmont Park racetrack on April 7, and the second fire, on Monday night, which destroyed twenty-eight horses and the stable of S. L. Parsons and H. K. Knapp. Included in the rewards was that of the Westchester Racing Association, amounting to $2,500, offered at the time of the first fire and now renewed. The Jockey Club offers a similar amount to any person furnishing information that will disclose the firebugs who started the fire on April 7.

Parsons & Knapp of 18 East Forty-first Street will pay $5,000 for the detection of the destroyers of their property. Among the racing animals burned to death was The Knocker, a three-year-old colt, owned by Mr. Knapp, who recently refused to sell him for $10,000. Frizzle, one of the most valuable of the stable string, which cost Mr. Knapp $17,500, was lost. Supt. Pell has engaged a squad of special guards.

"De Luxe Annie" on the Stage.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 30.—Arthur Hammerstein and Lee Shubert presented "De Luxe Annie" here tonight for the first time on any stage at the Apollo Theatre. The play is a comedy drama by Edward Clark, founded on the story of the same name by Scammon Lockwood, recently published in The Saturday Evening Post. Jan Grey, Vincent Serrano, and Thurlow Bergen acted the leading rôles.

Paderewski Sick in Bed at Hotel.

Ignaz Jan Paderewski was confined to bed by illness in his apartments at the Hotel Gotham yesterday, but it was said he expected to be about again as usual in a day or two. He is to lecture on Poland next Monday afternoon before the professors of Columbia University. Reports from his home in Switzerland that Mr. Paderewski contemplated becoming an American citizen as a result of the European war could not be confirmed.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Jane Cowl began the last two weeks of her engagement in "Lilac Time" at the Eltinge yesterday. On Sunday, May 13, Dwight L. Elmendorf will begin a series of illustrated travel talks in that theatre.

The cast that will appear in Charles Guernon's new play, "The Eyes of Youth," includes Mabel Brownell, Clifford Stork, Fay Wallace, Harry Davenport, Caroline Reynolds, Robert Conness, Leonard Ide, Warner Richmond, John Ardizoni, and Foxhall Dainfield.

"Her Soldier Boy" was transferred from the Astor to the Lyric last night to make way for the new musical piece, "His Little Widows."

The East-West Players will give three additional performances of the group of plays from the Yiddish, in which they have been appearing in the auditorium of the Educational Alliance. These performances will take place next Thursday night and Monday and Thursday nights of next week.

Hazel Lewis, a member of the cast of "The Century Girl," was married on Sunday to Hy Clifton, head of the musical department of the Klaw & Erlanger offices. The ceremony was performed in the Sacred Heart Church. The bride will retire from the stage.

A group of prominent American actresses has sent Sir James M. Barrie a cablegram asking him to come to America to witness a performance of the cycle of his plays to be produced next week at the Empire for the benefit of the Stage Women's War Relief.

Frank Tinney made his first appearance as one of the entertainers in the midnight revue given on the Century Roof. Mr. Tinney is the first of a number of stars who will be seen on the roof during the Summer.

Julia Arthur went to Boston last night to make arrangements for vacating her Summer home on Calf Island. The estate has been confiscated by the Government, and will be used as the site for a new fort.

The Stage Women's War Relief has canceled its ball announced for next Saturday night in order not to conflict with the Actors' Fund fair.

Flanigan and Edwards have been engaged by Oliver Morosco for the new musical comedy, "What Next?"

FOR COMFORT, HEIGHT 2 IN.
MADE WITH THE OVAL BUTTONHOLE
15¢ EACH 6 FOR 90¢
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

CHAMELEON ZEBRAS IN A FLOATING ZOO

Strange Steeds with Red, White and Blue Stripes Change with the Weather.

CAN'T DROWN THIS SNAKE

Boa Constrictor Cast Overboard on a Previous Trip Startles the Crew of His Old Ship.

A collection of animals, including lions, tigers, emus, chimpanzees, snakes, chameleon zebras, parrots, leopards, and 700 monkeys, arrived yesterday on a British freighter consigned to Louis Ruhe, 248 Grand Street, an animal dealer, for distribution among the zoological gardens in the Western States.

According to the Captain, the most remarkable animals on board were the four chameleon zebras which had red, white and blue stripes, and were first seen in Uganda by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt on his African hunting trip. One of the zebras put its forefoot on a hot brick and turned blue, the Captain declared, and when the native attendant, Lambam, placed it in cold salt water the animal turned white. Oog and Joog, the two trained chimpanzees, were said to be remarkably intelligent and could hardly be distinguished from some kinds of human beings when they were attired in dungaree overalls and flannel sweaters.

The only incident worth mentioning on the voyage across the Atlantic, the Captain asserted, was the sighting of what appeared to be a huge sea serpent ten days ago off the Grand Banks. After looking at the object through their glasses from the bridge, the Captain and his chief officer recognized the strange monster as Buffum, a boa constrictor, fifty feet long, which was believed to have died on the previous voyage and was paid out over the stern.

Evidently the cold sea water revived the reptile, for the Captain said that "it seemed to recognize its old ship." And he avers that it came alongside and tried to grab the cook who was standing on deck outside the galley. After it had been fed, the Captain who resented the imputation that he was spinning a sea yarn, asserted that the boa constrictor went away full speed toward the eastward and was evidently bound for the Red Sea by way of Suez and Gibraltar.

U-BOAT INVENTION FOR NAVY

Brazilian Turns Device for Their Destruction Over to This Government

F. Alfonso Pezet, formerly Peruvian Minister to the United States, told diners at the Fifth Avenue Association "loyalty luncheon" at the Biltmore yesterday that he regretted Peru had not formally expressed her sympathy with this country by severing relations with Germany. He added that he had arranged for Latin Americans to meet at the Union League Club to discuss the best way they, as individuals, could do their bit for America. "In this war for the safety of democracy."

Mr. Pezet said that a Brazilian named Alfonso Marshall had given the Navy Department the right to use his invention for the destruction of submarines. According to the ex-diplomat, the invention has stood the tests of American and British experts, who reported that it had elements of considerable value.

More than 800 at the luncheon celebrated the tenth anniversary of the association, and the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires of St. Thomas's Church aroused them when he recalled that yesterday commemorated the 128th anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington at the old City Hall facing Broad Street. Other speakers were Robert Grier Cooke, President of the association, and George McAneny. Miss Louise Gates of the Metropolitan Opera sang the "Star-Spangled Banner" while four marines from the colors, the Rev. Dr. James H. Norcross was toastmaster, and among the guests were William Fellowes Morgan, Michael Friedman, Rabbi Joseph Silverman, E. H. Outerbridge, Thomas D. Green, and Borough President Marcus M. Marks.

CALVARY MEMBERS TO QUIT.

More Than 100 Organize New Church with Dr. Kemp as Pastor.

More than 100 members of Calvary Baptist Church, dissatisfied with the acceptance of the resignation of Dr. Joseph W. Kemp, met last night at the studio of George F. Granberry in Carnegie Hall, and completed preliminaries for an interdenominational church of their own, to be known as the Metropolitan Tabernacle. The organizers of the new church have been in communication with Dr. Kemp, who is in Toronto, Canada, and have tendered him the position of pastor. They were confident he would accept, although a formal answer had not been received.

Dr. Kemp, on numerous occasions, was unable to agree with the Calvary board on matters of church management, and finally resigned. During the trouble, despite the personal popularity of Dr. Kemp, the membership fell from more than 2,000 to a little more than 800, including those who now leave to form the new organization.

Joseph M. Lesser, for many years Secretary of the Board of Deacons of Calvary Church and Superintendent of the Sunday School, was elected Moderator of the temporary organization. Other officers are Edwin M. Warder, Jr., Treasurer; Miss Grace Malvina Peters of Hunter College, Corresponding Secretary, and Dr. Lucius J. Mason, Clerk.

MORE PAY FOR COAL MINERS.

Bituminous Operators Grant Increase Between 20 and 30 Per Cent.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30. — Concessions which will mean an increase of more than $26,000,000 a year in wages were granted tonight to the 55,000 mine workers of the bituminous fields of Central Pennsylvania by a committee of operators, who had been in conference with representatives of the men for more than a week.

In addition to an advance in wages for all classes of labor ranging between 20 and 30 per cent., the greatest single increase ever given miners in this district, the operators agreed to assume the burden of collecting the Miners' Union dues without charge and paying the money, with a detailed statement, over to the local union. The men had asked a 33 1-3 per cent. advance, and with this exception virtually all of their demands were met.

Benefit for U. S. Marine Corps.

An entertainment for the benefit of the Patriotic League of the United States Marine Corps Recruiting Service will be given under the auspices of the leading theatrical managers of New York on Sunday night, May 20, at the Hippodrome. Florenz Ziegfeld and Edgar Selwyn are Chairmen of the Entertainment Committee, which also includes A. L. Erlanger, Lee Shubert, Marc Klaw, George M. Cohan, Sam H. Harris, Oliver Morosco, Arthur Hammerstein, William A. Brady, Martin Beck, E. F. Albee, A. H. Woods, Arch Selwyn, and Charles B. Dillingham. Artists from the staffs of all these managements will contribute to the program, which will be one of the most elaborate given this year.

New Chief Engineer for the Lehigh.

George T. Hand has been appointed Chief Engineer of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. He was formerly in engineering service with the Lehigh Valley, and returns to the line after a number of years' experience with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. As a consulting engineer Mr. Hand has done important work for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, the Cities of Newark and Perth Amboy, and in the construction of tidewater terminals in both North and South America.

LIFE OF CHRIST IN A FILM.

Subject Handled with Highest Reverence in "Christus" at Criterion.

"Christus," a motion picture dealing with the life of Christ, was exhibited here for the first time in the Criterion Theatre yesterday. The film is said to be a pictorial dramatization of a poem by Fausto Salvatori, an Italian author, in which some of the most picturesque incidents in the life of the Nazarene are set forth. It was acted by a company of Italian players at the very places in Egypt and the Holy Land described in the Bible.

The impersonation of Christ by play actors is held by many to be sacrilege, and to them this picture will seem beyond the pale. That is a matter for personal opinion and not this brief account of the film to decide. Granted that such a presentation is ever permissible, no adverse criticism can be made in this instance, for the highest reverence has been shown in the handling of the subject.

The film follows the Biblical account of the story of Jesus of Nazareth from the events directly preceding His birth to His crucifixion, resurrection and ascension. Its scenes are interlarded with many quotations from the Bible and with other explanatory passages written by Maurice V. Samuel. The great amount of this printed matter detracts somewhat from the artistic value of the film, but perhaps its makers feared to trust the Biblical knowledge of Manhattan audiences.

While this might be a sufficiently valid reason for the use of so many quotations it does not excuse the mass of uninteresting printed matter which preceded the exhibition of the film at the first showing. This consumed ten or fifteen minutes and was most irritating.

From a pictorial point of view "Christus" is a fine achievement. It is full of surpassingly beautiful photographs of the picturesque life of the East. The flowing garments of the people, the herds of sheep, the desert caravans encamped and on the march, the strange beauty of the Eastern architecture and country all combine to make a film that is well worth seeing from the viewpoint of artistic photography alone.

EX-PRINCESS IS RELEASED.

Denies It Was She Who Was Sentenced in South Africa.

Mrs. Catherine Kolb, formerly the Princess Radziwill of Prussia, who arrived Sunday on a Norwegian steamship and was detained by the immigration authorities for further examination, was sent to Ellis Island yesterday morning and questioned by a board of special inquiry regarding her history.

During the examination, which lasted two hours, Mrs. Kolb stated that she was formerly Princess Catherine Radziwill, but not the one who had been sentenced to two years imprisonment at Cape Town for forging the name of Cecil Rhodes to notes for $115,000. It was a case of mistaken identity, she said. Her present husband, she also said, was German born but had become a naturalized Swede and they lived in Stockholm.

After a conference with Immigration Commissioner Frederic C. Howe, the board decided to give Mrs. Kolb the benefit of the doubt and admit her to the country. Commissioner Howe said the board had no proof that Mrs. Kolb was the Princess Catherine Radziwill formerly of South Africa, and as she had several letters addressed to prominent persons in the United States, it was decided to let her land.

Accompanied by her Swedish maid and William B. Feakins, her lecture manager, the former Princess crossed over to Manhattan on the 2:30 P. M. boat from Ellis Island and drove in a taxicab from the Battery to a hotel near Times Square. Mr. Feakins said that the proposed lecture at the Hotel Biltmore had been canceled and he had not selected definite dates for other lectures yet. A number of prominent women who had agreed to serve as patronesses of the lecture have withdrawn their names. The subject was to have been "The Royal Russian Family as I Know It."

Bernhardt's Condition the Same.

Mme. Bernhardt's physicians, Drs. Emanuel Libman and Felix Marot, issued a bulletin at Mount Sinai Hospital late last night saying that the actress's condition was unchanged. The apparent gain since her operation was continued, and she had passed a comfortable night.

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TWICE TODAY & EVERY DAY, 2:30 & 8:30.
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"WITHIN THE LAW"

With ALICE JOYCE as Mary Turner and HARRY MOREY as Joe Carson
BAYARD VEILLER'S SENSATIONAL MELODRAMA OF WORLD WIDE FAME
WITH AN ALL STAR VITAGRAPH CAST
A world-famous story of tremendous moral and social purpose told with unequalled power and conviction. The cruel victimization of Mary Turner, the shop girl, who was railroaded into prison, how she avenged herself on her employers and on society, and how her revenge was dissolved in love, are portrayed with thrilling and heart-gripping intensity in this superb motion picture.

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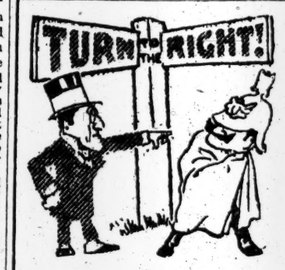
New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat.
SIR HERBERT TREE LAST WEEK
LAST 9 TIMES. "Colonel Newcome"
Mon., May 7th SEATS THURSDAY
The Patriotic Military Spectacular Opera
F. C. WHITNEY WILL PRESENT When Johnny Comes Marching Home
NOTABLE BIG CAST OF 350.

ZIEGFELD NEW AMSTERDAM ROOF 11:30 P. M. FROLIC


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Till, Nineteen Seventeen, Woodrow Wilson said: "Now, Turn to the Right!"
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Lew Fields presents AN ALL-STAR CAST
JOHN MASON, IRENE FENWICK, RICHARD BENNETT, HELEN WARE, LEW FIELDS, WILLIS P. SWEATNAM, MATHILDE COTTRELLY, HELEN LOWELL in "BOSOM FRIENDS."

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. LAST WEEK
LAST 5 NIGHTS. LAST 2 MATINEES.
MAUDE ADAMS A Kiss for Cinderella

LYCEUM 45 St., B'way. Evs. 8:20. LAST 7 TIMES
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20
LAST 5 NIGHTS. LAST 2 MATINEES.
The Case of Lady Camber

HUDSON Theatre, W. 44th St. Evgs. 8:15 Mats. Tom'w and Sat. 2:15.
OUR BETTERS
"Brilliantly Sensational Comedy"

CENTURY ROOF B'way, 62d St. 11:30 NIGHTLY AT 11:30 P. M.
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DOROTHY DICKSON
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ROSHANARA
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COHAN & HARRIS West 42 St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Tom'w & Sat.
"THE WILLOW TREE"

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PETER IBBETSON
With John Barrymore, Constance Collier, Laura Hope Crews, Lionel Barrymore.
EVENING TELEGRAM: "Do You Dream True? 'Peter Ibbetson' is one of the delights of the dramatic year."

GLOBE Broadway & 46th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20.
Laurette Taylor
In J. Hartley Manners' Play "OUT THERE"

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w (Popular) & Sat. 2:15.
GEORGE ARLISS in Louis N. Parker's Play. "DISRAELI"

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (POP.) & Sat. 2:30.
OLIVER MOROSCO Presents a New Comedy by MAUDE FULTON The Brat

BELASCO W. 44th St. Evs. at 8:30. LAST 7 TIMES
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20.
Arnold Daly. "The Very Minute"

FULTON 46th St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:30.
WILLIAM COURTENAY - THOS. A. WISE
In Lee Wilson Dodd's Comedy "PALS FIRST"

GEO. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
LAST 5 NIGHTS. LAST 2 MATINEES.
Ruth Chatterton and Co., incl. BRUCE McRAE
in "Come Out of the Kitchen."
MONDAY, MAY 7—Seats Next Thurs.
"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."

ELTINGE WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Tom'w (POP.) & Sat. 2:25.
JANE COWL in "LILAC TIME"

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th. Evenings at 8. Matinee Today 50c to $1.50.
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THE VERDICT OF EVERYONE—MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD: "JUST WONDERFUL!"
CHARLES DARNTON, EVE. WORLD: "Dazzled blinking New York."

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44th St. THEA. N'r B'way. Reg. Tom'w Eve. at 8:15
Reginald de Koven's Greatest Comic Opera
THE HIGHWAYMAN
with JOHN CHARLES THOMAS

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In HER SOLDIER BOY
"Hits the nail!"—Dornton, Evs. World. Good Seats at 50c, $1.00 & $1.50.

NEW BIJOU 45th St., Just off B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Phone 430 Bryant.
Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:15.
THE KNIFE By Eugene Walter.
"The thrills of a lifetime crowded into a few hours."—Eve. Telegram.

SHUBERT Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow and Sat. 2:15.
JOE WEBER Offers EILEEN By Henry Blossom & Victor Herbert.

Stirring!
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
Playhouse Mats. Tom'w, Thurs. & Sat.

SEE THE 48TH ST. 13th CHAIR By Bayard Veiller
Mats. Thurs & Sat. Thea., E. of B'way. 2:20. Evs. 8:20.

Maxine Elliott's 29th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20
Like the breath of Springtime.
LOVE O' MIKE Comedy with Music.
SPARKLING, YOUTH, BEAUTY.—Herald.

39TH ST. Theatre, near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Tomorrow 2:15.
LAST WEEK OLIVER MOROSCO Presents
Emily Stevens in THE FUGITIVE
Com. Next SUNDAY NIGHT—Seats Now
NORA BAYES
And Her Company in "THE SONGS YOU LOVE."

CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.
Season's Musical Knockout! You're in Love

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:20.
ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents
MR. WILLIAM GILLETTE
in CLARE KUMMER'S New Play, "A SUCCESSFUL CALAMITY."

PRINCESS 39th, near Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:15.
OH, BOY! "Smartest of Musical Comedies."—Eve. Sun.

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LAST WEEK OF PLOTS & PLAYWRIGHTS
PRESENT BILL and 2 other plays.
NEW BILL, One Week Only! MAY 7
IBSEN'S "GHOSTS" with MARY SHAW.

MOROSCO Thea., West 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
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Soloists: Kurt, Braun; Kindler, Cellist.
Seats at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

Aeolian Hall, Sat. Eve., May 5, at 8:15. Benefit for Belgian Relief Fund.
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HANS KRONOLD Violoncello Recital
WALDORF HOTEL
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THRILLING FILM VERSION OF HIS STIRRING NOVEL
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TODAY New York Circle, West End
Wednesday 86th St. Theatre
Thurs., Fri. & Sat. De Kalb (B'klyn), Fulton (B'klyn), Bijou (B'klyn)
Thursday to Sunday Palace (B'klyn), National
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Evening Mail says: "In direct opposition to the thunderous threats of BILLY SUNDAY is the message of Butler Davenport's "DIFFERENCE IN GODS."

This Evening, 8:30 P. M., at Aeolian Hall, TURKEY AND THE WORLD WAR
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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1917.

GET READY FIRST.

The Senate's amendment to the Army bill providing for the immediate formation of four divisions of volunteer troops for service in France, like Senator FALL'S amendment for the organization of three regiments of cowboys for patrol duty on the Mexican border, may have been well-intended, but it is premature. Apart from the fact that we are not getting nearly enough recruits now under the volunteering system to fill the vacancies in the regular army and National Guard, the two amendments, if permitted to stand, would merely serve to hamper the operation of a law providing for the formation of an army by selective draft. Volunteering has already increased, somewhat, in certain branches of the service because of the acceptance of the Draft bill by both Houses of Congress. The Administration desires, for obvious reasons, to rely on volunteering as far as possible for the regular army and the organized militia. The men who serve in those branches must elect to serve for the legal terms. The men who are drafted will serve only for the period of the war. It may be a short war. The natural tendency of most men will be to wait for the draft.

The operation of that cannot safely be delayed. The hope that work might begin immediately, however, has been frustrated by a legislative tangle and the disputes in conference may cause a further waste of valuable time. As the time must be taken, it will be well to correct some of the defects of the bill so that supplemental legislation will be unnecessary. The provision for exemptions from military service should be clear, the apportionment of the draft should be in accordance with the number of men liable to military service in various parts of the country, and the bill should contain no provision which can be interpreted as compelling the appointment of company officers from individual units. An attempt to revive the pernicious system of political officerships is discernible in Washington. One way to defeat this plan, which has been so troublesome in our history, is to prevent the organization of the army by States and political divisions of States. The rule of military efficiency should be applied in every step of our preparations henceforth.

As for the time to send troops to Europe and the manner of sending them, those are matters beyond the province of the law now in process of enactment. We cannot now spare a single man from our regular establishment. They will be needed to help in the work of training the green troops. If this training proceeds systematically, we may be able to send some of these troops abroad the latter part of this year. The argument for sending American soldiers to France at the earliest possible moment, their training to be completed there, has merits that we all see and understand. But there will have to be careful consideration and much preparation. To send four divisions of 80,000 men abroad, an enormous fleet of ships would be required, for there must be supply ships and ammunition ships as well as transports. We must send supplies and ammunition to our allies. We must do our share to overcome the submarine menace. In the meantime we can be getting a great army ready for practical and valuable service. If Colonel ROOSEVELT will bide his time he will surely get a military appointment to his liking. He might render invaluable aid to the country in training camps. His personal enthusiasm would be a national asset if he could be persuaded to employ it in the right way.

There is one matter on which there is no disagreement among loyal citizens, that we ought to be doing our share to end the war victoriously for democracy as soon as we are ready. We are ready now to do many things worth doing, and there should be no delay in doing them. But we cannot in fairness to our allies send untrained troops abroad, and at this moment we have no trained troops to spare. When the Army bill becomes a law full consideration can be given to the plan of sending an expeditionary force within a few months to finish its military education on French soil and be called to the front when fit for service. Our military visitors from France urge upon us the advantages of getting our flag and our soldiers into the allied lines at an early day. We shall give attentive consideration to their appeal, but first we must prepare the way for raising our main army.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

There is before the State Legislature, now on its last legs, a bill to amend the State election law by providing for the nomination of candidates for State officers and Judges by conventions instead of by the direct primary. From the beginning of the session the change has been proposed and awaited. Known and pardonable is the affection of Governor WHITMAN for the direct primary system, which has been kind to his ambitions, but in striving to make some necessary alterations the Republicans of the Legislature seem to represent the opinion of their party, of the public; and if they have sometimes shown a mischievous desire to irritate or thwart the Governor, in this case they stand on sound reason.

Before the Judiciary Committee prepared the measure, a sub-committee consulted the politicians of both parties. A majority of Democrats and Republicans is said to have favored it. The Democrats in the Legislature are just as willing to make the change as the Republicans; and there is a separate Democratic bill to restore the State Convention.

The politicians have no cause to quarrel with the direct primary. It is a device capable of astute and successful secret manipulation by professionals. It is the people who long for the return of the State Convention. For local offices, for local purposes, the primary may serve, even if its superiority in virtue and good results, in the improvement of candidates, is not evident; whereas its calls upon the purse, the "legitimate expenses" of a primary campaign, too often are burdensome.

The propriety of nominating candidates for Judges in the open convention is obvious. As EDGAR M. CULLEN, former Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, wrote last Winter:

> Already nearly every one sees that Judges ought to be selected by conventions rather than by direct primaries.

The State Convention is a necessary organ of a party. The "State conferences" and "unofficial State Conventions" are artificial and unreal imitations or travesties. A State so great of area and population as New York is too monstrous a unit for the "pure democracy" of the direct primary not to get lost or roam helpless in. The voters in the local districts may choose delegates by the direct system to the State Convention, which is the public voice of the whole party. Its restoration is desired, we believe, by a majority of both the great parties. Then why not restore it?

HEAD OF THE STATE POLICE.

Governor WHITMAN has sent to the Senate the nomination of Dr. and Major GEORGE FLETCHER CHANDLER of Kingston as Superintendent of the State Police. Major CHANDLER has had a military, collegiate, and medical education. He has been an officer of the National Guard for eleven years. He entered it as First Lieutenant Assistant Surgeon. It is a sort of summa cum laude diploma for him that he was one of the two National Guard officers picked two years ago for the Army Service School at Fort Leavenworth, and there graduated in the field officers' class of regular army officers.

The success of the State Police depends upon the military organization and training of its men. Major CHANDLER is the kind of man required for that work. His nomination is for fitness, not politics. Politics in the Constabulary would be fatal.

FOR MORE SPRING WHEAT.

When partial failure of the Winter wheat crop was shown by official reports three weeks ago, the importance of making all possible increase of acreage in the Spring wheat States was clearly seen. At first there were indications that not less than 20 per cent. would be added to last year's Spring acreage. More than this was needed to make the entire crop one of average size. But now it appears that the acreage gain, if there be no change in farmers' plans, will be very small. Reports point to a decrease in South Dakota, while in North Dakota and Minnesota the expected addition does not exceed 7 per cent. It was partly on account of such estimates that the price of wheat rose sharply last week, until sales at Chicago for immediate delivery were made at $3.04 a bushel.

There is still time to make a good crop of wheat, for seeding in the Spring States has not been finished. But there is no room for any delay. Every available acre should be used. The Spring acreage increase should be at least 50 per cent., if suitable land for it can be found. This is something in which the entire country, the whole world, has an interest. We must strive to satisfy the wants of our European allies as well as those of our own people. A Spring acreage increase of only 7 per cent. might give no more wheat, both Spring and Winter, than is needed for home consumption. There will be no question of more immediate importance before the approaching food conference of Governors in Washington. The influence of all the States and of the National Government must be exerted promptly and in practical ways to secure all the Spring wheat acreage that can be seeded.

SINKING HOSPITAL AND RELIEF SHIPS.

Because hospital ships, with wounded soldiers and nurses on board, have recently been sunk without warning by submarine pirates, the International Committee of the Red Cross has sent to the German Government a protest against what the British Admiralty calls "this culmination of savagery." It says:

> In torpedoing hospital ships combatants are not attacked, but defenseless persons, wounded, who have been mutilated and paralyzed by shell fire, women who have been devoting themselves to works of mercy and charity, men whose only weapons are such as do not take the enemy's life, but help to preserve it and to alleviate his sufferings.

If a submarine commander, the committee adds, suspects that a hospital ship "is being partly used for military purposes" he has the right, under The Hague Convention, to make an inspection, but for the torpedoing of a ship in hospital service there can be no excuse.

This protest will be ineffective. Even if the German Government should solemnly promise not to sink hospital ships, the losses of the Belgian Relief Commission show that in all probability the promise would be broken. Submarines are still sinking relief ships, plainly marked and carrying the German Government's written guarantees of immunity, granted in accordance with pledges given by that Government on March 15. The latest additions to the list of those sent to the bottom are the Ringhorn and the Kongsli, torpedoed a few days ago without warning, in routes called "safe." The Kaiser's pirates are not satisfied with the destruction of such ships, sailing under his protection. It is their custom to shell the lifeboats in which sailors try to save themselves as the relief ships and their cargoes of food are going down. In this way they killed seven of the Haalen's men and wounded nine in the boats of the Tunisie. Norwegians complain because their sailors are victims of this inhuman practice. Two weeks ago the lifeboats of three of their ships, the Blomvag, Star, and Bergengut, all torpedoed without warning, were targets for murderous gunfire. Eight men were killed in one of them and four in another.

These recent proofs of German brutal cruelty and barbarism are additions to a long list of offenses which show, as President WILSON said, that the German Government "has thrown aside all considerations of humanity and is running amuck." They call for official denunciation by all the neutral nations of the world. Even those intellectual giants in Berlin who, we are told, have been "intently studying the problem of German's worldwide unpopularity," without finding a solution of it, might be enlightened if they would give due weight to the record of their Government's foul crimes on the seas.

POLITICS AND PURE WATER.

Nobody contends any longer that there are any merits in the proposal that the State's institutions should pollute the sources of the city's water supply. The affirmative of that proposal is indefensible, and no longer is advanced. But political complications prevent the passage of the law forbidding it, and give strength to deceptive substitutes. The Governor has championed the interests of the city, and therefore the Governor's proposals are obstructed. It is easy to say what ought to come out of the muddled quarrel, but difficult to say what the result will be.

That something ought to be done to preserve the purity of the city's drinking water is apparent from the presentation of a substitute. Even the supporters of the proposal to put a diseased population on the watershed which the city has cleared see that they must present some alternative to such an insult and outrage. Their proposal is for an inquiry during an interval when it is hoped that the matter will be forgotten, or that something may turn up to help them. There is no need for an inquiry, the matter will not be forgotten, and nothing ever can turn up to reconcile the city to the defilement of its drinking water.

There is authority for the statement that private generosity will provide the funds to put a park where it is planned to put curative, charitable, and correctional institutions. They can be put elsewhere equally well. In no other way can the State get a park, already mostly paid for. There never was a clearer case of obstinacy in pressing local and private interests contrary to general and public interests. The mere failure of the prohibitory law would be a misfortune. The success of the alternative proposals would make marked men of those who accomplished it.

HOW TO HELP RUSSIA.

Without waiting for a report from the commission which will be sent to Petrograd, our Government knows now in what ways help can be given most effectively to Russia. Hundreds of trained American railroad men will soon go to that country. Other nations with which we are associated in war need food. Russia does not. She produces more foodstuffs than her people can consume. But great crops of grain there are not properly distributed. Russia's railroads—there are only 45,000 miles of them—have been badly managed. Their supply of locomotives and cars is insufficient. Because of this defective and inadequate railroad system there have been food riots in the great cities, and not long ago the army had on hand food enough for only two days. While local shortage caused suffering and violent protest, great quantities of grain were rotting. Russia has only a few elevators where grain can be stored. She needs many more. The railroads she now has must be placed under competent direction without delay, and the work of building new ones must be undertaken. Plans for 50,000 miles were completed some time ago.

Munitions are needed, and improvement of railway transportation will tend to satisfy this want, for there are great accumulations of war material at Archangel and Vladivostok. More than 1,000,000 tons are piled up at the last named port. But there must be cars to carry the munitions, and the number in use must be increased. Russia has been buying locomotives and cars here during the last two years, and it is about to order 40,000 more, but the delivery of them is difficult and slow. She needs money, and help of this kind will be given by our Government, but most of all she is in need of better railroad service and of the war supplies and railway cars which have not come or still await transportation to the front. We should strive at once to improve the railroad work and to hasten and protect shipment and delivery of all that Russia has bought here.

TRAINING MERCHANT MARINE OFFICERS.

The Shipping Board has authorized the building of 1,000 merchant vessels. These and the steamers now under construction in private yards will require within the next eighteen months at least 6,000 officers. The problem of providing them is one of paramount importance. Its solution requires immediate study.

New York, being the principal maritime centre of the country, should do its share in educating young men for a seafaring life, especially at this time of crisis, and without waiting for any action that may ultimately be taken by the Federal Government. We already have a schoolship. The accommodations on board the Newport, however, limit the number of graduates to about fifty each year. No other larger vessel is available.

It is therefore proposed by the Board of Governors of the State Nautical School, of which Commodore J. W. MILLER is Chairman, to obtain, if possible, suitable quarters on shore in which the applicants for cadetships can be housed and receive their technical instruction as future merchant marine and Naval Reserve officers. The Newport is to cruise this Summer in Long Island Sound or adjacent waters. The young men on board, according to the plan, would alternate with those on shore for practical exercises in seamanship, navigation, and gunnery.

While this plan is a temporary provision to meet an urgent need, it is essential in the present crisis. Doubtless the Governor and the Mayor will do all in their power to assist the gentlemen who are working so disinterestedly to add to the number of graduates of the New York school who are now serving with distinction both in the navy and in the merchant marine.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Germany's Agent a Failure.

From the latest manifestations of public sentiment in Petrograd, it is evident that the new Government took exactly the right course with respect to the German agent LENINE. His speeches in favor of immediate and separate peace were seditious, of course, and there was in them no small element of danger, but the leaders of the revolution decided that it was better to let the scoundrel talk than to make a martyr out of him by applying the methods which would have been so promptly used in other and recent days to meet such a contingency.

Silenced and in prison, LENINE would still have spoken, and with the more effect as the victim of the old summary measures. Left free, the source and inspiration of his oratory soon became clear to his hearers, and he promptly lost the sympathy with which he had been welcomed on his return from long exile.

Again German diplomacy has failed, and again the failure has been due to the characteristic inability to understand the psychology of a non-German nation. The episode gains its real significance, or its most important significance, from what it has shown in regard to the present Government of Russia. Its members have the shrewdness which good causes do not always command, and they are avoiding the fatal error of substituting one tyranny for another.

She Failed Also in Judgment.

Rapid as has been the waning of public interest in the country's first Congresswoman, there was probably enough of it left to make a good many people take the trouble to note how Miss RANKIN voted on the new Army bill. If so, a good many people must have been puzzled when they saw that she was one of the 98 who did their futile best to cause the retention in it of the volunteering section.

For in this case it was not, as in that of declaring war by recognizing a state of war, a question of "conscience." It was understandable that a woman, or a man, for that matter, should really be able, on conscientious grounds, to prefer peace at any price whatever to war, however well justified war might be in the opinion of others, and when Miss RANKIN, in the midst of a burst of tears said, "I want to stand by my country, but I can't vote for war!" even those who thought her most mistaken were willing to admit that she was guided by a sincere intention to do what to her seemed right.

Her critics therefore contented themselves with drawing such deductions as to the probable effects of feminine participation in public affairs as the episode warranted. The deductions were not many or indisputable, of course, but so far as they went—and they went as far as Miss RANKIN was representative of her sex and no further—they were against the extending of that participation. When Miss RANKIN voted on the Army bill, conscience was not involved. The issue of war or no war had been settled, as well as that of raising or not raising a great army, and she was confronted only by the question whether it should be a volunteer or a conscript army.

It was not particularly discreditable to Miss RANKIN that as to the relative merits of the two methods she knew next to nothing. Therein she was in about the same condition as the majority of her male associates in the House, and the only thing for her to do, as for them, was to decide between the relative strength of the arguments that had been advanced on both sides of the controversy. Her vote for volunteering showed that in judgment she is as weak as in conscience she is misguided—that she ignores expert opinion in a subject concerning which only expert opinion is of any value. The chance to draw more deductions is obvious.

Exclusion Should Be Neutral.

Milwaukee is the latest of American cities to struggle with the question of teaching foreign languages in the public schools, and the controversy, always acrimonious enough anywhere and at any time, has in this case gained a special bitterness on account of the war. For though "foreign languages" nominally were under consideration, the real subject of discussion was the German language, which is the only foreign language about which the people of Milwaukee are at present concerned sufficiently to get at all excited.

A special committee of the Principals' Association, after what was presumably careful study of the subject, made a report advising that the teaching of foreign languages be dropped in the first four grades. Then trouble began. The majority of the Principals held that the report was justified on financial and educational grounds, and only those were presented by the committee, but a vehement minority were not satisfied to let the matter rest there. They insisted on bringing in the racial issue and demanded that the dropping of German should be for the explicitly stated reason that it was the language of the nation's enemies.

That, of course, was unwise, for the knowing of German is now and will remain as useful as it ever was for the American child, but this the minority would not admit, and finally the majority of the Principals ended the quarrel by voting not to take any action at all on the committee's recommendation. That also was a mistake, for, the question having been raised, it should have been settled, and the right way to settle it was by going on record as against wasting the precious time and energy of children in the public schools by pretending to teach them what is, after all, a luxury rather than an essential element of education.

The only parents who ever demand such teaching are parents who can teach at home the only language in which they are interested, and do it with vastly more efficiency than can be attained even in the best of public schools. Those institutions should teach English and nothing else, and German should be barred from them, not because it is the speech of a now hostile people, but because any foreign language is out of place there.

ART NOTES.

At the American Art Galleries is an exhibition of American painting and sculpture contributed by prominent artists for the Relief Fund of the American Artists' Relief Committee of One Hundred, co-operating with the Fraternité des Artistes, Paris, and for New York Allied Bazaar War Relief. All the works are to be sold at auction without reserve on the evenings of Thursday and Friday, May 3 and 4. They make a fine patriotic showing in the posterlined galleries. Mr. Blashfield's "The Sisters" attracts most attention in the lower room, not only on account of the appropriate theme, the heads of three young women typifying the United States, France, and Russia, but for the salient design and the admirable manner of treating the tricolor. "August," by Kenyon Cox, a seated figure, crowned with twisted sprigs of wheat, and a nude child bearing a sheaf of the grain on his shoulders, also has a direct although probably an unintended connection with the national problem. It is a remarkably fine example of the painter's art, having a certain freedom and grace of pose not always achieved in his monumental decorations. The beauty of draftsmanship in the figures may be taken for granted, but it affirms itself with more than usual gayety and ease. Charles W. Hawthorne contributes a brilliant study of a figure out of doors, with a garden background. Henry Oliver Walker sends a half length "Young David," Childe Hassam an Appledore scene, Paul Wayland Bartlett a statuette of an eagle clutching a shield and ribbon, with the inscription "Preparedness" and the date 1916. Among others contributing are Robert Aitken, Ernest Albert, Frank Benson, Emil Carlsen, Walter Clark, William A. Coffin, Elliott Daingerfield, Thomas Dewing, Daniel French, Sergeant Kendall, Jonas Lie, E. W. Redfield, and J. Alden Weir. The younger and older artists of the city alike are represented, and each has sent a characteristic and worthy example.

In the other galleries are collections of furniture and samplers. The samplers in particular claim attention, as they include many unusual examples and rare stitches, a number of them being school work, and one exceptional piece bears the name of the school.

Paintings by Thalia Millett.

At the Milch Gallery are paintings by Thalia Millett that include a duskily handsome view of the "Park Entrance" on a Winter day and a view from the Bon Air, Augusta, with buildings on a lower level and intervening foliage. Another Augusta subject, "Early Morning," is a pleasant, misty little scene in which the blue middle distance is pricked by the red of a parasol held over the head of a fair pedestrian. The artist has managed very cleverly to indicate that the pedestrian is fair and dressed with a certain elegance without in the slightest degree compromising the breadth and energy of her brush stroke. This fresh vigor is the conspicuous merit of all the canvases. To preserve it there have been sacrifices made in definition of form and gradations of color. The exhibition lasts until May 5.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Suggestions to Cut Army Red Tape and Let Physicians Serve.

New York, April 30, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, who has recently returned from France, has stated that 86,000 soldiers have had to be removed from the trenches because they were incapacitated on account of tuberculosis, and that the alarming increase of the disease in the army was largely due to imperfect medical examination of recruits, which allowed those who were affected to pass. We are facing the necessity of examining medically the 500,000 individuals who within one month will be under the flag in the army. To examine each individual will require at least half an hour's work by a physician, if we wish to exclude persons liable to infect others with tuberculosis; and the army is not ready to make such examinations, for the number of army doctors is inadequate.

At a recent meeting of the New York Academy of Medicine crowded by physicians anxious to offer their services to the country, representatives of the army and navy presented so many obstacles to the acceptance of these services—examinations to be passed, three months' service in a Government hospital, &c.—that the crowd dispersed discouraged.

If this red tape cannot be cut, and some practical scheme for an adequate medical examination of recruits be devised, much time will be lost. May I offer these suggestions:

(1) If an individual who, is drafted has within a year successfully passed an examination for insurance, let the certificate then obtained be accepted as evidence of his good health.

(2) Let the army and navy doctors accept the certificate given by physicians of standing who are ready to offer their services. I know many such physicians in this city, eager to serve the country, too old for active military or naval duty, but eminently qualified by long experience in the practice of medicine to pass upon heart, lungs, kidneys, and nervous conditions of the recruits, and to certify that a man is fit for the service. There are thousands of physicians, taking the country over, who are capable of this work. There are not more than three thousand army and navy surgeons in all and they already have their own duties and should not be burdened with this extra service.

How are the proper men to be chosen from the mass of the medical profession? Let those who are willing volunteer for the work, and let the officers of the county societies in every State of the Union select from the volunteers those whom they know to be capable. Thus a selection of reliable examiners can be secured whose dictum can be accepted. At the headquarters of the county society or at any hospital a place for such examinations can be secured. In this city the Academy of Medicine has ten rooms which could be used, and every medical college and hospital has available space.

These are practical suggestions to meet an emergency. Last week on one day 186 men applied at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and only sixteen could be examined medically. The others were put off. When it is a matter of examining 500,000 men, it is evident that the army and navy need assistance.

The surgeons are organized for their own work. Here is an opportunity for physicians to be of use.

M. ALLEN STARR, M. D.

The Daylight Saving Movement.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

About ten days ago Senator Calder of New York introduced in the Senate a bill for the purpose of effecting the much talked of and much needed change in the clock known as daylight saving.

In the multitude of important questions that are now agitating the country and occupying the attention of Congress, it is to be feared that the bill may fail of passage. If, however, public attention is aroused throughout the country through the press, and a sufficient public interest manifested, Congress will undoubtedly enact the bill into law. The daylight saving movement has apparently no opponents, and there is much to be said in its favor. At this particular juncture, when economy of every kind is greatly desired, the employment of the hours of daylight is very much to be desired. There is a very great social and economic value in the added hours of daylight recreation that will be secured for all of us once the change is made.

JESSE ISIDOR STRAUS.

New York, April 30, 1917.

An Impressive Map.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The map in your Mid-Week Pictorial showing the territory now controlled by the nations against Germany, if dropped in large numbers from airplanes into the ranks of the German armies, would be the greatest force for demoralization conceivable.

H. L. BURNETTE.

Chicago, April 27, 1917.

HERE...AND THERE.

Here at home wild beauty burns under
April's sky,
Lustre of all Youth and Joy: birds
that swirl and swing:
Daffodils and hyacinths for the rich to
buy,
Tides that roar beneath the Bridge,
winds that laugh and sing. . . .

Here at Home Life, dominant, strong,
and clean and fair,
There, beyond old Ocean's rim, Storm
and Death . . . OUT THERE!

Here at Home gay flags that flaunt
proudly 'gainst the blue,
Hearts aflame for liberty, eyes that
gleam with joy,
For we're pledged at last to fight, "In
to see it through!"
Watch the rapt and shining look of
that ruddy boy. . . .

Here at Home Youth champs the bit,
wild to do its share
There . . . beyond the battle smoke . . .
in that Hell, OUT THERE!

Some there be who only see plunder,
carnage, rape,
Clouds of dust and whirring shells,
stone-age devilry.
They would hold our armies back . . .
hide that splendid shape,
Dim those brave, wide-visioned
eyes . . . scoff at CHIVALRY!

Still they tell us: "Hold aloof. Peace
is wise and fair!
Theirs, not ours, this cloud of
Death . . . Leave them . . .
OVER THERE!"

Here at home these blind ones prate . . .
few, thank God, they are!
But their day is over now . . .
proud, our banner waves!
Soon we'll play our part in this, Freedom's Final War,
Sharing in its grimness and its
glory . . . and its graves. . . .

Here at Home, Life, dominant, clean
and strong and fair,
There, beyond old Ocean's rim . . .
DEATH AND HONOR . . .
THERE!

ELIZABETH NEWPORT HEPBURN.

EPOCHAL CHANGES IN TRAIN OF WAR.

Conscription Wrought Almost Overnight, Railroads Nationalized, Permanently, Perhaps—Railway Envoys to Russia.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The occasional visitor in Washington is surprised at the progress in all directions. These are times when movements are on a big scale, even with all the rough-and-ready methods characteristic of inefficiency under democracy, there is always something to see after a few weeks absence from Washington.

The most striking thing at present is the landslide for the plan of selective draft. Here within a brief space America faces about from voluntaryism to conscription. What required sledge-hammer effort and weary years in England is accomplished almost overnight in America. The European visitors may well be surprised and delighted.

How was it done? First honors must go to the President. He adopted a sound scheme and then stood firm as a rock. Not for a second was there the quiver of an eyelid. The President has changed his method since his early accomplishments, which several years ago set what was then a new high mark of efficiency. But no man could take the pains and attend to the details in this war situation as he did in putting through his economic program. He has taken his stand on great principles and won on the inexorableness of them. He has not labored with the opposition; it has spent itself.

A development that has not yet been even faintly appreciated by the general public is the nationalization of the railroads. The belief that this is temporary, for war purposes only, will, in my opinion, be disappointed. We shall never go back to the old system. The railroads can't and the Government won't.

Railroads Merged With Nation.

The five railroad Presidents to whom was made a voluntary delegation of power over 175 companies with 250,000 miles of road and $17,000,000,000 capital are on the job. Messrs. Harrison, Rea, Kruttschnitt, Elliott, and Holden are the greatest business potentates this world has ever seen, but they rule for a democracy of transportation. The stupendous thing has come so quietly that the railroads themselves don't realize that they are no longer on the map. For it is a fact that the individual units have disappeared and one big map of the United States has been laid down on the conference table. The country and not the roads is studied by the commission.

Last week these gentlemen took the subject up from this angle, and their first decision was that the most vital need of the country was coal. It was necessary that the supply of potential energy should be kept constant. The order went out to expedite coal ahead of other freight. It was done instanter, and anybody who will take the trouble to make a minute examination will find that coal is moving more steadily over the railroads than it was ten days ago.

These railroad presidents have immediately put on one side their relations with particular properties. Under the stress of war they think in terms of America, not of Pennsylvania, or Burlington, or any other road or group of roads.

Another concrete illustration: The railroads needed 40,000 box cars, but they were needed a great deal worse by some of our allies. There was found a way to make the present supply of box cars go further, and so put our manufacturing facilities at the disposal of our allies.

The "stealing" of cars by the roads has been a regular business. If one road got another road's car and needed it, it just kept it until still some other road "swiped" it. It became necessary for the Interstate Commerce Commission to adopt a stringent rule. Thus, if a Northern Pacific car was emptied at Pittsburgh, it could only be reloaded for shipment in the direction of the road owning it.

All that is changed under the new system. If there is freight at the Pittsburgh terminal for Washington or New York it is loaded on the Northern Pacific car and shipped right off to its destination. The owner road gets 75 cents a day for the car, which pays on the investment. The public gets the service and all the railroads together get the economy. Everybody's interest is bettered. When it is known that there are a million box cars in the country (against 7,300 Pullman cars) it will be seen what an item box car economy is.

Railroad men started in guessing the savings of the new deal pretty moderately, but upon every re-examination they reckon them at a large figure. As a matter of fact, nobody has begun to reach the real estimate of utilization and economy. Not much imagination is needed to see what happens to the million box cars—perhaps they become in effect a million and a quarter. But what about bridges and terminals and facilities of all sorts now only partly used, and capable of contributing in so much greater measure to public convenience? The time has not yet come to talk of economy in personal services. But enough has already transpired to make evident the new epoch that has come in the great transportation interest as the first visible result of the war.

Railroad Commission to Russia.

It is probable that a railroad commission will go to Russia a few days ahead of the commission headed by Mr. Root, and the man most talked of to head it is the well-known engineer, John F. Stevens. He is one of the most capable men in the country. Mr. Stevens was associated with the late James J. Hill for a long time. He built the Great Northern Railroad over the Cascade Mountains, including the famous tunnel with a big curve inside the mountain—an engineering feat. He operated the Great Northern and afterward the Rock Island and the New Haven. Mr. Stevens went to the Panama Canal at the very beginning and started the work that Goethals so ably finished.

It is not alone in Russia that railroads are in bad shape. In spite of strenuous efforts at upkeep the German roads are known to be suffering greatly because of the paramount demand in other directions for labor and material. France is calling on this country for assistance, which she will get to the full limit that it can be furnished. Arrangements are making to send to France the men and material necessary to rebuild 1,250 miles of track. This is a service for our allies that takes us to the trenches in the most real and effective way. We are enabled through our nationalized railroads to organize this great service for France.

Schwab's Great Services.

Charles M. Schwab has been at Washington within the last few days, and it is understood that the Government to a certain extent is commandeering his invaluable personal services. Mr. Schwab counts so big in war manufacture that he cannot be taken away from his own business without sacrifice, but he has his steel and shipbuilding interests well organized and he may be able to help the Government with information and guidance. It is well known that Mr. Schwab is now 50 per cent. bigger than Krupp in munitions. He is reaching the point of leadership in shipbuilding; and ships are more important than ammunition at present. Within the near future Mr. Schwab's companies will be producing ships for England and America in such number as would have been believed impossible not many months ago.

The cementing of relations between America, Russia, France, and England is proceeding apace. The disposition at Washington is to treat our allies as one with us. On food all four names are in the pot. The report seems to be well founded that the United States will stand with the other three on copper and steel prices. Lord Northcliffe's tender of his paper mills in Newfoundland is in line with the feeling of partnership that prevails. Undoubtedly the old rivalries between Canada and this country will disappear in the new fraternity and necessaries of peace, such as wood and paper, as well as those of war, will be exchanged on mutually favorable terms.

PRIVATEERS AND U-BOATS.

A Civil War Sea Captain Recalls Braver Days.

Brooklyn, April 26, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This war reminds me of olden days. Born in Essex, Conn., where ships were built, I shipped at the age of 16 in the Black X Line of London packets. At the age of 23 I was placed in command of the well-known packet ship American Eagle during the first year of the civil war; a ship that would accommodate over 500 of all classes of passengers.

There were at that time a dozen or more lines of sailing packets trading to Europe, eight or ten ships in each line. Then we outnumbered Great Britain in ships, if not in tonnage.

I believe I am one of only five now living of the hundred or more packet Captains of 1860. The ravages of privateers caused many of our shipowners to transfer their vessels to a foreign flag, which in my opinion was the beginning of the loss of our prestige on the sea. The present war has worried me more and given me more sorrow than our civil war. The privateers never dumped passengers in the sea to swim for their lives, as has been done in the present war.

In the American Eagle, in mid-ocean, at midnight, a privateer came within hailing distance and saw my ship lighted up from stem to stern. He evidently concluded we were full of emigrants, too large a family for him to care for, and changed his course.

The Adriatic, Captain Moore, of the same line, did not fare as well. During the Summer of 1864 (I think it was) this ship was hove to by a privateer about eighty miles southeast of Sandy Hook. She had only a small complement of passengers. The privateer crowded all on board of a pilotboat that was near by, then set fire to the ship. Captain Moore owned a quarter of the ship and had no war-risk insurance. His widow recovered part of the loss years afterward from the $15,000,000 Geneva award.

After the close of the civil war I commanded the Black Ball liner Liverpool packet Isaac Webb. It was a rule of this line that the Captains own an eighth or sixteenth, called Captain's interest. So the managing owner informed me the Webb had been bonded to the Confederate Government. I told him, now that General Lee had surrendered and the war was over, it would not worry me. I was told afterward by the former Captain, who gave the bond, that, when he was signaled to heave to by a privateer, he dipped his flag Freemason fashion, and it was answered in like manner. This opened the way to pleasant negotiations, and the bond exacted was only what the ship was worth, when usually it was twice as much. Of course she would have to be released anyhow, because the passengers could not be cared for by the privateer.

W. W. URQUHART.

The Young Britons Here.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following is a copy of my letter to the Secretary of the British Embassy, under date of April 27, and the reply of the Military Attache:

Through a communication which recently appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES relative to British subjects in this country who are willing to enlist, I have several applications from men who state that they have applied to the British Consul, who informed them that if they wished to enlist they would have to return to England at their own expense and take their chance of being accepted.

Will you kindly inform me, now that the United States has entered the war, whether it is possible to have a man physically examined and enlisted in this country for the British service?

If he cannot be enlisted in this country would it be possible to have him undergo a doctor's examination here, and, in the event of his passing such examination, send him to Canada for enlistment?

I am hoping to get subscriptions to enable some of these men to join the British service, but I do not wish to incur the expense of sending men either to Great Britain or Canada unless we know they will be accepted.

Perhaps you will also kindly inform me what is the weekly pay of a private, and what allowance is he entitled to for dependents if he has any.

This is the reply:

I am desired by his Majesty's Ambassador to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 27, and in reply I am to inform you that the question of the enlistment of British subjects in this country in the British Army is at present under consideration.

As soon as a definite arrangement has been come to you will be further informed on the matter.

ALFRED ROSE.

Plainfield, April 30, 1917.

The Only British Flag.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have seen a picture in a New York paper of an alleged official badge to be worn by city officials and others on the occasion of the proposed visit of the members of the British and French missions. It is in the shape of a bow, composed of the British, French, and American flags, surmounted by the cap of Liberty. The idea is excellent, and the badge very artistic, but unfortunately the flag used for Great Britain is not the British flag. It is merely the British mercantile marine flag, used by ships not carrying the royal mail, consisting of a red ground with the union jack in the corner. There is only one national flag of Great Britain, and that is, of course, the union jack.

W. W.

New York, April 28, 1917.

MISS H. L. HUNT, ONE OF BEVY OF BRIDES

Weds F. Bayard Rives in Whiting Chapel of Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

MISS McMILLIN MARRIES

Daughter of Minister to Peru Weds J. D. Oliver, Jr.—Naumburg-Morgenthau Nuptial.

The wedding of F. Bayard Rives, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Lockhart Rives, and Miss Helen Leigh Hunt, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leigh Hunt, was solemnized at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Whiting Chapel of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Morningside Heights, the chapel built by the bridegroom's mother as a memorial to her family. The chapel chancel was banked with white dogwood, marguerites, and pink Spring flowers, and the ceremony was performed by Bishop David H. Greer, the Rev. Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery of Grace Church, and the Rev. Dr. Endicott P. Peabody of the Groton School.

The bride, who was unattended, was escorted by her father to the altar. She was gowned in clouds of pearl-bordered white tulle over satin, the long satin train was also covered with the tulle veil, long sprays of orange blossoms holding it at the ends, and a wreath of orange blossoms held it to her head. The tulle sleeves were also finished with pearls at the wrist. She carried lilies of the valley and orchids.

Mr. Rives's best man was his brother-in-law, Frederick Marquand Godwin, whose marriage to Miss Mildred Rives, the sister of the bridegroom, was celebrated in the same chapel a few days ago. The ushers were Reginald B. Rives, a cousin of the bridegroom; Henry Leigh Hunt, a brother of the bride; Seth B. French 2d, Thomas H. Barber, John Kean, Chester G. Burden, James Boyd, and Seymour Blair.

The wedding reception followed at the Colony Club, the decorations being palms and vari-colored Spring flowers.

Mr. Rives is a Captain in the Reserve Corps, and has been called out, the order going into effect in a week, so plans for their future residence have not yet been made. The wedding was originally set for June 4, but the war altered it. The engagement was announced March 4. Mr. Rives was graduated from Yale in 1911, and he is a member of Squadron A, the Knickerbocker and Racquet and Tennis Clubs, and Essex Fox Hounds. His father was Assistant Secretary of State under President Cleveland in his first term, and Corporation Counsel under Mayor Seth Low.

Oliver—McMillin.

The wedding of Miss Ellinor Foster McMillin, daughter of the United States Minister to Peru and Mrs. Benton McMillin, and Joseph Doty Oliver, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph D. Oliver of South Bend, Ind., was celebrated at noon yesterday at Sherry's. The Rev. Dr. John Henry Jowett of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, officiated.

Congratulatory cables from the bride's father in Lima, Peru, and other members of the diplomatic corps there, were received by the bride.

The small ballroom, where the ceremony was performed, was decorated with Spring flowers, and the bridal couple stood under a canopy of ascension lilies. Henry Weldon sang "O Perfect Love" preceding the ceremony.

Judge J. M. Foster of Louisiana gave his niece in marriage. She wore a gown of white satin, the skirt draped, depending from the shoulders. Over this, forming a second train, was the veil of tulle, which fell from a Russian headdress of lace and seed pearls. Her only ornament was a string of pearls, the gift of the bridegroom. She carried a shower bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley.

Miss Catherine Oliver, a sister of the bridegroom, and roommate of the bride at the Finch School in this city, was the maid of honor. She was attired in pink net over pink satin, and wore a large pink hat, carrying sweetheart roses. James Oliver acted as his brother's best man.

A reception and breakfast followed the ceremony. Mrs. McMillin, the bride's mother, was in rose colored chiffon and silver, and carried mauve orchids. Mrs. Oliver, the mother of the bridegroom, was in Alice blue satin and lace.

After a trip through the South, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver will reside at South Bend. Mrs. McMillin, who has been staying at the Langdon, plans to sail early in June from San Francisco, to join her husband in Peru. He was formerly Governor of Tennessee.

Miss Morgenthau Weds.

The marriage of Miss Ruth Morgenthau, a daughter of Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey, and Mrs. Morgenthau, and George W. Naumburg of this city, was solemnized at 12:30 o'clock yesterday, at the home of the bride's parents, 30 West Seventy-second Street.

It was a quiet home wedding, with only a small group of immediate relatives present. The Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise performed the ceremony.

The bride wore a robe of white satin, with a veil of rare old lace which is an heirloom in the family. Preceding the ceremony, her sister, Mrs. Maurice Wertheim, sang.

A bridal breakfast followed the ceremony. Mr. Naumburg and his bride leaving later in the afternoon for the South.

Their engagement was announced early in April. Mr. Naumburg is a son of Elkan Naumburg, and is a member of the banking firm of E. Naumburg & Co. of 14 Wall Street.

Bonner—Stehli.

The wedding of Paul Hyde Bonner, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul E. Bonner, and Miss Lilly M. Stehli, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Emil Stehli, was celebrated yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock in St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of the church, assisted by the Rev. Edward W. Hall of New Brunswick, an uncle of the bridegroom.

The church decorations were tall rose trees topped with pink blossoms at each side of the altar, on which were lilies, and masses of white Spring flowers flanked the chancel.

Miss Stehli, who walked with her father, wore heavy white satin, with a tsraight skirt with barrel drapery and long sleeves of satin that came down over the hands a bit. The corsage was a fitted coraclet of satin, embroidered in pearls, coming three or four inches below the waist line in the new basque effect, with a V neck. The tulle veil was held with a pearl bandeau and a ruche of the tulle rose at the back, the front of her coiffure being left uncovered. She carried lilies of the valley and orange blossoms.

Miss Gretchen Schoen was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Helen Porter, Cora Shields, Frances Ballard, Charlotte Adele Guye, Margaret Pray and Henrietta Talcott. All of the attendants carried large, flat arm bouquets of different hued Spring flowers.

Little Miss Olive Whitman, the daughter of the Governor and Mrs. Whitman, was the flower girl.

Mr. Bonner's best man was his cousin, Raphael L. Cerero, and the ushers were his cousin, Lionel T. Bonner, J. Berry Underhill, Jr., John Scott Browning, Jr., Clive E. Hamilton Campbell, Claus Vogel, Hans Betz, Henri Werlimann, and James M. Beck, Jr. The reception followed at the residence of the bride's parents, 13 West Seventy-sixth Street. After their honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. Bonner will spend the Summer at Locust Valley, L. I.

Major Sidney B. de Kay Marries.

The marriage of Major Sidney B. de Kay, a son of Mrs. Minna Craven de Kay and the late Major Sidney B. de Kay, and Miss Helen MacMurray, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence F. MacMurray, took place yesterday at the Gotham, the Rev. Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery of Grace Church performing the ceremony. None except the immediate families were present. Mrs. de Kay is a lineal descendant of Richard Warren of the Mayflower.

Major de Kay is of New York Dutch origin, his family arriving here in 1623, and his family on both sides have been identified with the military and naval service. He is Major in the Twelfth New York Infantry, a member of the New York bar, of the St. Nicholas Society, Holland Society, and Society of Colonial Wars. He was graduated from Columbia in 1902. He is a brother of Eckford de Kay and of Mrs. William Simpson Sloan.

Wed in St. Bartholomew's.

Miss Alice Young Dickson, daughter of Joseph Benjamin Dickson of New York and Morristown, N. J., and Theodore S. Watson, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Watson of Morristown, were married at 4.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church. The Rev. Dr. Henry Sweetzel, who officiated recently at the marriage of the bride's father, performed the ceremony.

The bride wore a gown of white satin with a veil of tulle, which depended from a cap of rose point lace arranged in Russian style. Her ornaments were a diamond brooch, the gift of the bridegroom, and a string of pearls which belonged to her mother. She carried orchids and lilies of the valley.

The attendants were the Misses Margaret and Mary Dickson, sisters of the bride. They appeared in frocks of light gray with girdles of chartreuse yellow, topped with hats of old blue, with a touch of yellow, and carried bouquets of bright-colored Spring flowers.

Aime H. Lancaster was best man, and the ushers were James Partridge, Jr., William A. Sturgis, Thomas Dickson, and Harold Watson.

A reception of 200 guests followed at the Hotel St. Regis.

Bride of Lieut. W. F. Gips.

Miss Louise Marie Klee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Simon J. Klee, was married to Walter Fuld Gips, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Gips, last evening at 7 o'clock at Sherry's. The Rev. Dr. Lyons of Brooklyn performed the ceremony.

Mr. Gips is a Second Lieutenant of Cavalry in the Officers' Reserve Corps. He obtained a week's leave from the War Department in view of his marriage, and will not be required to report for active duty at Plattsburg until May 12.

Several hundred relatives and friends of the bridal couple attended the ceremony.

Weil—Levy.

The wedding of Miss Bessie Levy, daughter of the late Isaac and Ray Levy of Thomasville, Ga., and H. Russell Weil of North Carolina was celebrated at 8:30 o'clock last evening at the Hotel St. Regis. The ceremony was performed in the Louis XVI. Room by the Rev. Maurice H. Harris, after which there was a dinner and dancing in the marble ballroom.

George M. Kohn of Atlanta, Ga., brother-in-law of the bride, gave her in marriage. She wore a gown of white satin and tulle embroidered in pearls, with a cloth of silver train, and a tulle veil. She carried a bible bouquet of lilies of the valley.

Mrs. George M. Kohn acted as her sister's matron of honor, and was gowned in white tulle embroidered in silver and old blue.

Bascom Weill was his brother's best man. Young Miss Helen Ray Rosenbaum was the flower girl, and Masters Albert Rosenbaum and George Martin Kohn served as pages.

There were a number of guests from the South at the ceremony.

Mr. Weill and his bride will make their home in Tampa, Fla., after a visit to Atlantic City.

Miss Jones and B. A. Day Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Llewellyn ap Roger Jones of Summit, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Dilworth Jones, to Breckinridge Atwater Day, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Briggs Day, also of Summit.

Miss Jones is a granddaughter of the late Brig. Gen. Roger Jones, U. S. A. Mr. Day is a graduate of Yale, class of 1913, and served last Summer on the Mexican border with the Seventh New York Infantry. Recently he passed the examination for a Second Lieutenancy in the United States Army.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Lieut. W. M. Hoge, Jr., Weds Today

Lieutenant W. M. Hoge, Jr., U. S. A., graduate of West Point, class of 1916, will be married to Miss Nettie Fredenhall, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. G. W. Fredenhall of Lexington, Mo., today.

Lieutenant Hoge was a prominent athlete at West Point, and is a brother of Lieutenant Ben Hoge, former Captain of the West Point football team. He is a son of Colonel and Mrs. W. M. Hoge of Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind.

Miss Yerger to Wed William Sabine.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Yerger, formerly of Georgia, but now of this city, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Kathryn Hannah Yerger, to William Sabine, a son of Dr. George Sabine and Mrs. Sabine of Brookline, Mass.

Mr. Sabine was graduated from Harvard in the Class of 1906 and later from the Harvard Law School. He is a member of the Harvard and City clubs of Boston.

Miss Yerger has been studying art in Boston for the last four years.

No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Miss Elka Lewi Weds Leo Herz.

Miss Elka Lewi, daughter of Dr. Maurice J. Levi, of 401 West End Avenue, former Secretary of the State Board of Medical Examiners, was married in the Gold Room of the Hotel Plaza last evening to Leo Herz The Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman performed the ceremony. Samuel Herz, brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and the Misses Elka Saul and Anna Gluick were the maids of honor. Mrs. Herz was graduated from Smith College, class of 1915, and made her debut last year.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, April 28th, averaged as follows: Domestic ... 13.92 cents per pound. Adv.

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SOCIALISTS SEEK UNIVERSAL PEACE

Separate Peace Idea Won't Be Taken Up at the Stockholm Conference, Says Leader.

RUSSIANS ALSO AGAINST IT

Lvoff Vouches for the Determination of Democratic Elements to Push the War.

STOCKHOLM, April 30.—The coming peace conference of the International Socialist Bureau is not held at the instance of the Germans, and will not work for a separate peace, said Pieter Troelstra, Dutch Socialist leader and Chairman of the Executive Committee, in an interview today. He spoke first of the decision of French Socialists not to send delegates to Stockholm, saying that in spite of this the French Socialist minority would be represented. He was reminded of the assertion made in France that the only thing the conference could accomplish would be to further a project for a separate peace.

"That is the last thing in the world it will do," he said. "We are not working for a separate peace and do not desire it. What we want is universal peace, and we believe the time has come when there is a chance of achieving it. We are most optimistic as to the outlook."

"Have you noted," he was asked, "that the French based their refusal partly on the allegation that the calling of the conference was due to agitation from German and Austrian sources?"

The Dutch leader repudiated this statement, saying:

"As long ago as last August the idea of this conference had taken shape, and the Executive Committee had begun laying plans. Some time later we received a letter from Morris Hillquit of New York saying that the American Socialists demanded that a peace conference be held not later than March 1, and that if we did not call one they would. We asked them to wait until the middle of March. It is absolutely untrue to say we are meeting at German or Austrian solicitation or instigation. We have been urged to take this step not only by Americans, but by Danes, Norwegians and others. The coming conference will be neutral in every sense of the word, designed to serve no cause except the cause of universal peace. We are holding it at this time because conditions now seem favorable, especially in view of the Russian revolution."

Other prominent Socialists who have arrived in Stockholm for the conference include M. Stauning, Danish Minister without portfolio; the Dutch Senator Van Kol and Herr Albarda, Camille Huysmans, the Belgian Socialist leader, and Emile Vandervelde, Belgian Minister of Munitions, are expected in a few days.

The preliminary meetings will begin Saturday, but it is probable that the convention proper will not assemble until a few days after May 15, the time originally set.

LONDON, April 30.—A Stockholm dispatch says that the Dutch delegation to the International Socialist conference has addressed an appeal to Socialist parties throughout the world, asking for support and saying that they have started their labors at Stockholm under great difficulty.

"The thought of peace is growing everywhere," says the appeal. "Every day that the war continues increases the suffering of the peoples, the hecatombs of the victims and the billions of debt. . . . Our situation is already intolerable, and you should ask for peace terms. In the meanwhile an immediate agreement between the Socialist parties of all countries is necessary in order that internationalism may again develop its strength."

Asks Americans to Attend.

A cablegram received yesterday by Morris Hillquit, Chairman of the National Committee of the Socialist Party, announced that efforts would be made to postpone the meeting of the Stockholm conference to enable American delegates to attend. The cablegram asked for a report for presentation to the conference if no representatives from this country could go.

The sender of the message was Camille Huysmans, International Secretary of The Hague headquarters. Mr. Hillquit replied that the American delegation would probably start in time to reach Stockholm early in June. If the delegation does, Mr. Hillquit, as the International Secretary for America and the South American republics, will be one of the party.

Russian Socialists Spurn Idea.

PETROGRAD, April 29, (via London, April 30.)—It is evident from foreign telegrams that the attitude of the Russian democracy toward peace has been misconstrued and distorted by the foreign press. The desire for peace has become more widespread and articulate since the revolution, but it is based on entirely different conceptions from those entertained during the old régime.

These conceptions have nothing to do with a premature peace with Germany. As a matter of fact, they have not yet taken any definite form, simply emanating from the new spirit of democracy which wishes to build a foundation for durable world peace.

The idea of a separate peace died here with the old régime. There is no talk of this, even among the most advanced Socialistic factions. These are eager for peace and favor a conference of the workingmen of the other countries at war, but until such an event be possible, they unanimously assert their patriotic desire to continue the war. Speaking on this subject, Premier Lvoff said:

"There has been up to the present no mention anywhere in Russia of the possibility of concluding a separate peace between free Russia and the powers of Teuton militarism. Among our Socialist Party leaders no one has ever gone so far as to suppose that any agreement is advisable in this direction. Representative opinion abroad should take more calmly some isolated voices that are asking for immediate steps in preparation for peace. Any Russian proposal to this end will hold it essential that Russia shall act, then as always, in complete harmony with all the allied nations."

A message signed by "The Party Combating German Espionage" has been sent to the Russian General Staff, saying that a delegation from the Kronstadt garrison, comprising supporters of Nikolai Lenine, the Radical Socialist agitator who recently came from Switzerland to Russia by way of Germany, has arrived in Petrograd.

Manifestoes now being issued, are undisguisedly advocating that Lenine share the fate of Rasputin.

PEACE DEMONSTRATION HERE.

Socialists to Parade and Hold Meetings Throughout the City.

Socialist organizations in this city have arranged for a peace demonstration today, which their leaders assert will bring out the greatest number of Socialists and members of labor bodies ever assembled in New York.

The demonstration, which will consist of a parade and meetings, is said to be designed primarily to obtain support for the policies of the European Socialists toward peace. Industrial conditions would be considered at the meetings, it was declared, and strikes might follow in the week, some labor leaders asserted.

Among the organizations that have expressed dissatisfaction are the International Association of Machinists, the Bakers' Union, the Barbers' Union, the Children's Shoe Workers' Union, the Iron and Bronze Workers' Union, and the bottle and hotel workers.

It is estimated that more than 100,000 Socialists and workingmen will take part in today's meetings, the largest of which will be held in Union Square from 2 to 6 o'clock under the auspices of the New York Socialist Party. The speakers there will include Algernas Lee, Educational Director of the Rand School; Abraham Cahan, editor of the Jewish Daily Forward; Max Pine, Secretary of the United Hebrew Trades; Samuel E. Beardsley, ex-Secretary of the Connecticut Socialist Party, and Charles W. Ervin, editor of The New York Call.

Deputy Police Commissioner O'Daniel issued a permit yesterday for a Socialist parade at noon today from 175 East Broadway to Union Square. The line of march will be through Pike, Monroe, Jefferson, Madison, Grand, Columbia, Rivington, and Pitt Streets, Avenue C to Fifth Street, and Second Avenue to Fifteenth Street, and the park.

At 9 o'clock in the morning 4,000 children from the public schools will march from the Labor Temple in Eighty-fourth Street to the Harlem River Casino, where a musical program has been arranged for them.

BRITISH POET LAUREATE ACCLAIMS US IN VERSE

Bridges Hails the Entrance of 'Brothers in Blood' Into Freedom's War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 1.—The poet laureate, Robert Bridges, addresses through The London Times the following verses "to the United States of America":

Brothers in blood! They who this wrong began
To wreck our Commonwealth will rue the day
When first they challenged freemen to the fray,
And with the Briton dared the American.

Now are we pledged to win the rights of man;
Labor and justice now shall have their way,
And in a league of peace—God grant we may—
Transform the earth, not patch up the old plan.

Sure is our hope, since he who led your nation
Spake for mankind, and ye arose in awe
Of that high call to work the world's salvation;
Clearing your minds of all estranging blindness,
In the vision of beauty and the spirit's law,
Freedom and honor and sweet loving-kindness.

LOYAL TEACHERS ACT.

Adopt Resolutions to Offset the Effect of Non-Pledge Signers.

The Federation of Teachers' Associations, of which Theophilus Johnson is President, and which comprises fifty-nine organizations representing thousands of teachers, has adopted a resolution pledging its unswerving loyalty and patriotic devotion to President Wilson and to the country, and gladly volunteering to undertake whatever duties and services its members may be able to render the nation.

"This action is taken," the resolution says, "because in this critical time it is the duty and should be deemed a privilege by every citizen, to attest his loyalty at every opportunity, and because an insignificant number of public school teachers of this city have protested against signing a pledge of absolute loyalty to this Government which supports and protects them."

The association fears that the publicity given to the action of these teachers may have brought into question the loyalty of the whole teaching force.

MRS. DICK SPENT $86,034.

$25,674 Came from Her Own Income to Support John Jacob Astor.

Surrogate Fowler signed a decree yesterday approving the accounts of Mrs. Madeleine Force Dick, as general guardian of her son, John Jacob Astor, in which he finds that during the period from Nov. 13, 1912, to Dec. 31, 1913, Mrs. Dick received $60,360 from the income of the trust fund established for her son by his father, the late Colonel John Jacob Astor, and spent $86,034 in his behalf, the deficiency of $25,674 coming from her own income. The Surrogate allowed $350 to Cornelius J. Sullivan, special guardian for the child, for his services in examining the mother's accounts.

Mr. Sullivan said he had sought rulings to determine whether the charge against the child of one-third of the expense of the upkeep of the Astor residence was proper since the mother had a separate income, and also whether it was proper to charge against the child one-third of the medical expenses incurred at his birth. He added that, although he had been unable to find any decisions on the question as to the child's liability in these matters, he had upheld the charges.

LAFAYETTE ORPHANS' HOME

To be Erected Near Chateau Where Marquis Was Born.

Adjacent to the château in France in which Lafayette was born and which recently was acquired by the French Heroes Fund as a memorial to Franco-American friendship, an orphanage for French babies will soon be built. John Moffat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the fund, received a cable message yesterday from Mrs. William Cheever Chanler, President of the organization, announcing the formation of a committee in France for the purpose.

M. Viviani of the French Commission now in the United States, is a member of the committee in France, as is Prime Minister Ribot. Others on the committee are former Prime Minister Briand, Minister of War Painlevé, William G. Sharp, the American Ambassador; Jules Cambon, former French Ambassador to the United States; General Lyatey, M. Besnard, Under Secretary of State for War; M. Dalimier, Under Secretary of State for Fine Arts; M. Boutroux of the rFench Academy, Comte de Rochambeau, Marquis de Chambrun, and Marquis de Lasteyrie.

Geo. W. Van Allen's Will Admitted.

Surrogate Cohalan handed down a decision yesterday dismissing the objections to the probate of the will of George W. Van Allen, and admitting the will to probate. The contest was brought by the decedent's grandson, William H. Van Allen, on the ground that the testator was not of sound mind when he made his will, and also on allegations of undue influence and fraud, but the Surrogate found no evidence to justify the suit. Mr. Van Allen was a dealer in printing presses at 133 William Street and died on Jan. 14 last, leaving an estate of about $500,000. The contestant, who was the son of a deceased son of the decedent, contended that he was omitted from the will because his grandfather had been led to believe that he was dead.

Dartmouth to the Front.

The Dartmouth Alumni Association of New York will hold a "send-off" dinner next Friday night in the Hotel McAlpin in honor of forty-four Dartmouth undergraduates who will sail the following day for France to serve with the American ambulance. Dartmouth is the first American college to send two complete units to the front. President Hopkins of Dartmouth in a letter to Charles G. DuBois, President of the local alumni organization, wrote of the forty-four volunteers: "Among these young men are some of the finest in college. They have come to the conclusion that this is the way in which to render the best service for the next six months."

In Aid of Irish Disabled Soldiers.

A concert in aid of the Countess of Kingston's fund for the Irish disabled soldiers is to be given thi safternoon at 4 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Joseph A. Flannery, 612 Fifth Avenue.

Miss Fox to Wed Dr. John Gerster.

Mr. and Mrs. Austen G. Fox of 37 East Thirty-ninth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Alice Fox, to Dr. John Gerster, son of Dr. and Mrs. Arpad G. Gerster. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Dorothy Patterson Engaged.

John H. Patterson of Dayton, Ohio, has announced the engagement of his daughter, Miss Dorothy F. Patterson, to Noble Brandon Judah, Jr., of Chicago. Mr. Patterson, who is President of the National Cash Register Company, and his daughter, are staying at the Ritz-Carlton.

Kip-Brennemann Engagement.

The engagement of Miss Katherine Kip, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ira A. Kip, Jr., of Walnut Gate, South Orange, N. J., to Emory Brennemann, son of Mrs. Louis Brennemann of Pittsburgh was announced last night at a dinner given at the home of Miss Kip's parents.

CROWDS GIVE MORE TO FINANCE SUNDAY

Campaign Budget of $150,000, of Which He Gets Only Expenses, Half Raised.

$2,917 CONTRIBUTED IN DAY

Evangelist Spends Much of His Holiday Undergoing Dental Treatment.

Little by little the persistent appeals of Billy Sunday ad his staff to the tabernacle congregations to clear away the expenses of the local campaign are having their effect. More than $80,000 has been raised of the $150,000 estimated for the budget, including administrative cost, the building of the tabernacle, and the conservation work to keep the trail-hitters aligned with churches after the campaign ends. The collections at the three services on Sunday were the biggest yet, reaching a total of $2,917. On Saturday $1,001 was contributed. The total received in collections since the tabernacle meetings began April 8 has amounted to $26,519. Before that $53,968 had been collected, leaving $69,517 still to be raised.

None of this money goes to Sunday except in the incidental manner of paying the living expenses of himself and his party and two-thirds of the salaries of the party. The evangelist's own wage, which he has announced that he will give after paying his share of the salaries of his helpers, to the Red Cross and the Army Y. M. C. A., is usually the collection taken on the last day.

Sunday spent much of his off day yesterday under treatment by a dentist. Mrs. Sunday and the other women of the party were entertained at luncheon by the Metropolitan Board of the Y. W. C. A. at the headquarters of the association, 600 Lexington Avenue.

Heavy reservations for special delegations have been made for this week's meetings. On Friday night a special sermon for students will be heard, it is expected, by 8,000 persons from colleges, private schools, and academies of music, and the drama. For Saturday afternoon reservations have been made for 5,000 boys and girls, and on Saturday night 5,000 Scandinavians are to attend.

The program of the Sunday party for today is as follows:

11 A. M. to 2 P. M.—Business women in luncheon and meeting, Madison Square Presbyterian Church, Madison Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street; Miss Frances E. Miller, speaker.

Noon to 1 P. M.—Meeting of employes of Park & Tilford, 440 West Forty-second Street, Mrs. William Asher, speaker; open-air meeting at Fifty-first Street and Twelfth Avenue, E. Graham Wilson, speaker; open-air meeting at Forty-seventh Street and Eleventh Avenue, the Rev. Isaac Ward, speaker.

2 P. M.—Sunday preaches in the tabernacle, 168th Street and Broadway.

3 P. M.—Bible study class on the choir platform at the tabernacle, Miss Grace Saxe, teacher; subject, "Christian Science."

3:30 P. M.—Boys' and girls' meeting, Fort Washington Presbyterian Church, West 174th Street and Broadway; Miss Alice Miriam Gamlin, speaker.

4:45 to 5:30 P. M.—Business women of the Wall Street district, meeting at 51 Maiden Lane; Miss Frances E. Miller, speaker.

7 P. M.—Meeting at Manhattan Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital, 210 East Sixty-fourth Street; Mrs. William Asher, speaker.

7:30 P. M.—Sunday preaches in the tabernacle.

Wife's Testimony Frees E. E. Allison

Edwin E. Allison, who lives at the Waldorf, was discharged yesterday when arraigned before Magistrate Murphy in Jefferson Market Court on a charge of forgery preferred by Mrs. Ivers Blalock of 155 West Forty-fourth Street. She alleged that Allison had forged her name and that of his wife to a check for $4. Mrs. Allison testified in court that she had given her husband power of attorney to sign a check to pay for incidentals used in the novelty shop conducted by herself and Mrs. Blalock, under the firm name of Blalock & Allison.

A Memorial for Father Sheridan.

At the conclusion of the Month's Mind services of the Rev. Father Sheridan, late assistant pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, Washington Heights, yesterday, a check for $5,500, as a preliminary subscription for the erection of a memorial chapel dedicated to Our Lady of Sorrows in his memory, was handed to the rector, Dr. Joseph F. McMahon, by Peter A. Quinn, a committee of parishioners. The architect, T. H. Poole, has already prepared the plans.

Obituary Notes.

Miss AMELIA MAY, daughter of the late Moses May, died last night at her home, 611 West 114th Street, aged 72 years. She was a member of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, the Free Synagogue, the Council of Jewish Women, and the Yonkers Old Folks' Home.

THOMAS C. WHITE, in the coffee export business in this city, died recently in Copenhagen, where he was on business. His home was at 114 West Seventy-ninth Street.

CHARLES W. CLARK, many years with the firm of Thompson & Norris Company, died yesterday at his home in Queens, L. I., in his sixty-sixth year.

PAUL H. HUSSING, 70 years old, a retired provision dealer, died on Sunday in the Long Island College Hospital after an operation. He lived at 1,272 Prospect Avenue, Brooklyn, and was Treasurer of the Windsor Terrace Taxpayers' Association.

FRANK WILSON, a civil war veteran and retired policeman, died at his home, 395 Madison Street, Brooklyn, on last Saturday.

Mrs. JOANNA SAXTON CORNELL, a member of an old Long Island family and wife of George H. Cornell, for many years in the butcher business in Flushing, died in Flushing on Sunday, aged 65 years.

Mrs. HATTIE L. BREWSTER, wife of William J. Brewster and a resident of Brooklyn for thirty-five years, died on Saturday at her home, 197 Cornelia Street, Brooklyn, from heart disease.

CHARLES EDWARD LEAHY, 35 years old, connected with the North Branch Fire Insurance Co. of Sunbury, Penn., died on Sunday at his home, 378 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. SOPHIE KLOTZ, of 1,266 Fiftieth Street, Brooklyn, wife of Solomon Klotz, a real estate dealer of Borough Park, died on Sunday, aged 60 years.

ARTHUR F. EKROTH, Assistant Deputy Register of Kings County, died on Sunday at his home, 345 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, in his thirty-fifth year. Mr. Ekroth had been suffering from anaemia for the last two months and had undergone three operations for blood transfusion. He was born in the Bedford section of Brooklyn, and was educated at the School of Commerce of Pratt Institute. In 1907 he went abroad to study trade conditions in Europe for the Philadelphia Commercial Institute and when he returned to America he went upon the lecture platform.

HENRY PLATT CHICHESTER, Assistant Postmaster of Amityville, L. I., since 1888, died from Bright's disease on Sunday at the age of 65 years.

JOHN M. RAE, a lumber dealer of Hoboken, N. J., died in Stamford, Conn., yesterday.

JOHN KIMBER, editor of the Milk Reporter, died at Middletown, N. Y., yesterday in his eighty-third year.

THOMAS J. SPRAGUE, son of Mrs. Robert Spooner of Greenwich, Conn., died there Sunday in his seventeenth year. Overstudy is said to have caused his death.

Dr. MATTHEW C. O'CONNOR, one of the four surviving incorporators of the Knights of Columbus, died at his home in Greenwich, Conn.

Major FRANCIS CARPENTER MAPES, sexton of Metropolitan Temple, died on Sunday at his home, 446 West Twenty-seventh Street.

Mrs. MARY EWEN, wife of Major Clarence Ewen, U. S. A., retired, died on Sunday at the Holley Hotel, Washington Square, in her sixty-third year.

Sister MARY AMBROSE, Secretary General of the Order of Providence, died in Terre Haute, Ind.

Dr. THEODORE DE MUND, a physician of Ridgewood, N. J., for many years, died Sunday at his home there.

Dr. EDWARD R. HOPPEN, dentist, died yesterday at Jersey City.

Mrs. ISABEL MARGERUM, widow of Theodore Margerum who was President of the Farmers' National Bank of Sussex, N. J., died there yesterday in her sixty-ninth year.

SAMUEL W. ROCKWELL, 58 years old, Superintendent of the Sterling Piano Company's building at Fulton Street and Hanover Place, Brooklyn, fell down a flight of stairs in his home, 33 South Portland Avenue, that borough, yesterday morning and was instantly killed.

BALL AIDS NAVAL RECRUITS.

Ambassador Gerard Lauds Work of the Militia of Mercy.

The dance held last night at the Hotel des Artistes, 1 West Sixty-seventh Street, under the auspices of the Militia of Mercy, for the benefit of the families of the naval militiamen and naval recruits called to the colors, was largely attended.

Before the ball a dinner was attended by about 100 persons. Ambassador Gerard was the guest of honor and among those present were George Creel, Commander Robert P. Forshew of the Naval Militia, Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port, Daniel Frohman, and Penrhyn Stanlaws, the artist.

Mr. Malone complimented Governor Whitman, who was to have been present, on the assistance he had given to both the naval and military branches of the service of this State. Mr. Creel dwelt on the fellowship of nations and urged the women present to aid in every way possible the needy families of naval militiamen. Commander Forshew praised the work of the militiamen during the present mobilization and said that twenty-four hours after the men had been called out every one was at his place.

Ambassador Gerard in a brief address lauded the work of the Militia of Mercy and urged its furtherance in every way.

The commodious ballroom, with handsome mural decorations, made an excellent background for the dancers, many of the men appearing in full dress uniforms. Tables seating about 400 were arranged around the dancing space, and supper was served at midnight.

"The Spirit of '76," a patriotic song, issued by the militia, was sold throughout the evening, many thousand copies having been sold already for the cause.

Among the guests were Captain Thomas P. Magruder, Mrs. John Hays Hammond, President of the Women's Auxiliary of the Militia; Mrs. James R. McKee, Mrs. A. Mitchell Hall, 2d; Mrs. William K. Harcourt, Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. Penrhyn Stanlaws, Mr. and Mrs. James Spever, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Wickersham, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, Mrs. Walston H. Brown, Mrs. Isaac Guggenheim, Major and Mrs. Louis L. Seaman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Hills, and Mrs. John L. Griffiths.

William Banfill Hord.

William Banfill Hord, former Assistant Attorney of Indiana and many years ago counsel for the Cherokee, Blackfoot, and other Indian tribes, died yesterday at the Astor Court Apartments, 2,424 Broadway. Mr. Hord was born in Indiana in 1861. He was an intimate friend of James Whitcomb Riley. He had been engaged in the practice of corporation law in this city for thirty years. His wife survives him.

Right Rev. Mgr. Peter Ronan.

BOSTON, April 30.—The Right Rev. Mgr. Peter Ronan, permanent rector of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, in the Dorchester district, died tonight. He was born in Ireland seventy-three years ago. St. Peter's Church is the largest Catholic edifice in the Boston archdiocese.

Tulio Larrinaga.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, April 30.—Tulio Larrinaga, the former Porto Rican Commissioner to Congress at Washington, died here today. He was seventy years of age.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

BRANDT — GUTERMAN. — Mr. Nathan B. Brandt to Della Guterman.

GRAUER — DANZIGER. — Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Danziger of 30 East 127th St. announce the betrothal of their daughter, Stella, to Mr. Maxwell J. Grauer.

BAUM—FLEISCHMAN.—Belle Fleischman to Charles Baum.

HARTMANN—HARTUNG.—Marie C. Hartung to Andrew Hartmann.

Married.

ANDERSON — MORRIS. — On Friday, April 27, at Wilmington, Del., Helen Elizabeth Morris of Pittsburgh, Penn., to Henry Anderson, Jr.

BONNER—STEHLI.—On Monday, April 30, 1917, at St. Thomas's Church, New York City, by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires and the Rev. Edward W. Hall, Lilly Marguerite, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Emil J. Stehli of New York City, to Paul Hyde Bonner, son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Edward Bonner of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DE FONTAINE—FEIGER.—Mrs. Frank L. Feiger announces the marriage of her daughter, Dorothy Harrison Feiger, to Mr. Wade Hampton de Fontaine at her home, 49 South Walnut St., East Orange, N. J., Saturday afternoon, April 28.

GIPS—KLEE.—On Monday, April 30, Louise Marie Klee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Simon J. Klee, and Walter Fuld Gips, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Gips.

GRAHAM—FERENCY.—In New York, April 30, Janka Ferency of New York to Thomas Haskins Graham of Monroe County, Penn.

MOORE—STEVENSON.—On Saturday, April 28, 1917, by the Rev. Dr. Daniel Russell, Margaretta Denny, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Stevenson, to Albert Hanford, son of Mr. and Mrs. George F. Moore of Cambridge,

YANKS LEAVE SENATORS BEHIND IN TENTH INNING WHEN HIGH GETS TIMELY HIT

HIGH'S BAT SAVES YANKEES IN TENTH

Hughie Produces a Timely Bingle with Two Down, Beating Senators, 4 to 3.

SHOCKER HAS A BAD DAY

Issues Seven Passes and Is Hit Nine Times, but His Mates' Support Holds Statesmen in Check.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30.—A solid line smash by Hughie High, which dusted George McBride's finger tips and landed in left centre field, carried the Yankees to a ten-inning victory over Clark Griffith's Senators here this afternoon in the opener of a four-game series. Two Yankees had been retired in the tenth, Nunamaker was resting on third base, and the game was tied up for the third time when High delivered his timely wallop. The score was 4 to 3.

Urban Shocker, making his second start of the young season, each of which has been against the Senators, gets credit for the victory, but it was one of those triumphs which wing their way into the record books on a horseshoe, rather than on good pitching. Shocker was bad all the way.

In the early innings he handed out passes, in wholesale rashion and later, when he got his range on the plate, the Senators punched his offerings to all sections of the meadow. Fielding that was both faultless and brilliant offset a flock of seven passes by Shocker and nine hits for thirteen bases off his delivery. The New York boxman was not the puzzle that he usually is, and his only strike-out was at the expense of the light-hitting Dumont.

The Yankees again had their troubles with George Dumont, who recently limited them to a run in nine innings at the Polo Grounds, only to give way to Johnson and lose in the tenth. Today Dumont again failed to stay until the finish, being lifted for a pinch hitter, who delivered in the eighth inning, and Bert Gallia came in to be charged with the defeat. Gallia helped in his own undoing with a bad peg in the tenth.

A great catch by Peckinpaugh some distance out in left field pulled Shocker out of trouble in the second inning. The bases were jammed and two were out when Judge lifted a spiral which High could not reach. All three runners set sail on the fly, but Peck pulled in it and ended the inning. In the sixth Peck made a spectacular stop of Henry's drive, with Morgan on third base and the Senators did not score in his frame. Maisel and Gilhooley also furnished some glittering samples of defense.

Three times in nine innings the Yankees picked up a one-run lead and three times it was cut down. Baker's single to right and Peck's slashing triple to left gave the Donovanites a run in the second inning, but this was cut in the run back in the same inning on three passes and a wild pitch by Shocker.

The squeeze play set Wild Bill's men ahead in the fifth. Nunamaker singled, went to third on Gilhooley's hit, and counted when Maisel bunted to Foster. Fowler's pass, Milan's double, and Rice's single put Washington on even terms in the seventh.

In the eighth Gilhooley's walk, Maisel's double, and Smith's poor throw put Donovan's men in front again, but the Senators evened the count in the same frame on McBride's double, Henry's single, and Shank's sacrifice fly.

The winning run came over in the tenth on Nunamaker's walk, Gallia's pass after Shocker's sacrifice, Fielding Shocker's bunt, a double play which allowed Nunamaker to reach third, and a single by High.

The score:

NEW YORK, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gilhooley,rf	5	0	1	1	0
High,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Maisel,2b	4	0	1	2	5
Pipp,1b	4	0	0	13	2
Baker,3b	4	1	1	1	2
Magee,cf	3	0	0	2	1
P'paugh,ss	4	0	1	3	4
Nu'maker,c	3	2	1	3	1
Shocker, p	3	0	0	2	4
Total	34	4	6	30	19

WASHINGTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Judge,1b	5	0	1	12	0
Foster,3b	4	0	1	1	2
Milan,cf	3	0	2	6	0
Rice,rf	5	0	1	1	0
Smith,lf	5	0	1	2	0
Morgan,2b	5	0	2	2	9
McBride,ss	1	1	1	1	0
aMenosky	1	0	0	0	0
Henry,c	3	0	1	1	1
Dumont,p	2	0	0	1	0
bShanks	0	0	0	0	0
Gallia,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	3	9	30	15

a Batted for McBride in tenth.
b Batted for Dumont in eighth.

Errors—Smith, Gallia.

New York	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	—4
Washington	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Morgan, Milan, McBride, Judge. Three-base hit—Peckinpaugh. Sacrifice hits—Magee, High, Maisel, McBride, (2,) Milan, Shocker. Sacrifice fly—Shanks. Double plays—Foster, Judge and McBride; Morgan and Judge. Left on bases—New York, 5; Washington, 11. Base on balls—Off Dumont, 2; Shocker, 7; Gallia, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Dumont, 5 hits, 2 runs in 8 innings; Gallia, 1 and 0 in 2; Shocker, 9 and 3 in 10. Struck out—By Dumont, 1; Shocker, 5. Wild Pitch—Shocker. Time—2 hours 20 minutes. Umpires—Owens and Dineen.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

Newark-Rochester game postponed; rain.

AT PROVIDENCE.

First Game.

	R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0—3	7	2
Providence	0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—2	5	4

Second Game.

Providence	0 1 0 0 0 0 1—2	6	3
Toronto	0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1	3	1

AT RICHMOND.

First Game.

Richmond	2 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—5	6	4
Buffalo	1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0—4	8	2

Second Game.

Richmond	0 3 0 0 0 3 1 0 0—7	13	0
Buffalo	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1	8	3

AT BALTIMORE.

First Game.

Baltimore	0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0—4	8	2
Montreal	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	3	1

Second Game.

Montreal	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1	5	0
Baltimore	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	8	2

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Baltimore	12	3	.800
Newark	8	3	.727
Providence	6	3	.500
Richmond	7	7	.500
Rochester	6	7	.462
Toronto	6	8	.429
Montreal	5	8	.385
Buffalo	2	10	.167

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Rochester at Newark.
Toronto at Providence.
Buffalo at Richmond.
Montreal at Baltimore.

Southern Association.

Birmingham, 6; Mobile, 3.
Little Rock, 5; Memphis, 3.
(Twelve innings; darkness.)
Chattanooga, 5; Nashville, 2.
New Orleans at Atlanta.
(Postponed; delayed train.)

College Baseball Results.

At Middlebury, Vt.—Middlebury, 6; Pennsylvania State, 3.
At Pittsburgh, Penn.—University of Pittsburgh, 5; Carnegie Tech., 2.

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BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at New York,
(Postponed; Wet Grounds.)
Philadelphia, 3; Boston, 2.
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.
(Postponed; rain.)
Chicago at St. Louis.
(Postponed; rain.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 4; Washington, 3.
(Ten innings.)
Boston, 6; Philadelphia, 3.
St. Louis, 4; Cleveland, 2.
Detroit at Chicago.
(Postponed; rain.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	8	4	.667
St. Louis	9	6	.600
Chicago	9	7	.563
Boston	6	5	.545
Cincinnati	9	10	.474
Philadelphia	6	7	.462
Pittsburgh	7	11	.389
Brooklyn	3	7	.300

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	9	4	.692
Chicago	10	6	.625
New York	7	5	.583
St. Louis	8	7	.533
Cleveland	8	9	.471
Philadelphia	6	8	.429
Detroit	5	9	.357
Washington	4	9	.308

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at New York.
(Game begins at 3:30.)
Boston at Philadelphia.
Chicago at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Washington.
Philadelphia at Boston.
St. Louis at Cleveland.
Detroit at Chicago.

BRAVES BOW TO PHILLIES.

Ill-Feeling Between Teams Runs High During Course of Fray.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—Philadelphia made four hits off Rudolph in the third inning today and the rally won the game from Boston, 3 to 2. There was considerable ill-feeling shown between the teams. Once, when Alexander was at bat, Umpire Quigley had to step in between the former and Rudolph to stop an argument, Rudolph running all the way to the plate to make his remarks.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert,cf	4	0	0	4	0
Bancroft,ss	4	1	1	3	1
Stock,3b	4	0	1	1	0
Cravath,rf	3	1	1	1	1
Whitted,lf	4	1	1	3	1
Luderus,1b	4	0	2	11	0
Niehoff,2b	2	0	0	1	2
Killifer,c	3	0	0	7	1
Alex'der,p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	31	3	6	27	9

BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mar'nv'e,ss	4	1	1	0	5
Massey,2b	4	0	2	0	3
Collins,rf	4	0	0	3	0
Magee,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Konet'y,1b	3	0	0	14	0
Smith,3b	4	0	1	0	1
Wilhoit,cf	3	1	2	4	0
Gowdy,c	2	0	0	1	0
Rudolph,p	3	0	1	0	2
Total	31	2	7	24	11

Errors—Stock, Killifer, Smith.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Boston	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Cravath, Stock. Sacrifice fly—Gowdy. Left on bases—Boston, 4; Philadelphia, 6. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Rudolph, 1; Alexander, 1. Earned runs—Off Rudolph, 3; Alexander, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Rudolph, (Cravath.) Struck out—By Rudolph, 1; Alexander, 5. Time—1 hour 36 minutes. Umpires—Quigley and Byron.

SEASON OPENS TOMORROW.

Umpires Assigned for First Games of New York State League.

AUBURN, N. Y., April 30.—President Farrell of the New York State League has assigned the following umpires for the first games of the season, which opens May 2: At Syracuse, Browne and Williams; at Elmira, Pfirman and Glatts; at Utica, Lewis and Carney; at Binghamton, Johnson and Artz.

The opening assignments for the other cities in the circuit, May 3, are: At Harrisburg, Johnson and Artz; at Reading, Pfirman and Glatts; at Scranton, Williams and Browne; at Wilkes-Barre, Lewis and Carney.

KILBANE VS. WELSH TONIGHT

Featherweight Champion Aims to Annex Englishman's Title.

The Manhattan A. C. at 155th Street and Eighth Avenue will stage this evening what probably will be the foremost boxing bout of the now waning season. The principals will be Freddie Welsh of England, world's lightweight champion, and Johnny Kilbane, the Cleveland boxer, who stands at the top of the featherweight division. The possibility of Kilbane emerging from the contest the possessor of two world's championship titles is lending added interest to the bout, which should furnish one of the most scientific exhibitions ever held in this city if the principals work up to their standard.

The boxers finished their heavy preparatory work yesterday, and it is expected that they will enter the ring this evening more evenly matched than was at first supposed. Kilbane is expected to weigh about 128 pounds and Welsh will likely tip the scales at 136.

Welsh is concededly one of the greatest defensive boxers who ever competed in the professional ring game and is admirably adept at clever jabbing. He is entirely lacking in punching power, however, and in this respect Kilbane has the edge, in addition to being in possession of a wonderful amount of boxing skill. The Cleveland boxer's ability as a heavy hitter has caused many skeptical boxing enthusiasts to predict that he will score decisively over Welsh, but the latter's wonderful defense is expected to keep him free from any danger of a knockout blow. Kilbane is the favorite, and he has the incentive of annexing the lightweight championship title by means of a knockout to stir him to his utmost efforts.

Lewis Outpoints Griffith.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 30.—Ted Lewis, the English welterweight, outpointed and outfought Johnny Griffiths, of Akron, Ohio, in seven of the twelve rounds of their bout here tonight. Griffiths won two rounds, and the others were even. The weights were: Lewis, 141¾ pounds; Griffiths, 141¼ pounds.

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We're Selling Out This Entire Department. Magnetos, Carburetors, Dynamos, at Half Value!
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1761 Broadway, near 57th St.

RUTH BAGS FIFTH STRAIGHT VICTORY

Red Sox Provide Babe with Tip-Top Support and Subdue Mack's Men by 6 to 3.

BOSTON, April 30.—Ruth pitched his fifth straight victory when Boston defeated Philadelphia by a score of 6 to 3 today. The Boston man was hit often, but received brilliant support. Both lead-off men, Witt and Hooper, fattened their batting averages with three hits apiece. McInnis played a sensational game at first base.

During the Philadelphia batting practice, Witt, the visiting shortstop, became incensed at his teammate, Elmer Myers, charging him with throwing "bean balls," and threw his bat at the pitcher. Myers ran up to the plate but the two men were separated before any blows were struck and Myers was sent to the clubhouse by Manager Mack.

The score:

BOSTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	5	1	3	5	0
Barry,2b	3	0	1	4	1
Hoblitz'l,1b	3	0	0	5	0
Lewis,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Walker,cf	4	1	2	6	0
Gardner,3b	4	1	1	0	2
Scott,ss	3	1	2	2	1
Thomas,c	4	1	1	2	1
Ruth,p	4	1	2	0	1
Total	34	6	12	26	6

PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt,ss	5	2	3	1	4
Grover,2b	4	0	1	0	4
Bodie,lf	3	0	0	1	1
Strunk,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Thrasher,rf	4	0	1	0	0
McInnis,1b	4	0	1	13	0
Bates,3b	3	0	0	0	2
Schang,c	4	0	0	3	1
J.Johnson,p	1	0	0	0	0
Selbold,p	3	1	3	0	2
Total	35	3	10	24	14

*Thrasher out, hit by batted ball.

Errors—McInnis, Bates, (2.)

Boston	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—6
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—3

Three-base hits—Strunk, Hooper. Two-base hit—Hooper. Sacrifice hits—Grover, Hoblitzell. Sacrifice fly—Barry. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 8; Boston, 8. First base on error—Boston. Bases on Balls—Off Selbold, 2; Ruth, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off J. Johnson, 6 hits, 2 runs in 2 innings; Ruth, 10 and 2 in 9; Selbold, 6 and 2 in 6. Struck out—By Selbold, 2; Ruth, 2. Passed ball—Thomas. Time—1 hour 48 minutes. Umpires—McCormick and Connolly.

BROWNS GET ANOTHER.

Make It Three Straight from Indians by Score of 4 to 2.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 30.—St. Louis made it three straight from Cleveland today by a score of 4 to 2. Rumler, a pinch hitter, driving in the winning runs. St. Louis pitchers walked ten batters, but were effective with men on the bases. St. Louis pulled off the first triple play of the season in the sixth. Evans and O'Neill had walked, Turner batted for Lambeth. He attempted to sacrifice, but hit a low fly to Austin, who threw to Kenworthy, covering first, retiring O'Neill. Kenworthy's throw to Lavan completed the play. Centre Fielder Speaker was put out of the game by Umpire Hildebrand in the second inning, the first time Speaker has been put out of a game by an umpire, since he joined Cleveland a year ago.

The score:

ST. LOUIS, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton,lf	5	0	1	1	0
Austin,3b	4	1	1	1	2
Sisler,1b	4	0	3	7	0
K'worthy,2b	4	0	0	2	4
Jacobson,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Marsans,cf	3	2	0	1	0
Severeid,c	3	1	2	6	5
Lavan,ss	4	0	0	6	2
Davenport,p	2	0	0	0	2
Park,p	0	0	0	0	0
Hamilton,p	0	0	0	0	0
Sothoron,p	1	0	0	0	0
aRumler	1	0	1	0	0
Total	34	4	9	27	13

CLEVELAND, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	4	1	1	1	0
Chapman,ss	2	0	0	2	3
Speaker,cf	1	0	1	0	0
Allison,cf	1	0	0	1	0
Guisto,1b	3	0	1	10	0
Roth,rf & cf	3	0	0	1	0
W'gans,2b	3	0	1	3	1
Evans,3b	3	0	0	1	0
O'Neill,c	3	0	0	5	0
Coveleskie,p	1	0	0	0	0
Kav'ugh,rf	2	0	0	0	0
Lambeth,p	0	0	0	0	1
Morton,p	0	0	0	0	3
bMiller	1	0	0	0	0
cWood	1	0	0	0	0
dTurner	1	0	0	0	0
eBillings	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	2	7	27	9

a Batted for Davenport in sixth.
b Batted for Coveleskie in fifth.
c Ran for Miller in fifth.
d Batted for Lambeth in sixth.
e Batted for Morton in eighth.

Errors—Kenworthy, Evans, O'Neill.

St. Louis	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	—4	
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2	

Two-base hits—Austin, Sisler, Guisto, Roth. Three-base hit—Rumler. Stolen bases—Sisler, (2,) Marsans, Kenworthy, Chapman. Sacrifice hits—Austin, Sacrifice fly—Severeid. Double plays—Severeid and Lavan; Kenworthy, Lavan, and Sisler. Triple play—Austin, Kenworthy, and Lavan. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Cleveland, 10. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1; Cleveland, 1. Bases on balls—Off Davenport, 6; Park, 2; Hamilton, 1; Sothoron, 1; Coveleskie, 1; Lambeth, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Davenport, 4 hits, 0 runs in 5 innings; Park, 0 and 0 in 0; Hamilton, 1 and 0 in 1 1-3; Sothoron, 2 and 0 in 2 2-3; Coveleskie, 0 and 1 in 5; Lambeth, 2 and 2 in 4; Morton, 1 and 0 in 3. Struck out—By Davenport, 4; Coveleskie, 3; Lambeth, 1. Passed ball—O'Neill. Time—2 hours 15 minutes. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

URGE CLOSED QUAIL SEASON

Commissioner Pratt Hears Pleas to Save Birds on Long Island.

At a meeting yesterday called by Conservation Commissioner George D. Pratt strong pleas were made for the closing of the quail season on Long Island for a period extending over five years. A petition bearing 100 signatures and advocating such action was presented to the Conservation Commissioner.

Archibald C. Weeks, Chairman of the Brooklyn Zoological Society, in an address, declared that the depredations of sportsmen were large in themselves, but that to their number was added a still larger number of boys who join in the work of destruction. Dr. William H. Hornaday, head of the New York Zoological Park, also deplored the passing of the quail from the bird life of New York State and Long Island because of the activities of hunters.

On the other hand, Captain Edward Thompson, representative of the Wyandanch Gun Club, and John B. Burnham, a former Deputy Game Commissioner and President of the American Propagation and Protective Association, argued that a closed season was unnecessary. Another hearing will be held at Riverhead on May 7.

Schulte of Pirates Is Injured.

CINCINNATI, April 30.—Frank Schulte, right fielder of the Pittsburgh National League baseball team, sustained a fractured rib while indulging in a playful wrestling match with several of his teammates in his hotel room today. The attending physician announced that Schulte would be out of the game for about two weeks.

URGE YALE-HARVARD SERIES

Players Available in June May Meet in Two Games on Diamond.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 30.—A proposal to have baseball teams representing Yale and Harvard universities meet on the diamond in June, notwithstanding the disbanding of the regular nines because of the war, was received by Harvard athletic authorities from Yale today. Graduate Treasurer Fred W. Moore of Harvard announced himself as in favor of the idea. It will be acted upon officially later.

The proposal is for a game at New Haven and one here between the best teams available at each college, freshmen being eligible. No letters would be awarded for participation in the game. Admission would be free.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 30.—The annual interscholastic track and field meeting, held under the auspices of Harvard University, will be renewed on May 12, it was announced today. Phillips Exeter, Worcester, and Hebron academies have already entered teams. Phillips-Andover Academy and several other schools will not be represented because of war-time restrictions.

A. A. U. DROPS TWO EVENTS.

Seventeen Numbers Remain on Program of Junior Title Meet.

At a meeting of the Junior Championship Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. yesterday it was decided to drop two of the events from the program for the title meet to be held at the City College Stadium on June 9. The events abandoned are throwing the 35-pound weight and the 440-yard high hurdle race.

The question of awarding certificates instead of prizes, in accordance with a resolution passed lately at a conference in which A. A. U. leaders took part, was left in abeyance and will be decided at a meeting of the committee next week. The committee will visit the stadium on Thursday to make arrangements for the games. The program as revised will contain seventeen events.

CONFERENCE MEET NOT OFF.

Outdoor Championships to be Held Despite War on June 9.

CHICAGO, April 30.—Although many of the teams will be seriously weakened through the enlistment of athletes for military service, officials of the Western Intercollegiate Conference decided tonight to hold the outdoor championship meet here June 9. There had been reports that the conference, following the action taken by the Eastern universities, would cancel the meet.

Three of the nine universities in the conference, however, probably will not be represented. Iowa has definitely decided not to enter a team, and Minnesota and Wisconsin are considered doubtful.

ATHLETIC CONGRESS MEETS.

Scandinavian Body Lauds Planning for Boom in Sports After War.

Although the war has eliminated the major portion of athletic competition throughout the European countries, sport has not been entirely abandoned and there is plenty of evidence to support the belief that there will be a general revival of athletics following the proclamation of peace. Many close observers of the physical condition of the troops have stated as their opinion that the training necessary to fit the young men for the modern battlefield has produced a new type of European man-hood which will instinctively turn to sports with extraordinary zest as soon as arms are laid aside.

It is a matter of record that many forms of athletic competition are constantly being indulged in on all fronts, just back of the firing lines, and these games are particularly encouraged by both the French and English army authorities. Football, baseball, golf, cricket, wrestling, boxing, and foot racing are all participated in by the soldiers off duty and it is said that some remarkable performances are witnessed from time to time when the handicaps under which the games are played are taken into consideration.

In the Scandinavian countries steady progress in the development of athletic standards is reported, notwithstanding the fact that these nations are far more affected by the great conflict than neutrals at a greater distance. An example of the upbuilding and broadening of sport throughout this section of Europe is found in the recent Scandinavian Athletic Congress held at Stockholm.

This congress was formed at the suggestion of the Swedish A. A. U., and was attended by representatives from the athletic organizations of Norway, Denmark, and Sweden. At this conference it was agreed that the new body should have full charge of all arrangements looking toward athletic meets among these three nations and with teams from other countries which may later desire to compete against an All-Scandinavian combination.

A committee was appointed to prepare a new code of eligibility and competitive regulations, which will be uniform throughout Scandinavia. It was informally announced that this step was deemed advisable in view of the athletic challenges which this association is prepared to issue following the close of the war.

Cochran and Cutler Split Even.

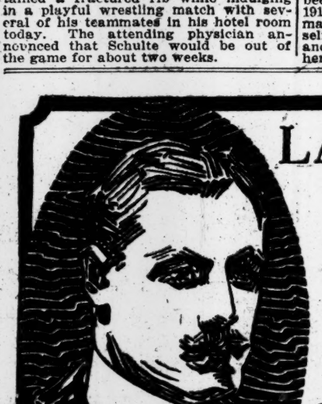
Welker Cochran, the Chicago billiardist, and Albert G. Cutler, the Boston cue wizard, played two exhibition 18.2 balkline matches last night at Daly's Billiard Academy and split even on the night's play, each winning one match. In the first contest, Cochran went away to a good start and succeeded in defeating Cutler, 300 to 218. The high runs were: Cochran, 60; Cutler, 97. In the second match Cutler turned the tables on Cochran, defeating the Chicagoan by the close score of 300 to 295. Cutler made a high run of 177 in this match, and Cochran ran 105.

To Play Benefit Cricket Match.

At a meeting of the General Committee in charge of the arrangements for the Red Cross benefit cricket match, to be played on the grounds of the Staten Island Cricket and Tennis Club at Livingston, S. I., on Decoration Day, it was decided that the entire proceeds should be handed over to the American Branch of the British Red Cross. All incidental expenses, where not donated gratis, will be met by voluntary contributions of the committee.

Vermilyra Elected Captain.

AMHERST, Mass., April 30.—Howard Vermilyra of Hartsdale, N. Y., has been elected Captain of the Amherst 1918 swimming team. He is a 220-yard man, and made a reputation for himself at Townsend Harris High School and C. C. N. Y. before coming to Amherst.


LANGDON
a new very becoming and comfortable Ide Collar
Ide COLLARS
have—exclusively—
Linocord Unbreakable Buttonholes
15c Ea. 2 for 30c
GEO. P. IDE & CO., Makers, TROY, N. Y.
Also Makers of Ide Shirts

OARSMEN ABANDON HARLEM REGATTA

War, Lack of Interest, and High Cost of Fixture Prompt Rowing Body's Action.

The Harlem Regatta will be abandoned this year, according to a unanimous decision reached last night at the New York Athletic Club in a meeting of the officers and Board of Stewards of the New York Rowing Association. The fixture, for many years an annual event on the Harlem River, was scheduled to be transferred this year to the Bayonne Rowing Club's course on Newark Bay and the date had been set for May 30.

It was revealed at the meeting that none of the crews which were expected to enter had been able to accomplish any training work in preparation for the event. The Government's recent orders summoning members of the National Guard to patrol duty in various parts of the State had affected in no small way the majority of the clubs holding membership in the New York Rowing Association. Other oarsmen, who were not summoned by the guard call, are members of either a naval or military unit and are giving much of their time to preparing themselves to be in readiness to answer their country's call.

The financial side of the regatta was another feature that came in for discussion, and it was decided that to hold the race as scheduled would be unprofitable for the organization. None of the clubs of Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Washington, which in previous years had taken an active interest in the races, had shown any unusual entnusiasm about this year's event.

Members of the board reported that there was only a balance of $100 in the treasury at present, and that in the course of the past two years the local organization had suffered a loss of about $900. The fact that this loss had accrued when the conditions for rowing were favorable also had some weight in the final decision of the officials.

Another important factor in swaying the cancellation vote was the refusal of the United States Coast Guard Service to grant the request of the local body for a patrol boat to keep the course clear during the race. Advances in this direction met with flat refusal on the part of the Government officials, it was learned, for the reason that the Government was in need of all its available craft.

This year was the first in more than four decades that the annual fixture had been taken away from the Harlem River course, but at the March meeting the action was deemed an absolute necessity by the majority of the members. It was found that the Harlem River conditions at best were dangerous to rowing competition, made so by the construction of the new ship canal, the drift wood, sewage, and unreliable tide conditions. All these features would have been eliminated, it was said, with the holding of the race over the Newark Bay course.

Those present at last night's meeting were: E. Serully, Ravenswood Boat Club, President; R. H. Oetting, Atlantic Boat Club, Vice President; J. W. Atkinson, Wahnetah Boat Club, Vice President; George N. Brennert, Active Boat Club, Treasurer; W. H. Mikkelsen, Waverley Boat Club, Secretary. Richard Sturcke, Woodcliffe Boat Club, ex-President; John Schultz, Hudson Boat Club; A. M. Young, Bayonne Boat Club, and F. L. Hopper, Union Boat Club.

WIDENER EXPANDS STABLE.

Joyner Training Promising Lot of Two-Year-Old Thoroughbreds.

George D. Widener, who has raced a few horses in past seasons, will branch out in the coming season with a formidable stable which contains many promising two-year-olds recently imported from England and France. These are in the hands of A. J. Joyner, and the trainer is particularly pleased with Courteous and Phalaris. Both of these youngsters are well bred, Phalaris being by Pgalerom, one of the leading English sires and a son of Isonomy.

There are half a dozen imported colts, and only one imported filly in the Widener lot. The filly is Royal Heart, by Royal Realm-Meinhart. She is a superb looking animal, and came from the stud of Colonel Hall Walker, the English breeder, who presented the whole stud to the British Government after war was declared.

Among the older horses is Farce, by Rire aux Larmes-Armenia, and a half sister to H. B. Duryea's Derby winner, Durbar II. Another good three-year-old is Teetotal, a filly by the English Ladteetotum II., which, with Farce, was purchased at the Duryea sale last Summer.

In the four-year-old division are Dovedale and Lady Hillington, which have carried Mr. Widener's colors in previous years. The two-year-olds, which are entered in the principal stakes are:

*Phalaris, blk. g., by Phaleron-Last Hope; *Courteous, ch. c., by Marcovil-Politely; *Avadane, br. c., by Mabout II.—Alby; *O'Donovan, ch. g., by Jaeger-Rose; Donovan's bay colt by Amadis-Umbrosa. *Lantus, ch. c., by Llangibby-Southern Belle. *Royal Heart, b. f., by Royal Realm-Meinhart; Short Stop, ch. c., by Garry Herrmann-Little Nell; Rose d'Or, b. f., by Garry Herrmann-Golden Rose.

*Imported.

NEWS OF CHESS.

W. S. Sinclair of the Brooklyn Chess Club has made the remarkable score of eight straight victories in the pending handicap tournament and, with only three more games to play, seems destined to carry off the chief prize. His most dangerous rivals are H. M. Valentine, 4—1; H. B. Sohn, 4—3; W. S. Pitts, 3½—2½.

David Janowski of Paris, chess champion of France, has been engaged by the Brooklyn Institute Chess Club to give an exhibition of simultaneous play in the Art Room of the Brooklyn Academy of Music Saturday evening.

Playing against eleven opponents simultaneously at the rooms of the Brooklyn Chess Club, Roy T. Black, club champion, came within an ace of making a clean sweep, his final score being 10½ to ½. C. D. Franz of the College of the City of New York chess team was the only player who held his own and he drew his game.

The death of Joseph Pospisil, one of the most famous of the Bohemian school of chess problem composers, is reported from abroad. He died in Prague at the age of 56 years. Pospisil had been an instructor in natural history in the People's School, near Prague.

ATHLETES TO ORGANIZE.

G. T. Kirby Endows Society of Trackmen at Columbia.

A new organization for Columbia athletes, established recently, is expected to serve the double purpose on Morningside Heights of fostering more participation in sports, especially in track sports, and also of aiding in the military training of the students. For more than two years Dr. George L. Meylan, head of the physical education department at Columbia, has been working on plans to institute at Columbia an intercollegiate honorary athletic society, corresponding to Phi Beta Kappa. Such societies already exist at Yale, Minnesota and several other universities.

Last week such an organization was made possible by Gustavus T. Kirby, prominent Columbia alumnus and now Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the I. C. A. A. A. Mr. Kirby offered to pay for the insignia and trophies to be given to the club and its members, and his offer has been accepted officially by the University Committe on Athletics and by the Department of Physical Education.

Under the terms of the organization membership will be limited to those athletes who can qualify in easy try-outs in several events, especially provided for the track men. In a letter to Coach T. N. Metcalf of the track team, Mr. Kirby wrote as follows:

That every student, alumnus and officer of the university be invited to take part in the following tests: To run 100 yards, to run one mile, to broad jump, to bar vault for height, to swim 100 yards, to climb a rope.

That anyone who responds to such invitation be given during any one week as many trials at each event as he may desire.

The standards are as follows: 100-yard dash, 12 seconds; mile run, 6 minutes; bar vault, 5 feet; broad jump, 14 feet; rope climbing, 20 feet, cross over three ropes, and come down the four

SHOWS WAR PLANTS FOR DEEP PURPOSE

Germans Aim to Impress an American Correspondent by the Amazing Sights

AND THUS REACH THE ALLIES

War's Hideous Waste Epitomized in the Huge Array of Products Designed to Kill.

By OSCAR KING DAVIS.

THIRTY-FIRST ARTICLE.

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Striding through the open space between two buildings of one of the great factories at Magdeburg, one of the industrial centres of Germany, one morning I saw a collection of French and Belgian and Russian prisoners of war. They looked to be strong and well fed, and were going about their work as if it did not matter very much to them. It was a plant that was devoted largely to the production of shells and other munitions of war, as well as to certain kinds of what our guides described as "peace work." I looked at these prisoners with some curiosity and my conductor observed it.

"They are not employed on munitions or anything connected with the war," he said, divining the inquiry in my mind.

"What do they do?" I asked.

"They work chiefly in the carpenter shops," he replied, "and in the saw and planing mills. Most of them are employed in making agricultural implements. It wouldn't be right to put them to work on war stuff, shells or munitions."

"Of course not," I agreed, "you couldn't trust them on such work as that."

"No, but I mean it wouldn't be right to them," returned my conductor, who, although he spoke English very well indeed, and had had a good part of his training in Pittsburgh, had not exactly caught the point of my remark. "They naturally would not feel right about working on munitions to be used against their own people."

So we went into the mills to see what they were doing, and found them sawing and planing lumber that went to the next shops to be fashioned into thrashing machines and other implements for the production of the food that was to keep the German armies in the fields as well as to feed these prisoners and other workers on the supplies from behind the fighting lines. It was the most peaceful kind of the work of peace, and at the same time one of the most important of the works of war. We asked some of the prisoners if they were well cared for and got along all right.

"Oh, yes," replied one of the Belgians. "But we should like to have a window open at night in our sleeping quarters. The air becomes very bad there."

This trip through some of the industrial plants of this centre was organized by the Foreign Office in Berlin in just the same way as the military headquarters organized trips to the different fronts for foreign correspondents. It was arranged in minute detail, and we knew before we left Berlin just where we should be at almost every minute of every day while we were away. And from first to last we were attended by army officers and representatives of the Foreign Office, some of whom, at least, had served in the army and were even then completing their recuperation from severe wounds received in action.

Confused Masses of Facts.

When it comes to exhibiting a munitions plant in full operation, commend me to a German army officer as guide. He can get over more ground, show more wheels going rapidly around, recite more interesting but disconnected facts, and create more confusion in less time than any other individual whom it ever happened to be my fortune to meet. In other words, he can show more in appearance and less in fact than any guide I ever chanced to follow in Europe, Asia, or anywhere else.

But still we did see a great deal that remains vividly fixed in mind. Whether any of it was matter that our conductors did not desire us to note or not I cannot say. As to some of the things which interested me, they answered questions in a way which led me to believe that they were telling me the facts. As to other matters they replied with statements obviously wide of the truth. That was perfectly natural and not to be wondered at. It was bound to be a delicate business taking a delegation of foreign newspaper men through such plants. One of my conductors, a Major on the General Staff, asked me, when it was all over, whether, if the positions were reversed, I would be willing to take him through such a trip, and I very frankly replied that I would not. Just so I hope that now that the United States is at war there will be no newspaper exhibition of her war preparations or her munitions plants. The Major held different views, however.

"I should like to take Lloyd George and Briand through such a trip," he said. "It would open their eyes and help to end this war."

So, apparently, he wanted us to observe the huge production of munitions going on at Magdeburg, and to get what impressions and information about it we could for repetition where Lloyd George and the French authorities could read. And that must include all we were able to observe, whether he and his colleagues pointed it out to us or we saw it for ourselves. So we are warranted in saying what we saw and felt and learned in those munitions plants, whether it be favorable or not to Germany and her success in arms.

For one thing, those days in the Magdeburg plants are a vast blur of shells, thousands of them, millions of them, acres of them, yards and piles of them, endless, limitless rows of shells of every size and condition and kind of contents, and of many colors, too, for most of them were painted with a stripe or band of one color or another so that the ammunition service in the field should know at a glance what is the contents of each was—shrapnel, poison gas, or what not.

We saw them in the foundries, wooden models, going into the casting boxes. We saw them in the furnaces, great masses of molten steel, white with the heat of the heart of hell. We saw the huge buckets poured full of this death-dealing metal and swung along by the great cranes to repour it in turn into the casting boxes. And then we saw them in every stage of every process in turn from the moment they were dumped out of the casting boxes until they were all smoothed and polished and filled with explosives and shrapnel bullets and fitted with fuses and copper rifling bands and covered with their strines of the proper kind of paint and piled in those never ending rows, awaiting transportation to the front where they were to be heaved relentlessly at the masses of human beings on the other side.

A Sense of Urgency Everywhere.

It is a loose use of military terms to call these things shells. Some of them were shells in the sense of being hollow and filled with bursting charges of high explosive, and some were not shells, for they were solid shot, intended to do their destruction in a different way. But all were meant to deal death and destruction wherever they were thrown. Also, these were not shells, in the sense that a shell is a case, as for powder, but projectiles, in the sense that they were part of the load of the gun, propelled on the death-dealing errand by the explosion of the propulsive. And there were literally millions of those other shells, intended to hold and protect from weather and other injurious influence the powder whose combustion heaves those projectiles on their merciless business.

Everywhere over everything was the sense of tremendous rush and hurry, the impulse of urgency, the feeling of great effort to satisfy great need. Our conductors marched us through shop after shop of these huge plants as if we were doing a foot race or a walking match. We covered miles each morning and afternoon, and came through to a rest period, ready to sit down and enjoy the substantial meal always provided with no reference to bread cards or meat cards or any of those little technical disturbers of solid comfort. Going through one of those plants one becomes insensibly and inevitably a part, for the moment, of the great German machine that is rushing on with German impetuosity in this intense production of the materials of destruction.

It developed in me a certain feeling of repugnance. My guide, the Major of the General Staff, was lighthearted and joyous. He laughed and joked and was greatly pleased that we should see such evidence of Germany's self-sufficiency, her vast supplies and preparation. But I was oppressed by the appalling waste.

This nervous, eager concentration upon the problem of destruction was dreadful. These days brought to me as never before a realization of the terrible folly and uselessness of it all. They represented nothing but a vast, concentrated, and specially energized effort to overthrow and destroy with perfectly mad haste all that the whole world had labored so slowly and painfully for so many years to build up and perfect. And that was one of the things I saw at Madgeburg which my conductors did not design to have me see. I wonder if any of them ever saw anything like it himself.

EDISON'S SON-IN-LAW SUES.

Alleges Japanese Wrongfully Acquired His Airplane Business.

A suit of John Eyre Sloane, an inventor of aeroplanes, who married Miss Madeleine Edison, daughter of Thomas A. Edison, against the Mitsui Company, a Japanese commission firm, for an injunction and an accounting, was revealed in the Supreme Court yesterday, when Kqnosuke Seko of 150 West Seventy-ninth Street, general manager of the Mitsui Company, was examined in Sloane's behalf.

Sloane also names as defendants the Sloane Manufacturing Company and Shunzo Takaki, assistant manager of the Mitsui Company. The Sloane company is a New Jersey corporation which manufactures airplanes at Plainfield, and has 50,000 shares of stock valued at $10 each. Sloane held 26,500 shares of the stock. He alleges that he agreed to borrow $30,000 from the Mitsui Company through Takaki to finance the manufacture of airplanes for the Russian Government, giving his stock as security, and that it was agreed his shares were to be returned as soon as the loan from the Mitsui Company had been repaid from the profits. Without his authority, and in violation of the agreement, as also alleges, Takaki in May, 1916, transferred his stock to the Standard Aero Corporation in which the defendants are interested.

Sloane charges that after his majority stock in the company had been transferred the defendants "stripped the Sloane Manufacturing Company of its assets and highly profitable business," and the Standard Aero Company took over the business. He wants the defendants enjoined from carrying out their purposes and demands that they account.

Seko, manager of the Mitsui Company, examined by Milton Mayer for the plaintiff, testified that his company had some dealings with Thomas A. Edison, as the result of which the loan to Mr. Edison's son-in-law was made. Sloane found himself unable to get the financial aid he expected from his relatives, Seko said, and finally adjusted the matter by turning over the stock in payment.

KAISER'S FLAGS HAD STICKS.

New Yorker Who Saw That Bought Them All at a Profit.

It will undoubtedly grieve the Kaiser to learn that in New York the most valuable part of the German and Austrian flags of the hand-size type is the stick they are glued to. There is also distress among the city's flag merchants, who for the last month or so have been unwittingly aiding a man to transmute the enemy colors into good American dollars.

For some time it has been practically impossible for the men who make the small American flags to get wood for the sticks. Some manufacturers have tried papier mache, but this was a great profit reducer. Meanwhile the big stocks of German and Austrian flags have been a drug in the market, and many merchants were getting ready to pack them away in the moth balls. Then a New Yorker with a bright idea began collecting the enemies' colors in small lots, job lots, and all lots. Finally, yesterday a clerk asked the flag buyer what his idea was in purchasing them. For answer the man stripped off the flags and held up the sticks.

"Had much trouble getting these lately?" he asked. "Yes, I thought you had. You see, I buy these cheap, put an American flag where the German or Austrian was, and sell them dear." The man went on to say that he was making anywhere from 500 to 1,000 per cent. profit and that—. But the clerk was back telling the "boss," and the "boss" was soon telling his comrades in trade, and the stick market is reported to be considerably relieved.

PAPER MEN STAND BY PLEAS

Forego Filing Objections to Indictment on Conspiracy Charge.

The time given to the seven men indicted by the Federal Grand Jury for alleged violation of the Sherman Anti-trust law, in conspiring to raise the price of news print paper, to change their pleas of not guilty or to file objections to the proceedings, expired yesterday without any of the defendants or their counsel appearing in court. Later George Gordon Battle, counsel for the News Print Manufacturers' Association, said that the issue would be fought out on the indictment.

Bainbridge Colby, the Government prosecutor, said:

"The silence of the defendants indicates that in their opinion the situation could not be improved by the filing of objections."

Asked if he thought the trial would be deferred until Fall, he replied:

Not if I can help it. I have agreed with Clark V. Tyman, who is associated with me in the case, that we shall employ every means in our power to hurry the trial. If possible the case will be called late next month or early in June."

WARNED FROM RESERVOIRS.

Commissioner Williams Orders Public Away During Dark Hours.

Water Commissioner William Williams issued a warning yesterday to all persons to keep away from the water supply reservoirs. The order read:

"The department has made a regulation that no one shall be or remain on embankments or pathways pertaining to water supply reservoirs between sunset and sunrise. This includes the walks around the Central Park and Ridgewood Reservoirs. Appropriate warning notices are being posted. The purpose is to facilitate the work of officers on guard in preventing anything detrimental to health being thrown or deposited in the drinking water of the city. Disobedience of the department's order is punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both."

TO RUN SANDY HOOK BOATS.

Navy Department Modifies Order Against Central of New Jersey.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey announced last night that the Navy Department had modified its order forbidding the road to operate the Sandy Hook line of steamships, and that one boat would go into commission beginning May 14. Full service is to be put in effect from May 27. That schedule, however, is subject to any change ordered by the Government.

47 Killed in Street Accidents.

Police Commissioner Woods made public yesterday statistics of street accident fatalities for April. The total number of deaths known to the police was 47, as compared with 49 for April last year. There were 20 deaths from automobiles and 12 from motor trucks. Street cars killed 6 persons.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Frederick R. Graves of New York City was admitted to practice.

840.—L. & N. R. R. Co. and Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co., lessees of Georgia R. R. and Banking Co., et al., plaintiffs, v. O. Y. Layton.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

685—United States, plaintiff, v. J. T. Morehead.—Judgment reversed and cause remanded for further proceedings in conformity with opinion of this court.

275—St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Ry. Co., plaintiff, v. C. A. Starbird, admin. of the estate of Adam Miller, deceased; and 796—C. A. Starbird, &c., plaintiff, v. St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Ry. Co.—Judgment reversed, with costs to the railroad company, and cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with opinion of this court.

577—Pennsylvania R. R. Co., plaintiff, v. Olivit Bros.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

578—Same v. I. W. Carr and F. G. Estes, partners, doing business as Isaac W. Carr & Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

894—G. W. Lott, appellant, v. D. W. Pittman, Sheriff of Ware Co., Ga.—Final order affirmed, with costs.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the Court:

140—Park Square Automobile Station, plaintiff, v. American Locomotive Co.—Per curiam: Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

186—W. W. Withnell, M. C. Withnell, his wife; M. E. Hager et al., plaintiffs, v. W. R. Bush Construction Co.—Per curiam: Judgment reversed, with costs.

217—Pennsylvania Tunnel & Terminal R. R. Co., plaintiff, v. C. E. Hendrickson et al., State Board of Assessors, and E. I. Edwards, Controller.—Per curiam: Judgment affirmed, with costs.

646—D. M. Hiller and M. Miller et al., sureties, plaintiffs, v. T. B. Crenshaw, clerk; W. E. Wooten, revenue agent, and J. C. McLemore, clerk.—Per curiam: Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

——, Original—Ex parte in matter of Park Square Auto Station, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of mandamus granted, and rule to show cause awarded returnable Monday, May 21, next.

27, Original—The State of North Dakota, complainant, v. State of Minnesota.—Motion to appoint W. R. Douglass as commissioner to take and return the testimony in this cause, granted.

1,046—Schneider Granite Co., plaintiff, v. Gast Realty and Investment Co. and E. Gast. —Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument on Oct. 2 next.

636—F. Tempel, plaintiff, v. United States. —Motion to place on summary docket granted.

778—United States, petitioner, v. L. B. Ness. —Motion to place on summary docket granted.

1000 and 1001—Industrial Accident Commission of California, petitioner, v. Southern Pacific Co.—Motions for writs of certiorari to Supreme Court of State of California denied.

1051—J. B. Gleason, petitioner, v. M. C. Thaw.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for second Circuit denied.

1075—City of Centralia, petitioner, v. A. R. Titlow, as collector, &c., et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Ninth Circuit denied.

1085—N. A. Mayers, petitioner, v. Union R. R. Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Supreme Court of State of Pennsylvania denied.

The Chief Justice also announced that the call of the docket will be suspended for the term after the argument of the cases specially assigned for Monday, May 7, and the court will then take a recess until Monday, May 21. No petitions for writs of certiorari or motions, except motions for admission to practice, will be received after Monday, June 4.

680—J. Friedman, plaintiff, v. United States.—Motion to dismiss submitted by assistant to Attorney General Todd in behalf of Mr. Solicitor General Davis for defendant in support of motion, and by Mr. Taylor for plaintiff in opposition thereto.

897.—H. N. Johnson, et al., &c., appellants, v. W. G. McAdoo, Sec. of the United States Treasury Dept.—Motion to affirm submitted for appellee, in support of motion, with leave to counsel for appellant to file opposition on or before Friday next.

1,033.—Supreme Lodge of the World, Loyal Order of the Moose, petitioner, v. T. P. Keney, as admnr., &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Supreme Court of State of Alabama submitted for petitioner.

521.—The Philippine Sugar Estates Development Co., Ltd., plaintiff and appellant, v. the Government of the Philippine Islands.—Motion to dismiss submitted for defendant and appellee in support of motion and for plaintiff and appellant in opposition thereto. Motion to amend transcript of record submitted for plaintiff and appellant.

1077.—J. N. M. Shimer, petitioner, v. Sabine W. Wister.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Third Circuit submitted for petitioner, and for respondent.

1093.—J. Kenny, petitioner, v. L. Miller, et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Supreme Court of State of Oklahoma submitted for petitioner, with leave to Assistant Attorney General Todd to file brief herein within one week if so advised. Leave granted to print record herein within ten days.

520—O. C. Barber, petitioner, v. The Columbia Chemical Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Sixth Circuit submitted for petitioner, and for respondent.

1080, 1081, 1082, and 1083—Ocean Steamship Co., Ltd., petitioner, v. United States Steel Products Co.—Petition for writs of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Second Circuit submitted for petitioner, and for respondent.

1087—E. N. Maul and Florida Citrus Supply Co., petitioners, v. L. B. Skinner Mfg. Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Fifth Circuit submitted for petitioners, and for respondent.

1055—Industrial Accident Commission of State of California, petitioner, v. Southern Pacific Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Supreme Court of State of California submitted for petitioner, and for respondent.

889—The City of Englewood, plaintiff, v. Denver & South Platte Ry. Co.—Motion to vacate supersedeas submitted for defendant, in support of motion, and for plaintiff in opposition thereto.

806—W. Terry, plaintiff, v. State of Kansas.—Dismissed, with costs, on motion of counsel for plaintiff.

237—Nevada & California - Oregon Railway, plaintiff, v. J. Burrus.—Submitted for plaintiff, and for defendant.

238—The Southern Central & Hudson River R. R. Co., plaintiff, v. M. Tonsellito, an infant, &c.—Submitted.

240—Same v. James Tonsellito.—Submitted.

241—The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co. of Tex., et al., plaintiffs, v. J. H. Ward et al.—Submitted for plaintiffs. No counsel appeared for defendants.

243—United States of America for the use of T. H. Kessler & Co., plaintiff, v. Title Guaranty and Surety Co.—Continued.

245—P. G. Lanham, as administrator, &c., et al., plaintiffs, v. F. McKeel.—Submitted for plaintiffs, and by McKeel, in propria persona.

248—American Express Co., plaintiff, v. United Horse Shoe Co.—Argued.

249—The Buckeye Powder Co., plaintiff, v. E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Co. et al.—Argument commenced for plaintiff, and continued for defendants.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for May 1: Nos. 249, 250, 252, 183, 229, 253, 254, 255, 256, and 263.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Taylor<SS Ada.	Admiralty.
Jackson<Same.	Moore & Co<Ferryb't
Nordlinger<same.	Pittsburgh.
Buffalo Motor Co<	Pedigrew<SS New
Boat Wasp.	York.
McClellan<Penn RR.	Taylor<Comp G Trans.
Pierce<Tug Coastwise	Willis<Barnes-Ames &
L V Transp Co<	Co.
Schr Geo E Klinck.	Pinero<SS Rio Grande
Ballon<Barge Con-	Central Union Stock
fluence.	Yards Co<SS Como.
N Y & Bermudes Co<	Lutz<Douglass.
Mowinckel. (2.)	Wilson<SS Verdi.
Embricos<Barber &	Heath<C N Y.
Co.	Bayliss<Wiesman.
West India SS Co<	Sanitary Tex Mills<SS
Russ.	Alphonso XIII.
Arthur<Tug James	Purington<same.
McDonough.	Lange<Emery & Co.
Call calendar:	L V Transp Co<SS
Abdu<SS Nigretia.	Santa Clara.
Mitchell<Segurance SS	Seaboard, &c, SS Co<
Co.	N Y & Cuba Mail
O'Boyle<Tug Coler-	SS Co. (2.)
aine.	Wilcox<Reliance Ma-
Grace & Co<Dalzell,	rine Ins Co.
&c.	McWilliams<Penn RR,
McWilliams<Tug P R	Wilson<SS Camino.
R No. 32.	Sprague<Germain Co.
Hamilton<SS Lexing-	Interstate Ltge, &c,
ton.	Co<Tug Gen G M
L V RR<Tug N Y	Sorrell.
Central No. 20.	Wilcox<Well Bros.
Jones SS Co<Marden,	Tracy<Tug P S Ross.
Orth & Hastings.	Rose<Phila & SS Co.
Bleakley<Haverstraw	Pollak<Trans Italiana
Stone Co.	Woodburn<Tug Ira M
Same<N Y Trap Rock	Hedges.
Co.	
Assenson<SS Zea-	
landia.	

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Anderson<Comp Gen	Tillotson & Walcott<
Trans.	Morse.
Chalk<O'Brien, (2.)	Creeland<Penn RR.
Stieler<Kull.	Graham<Int Merc Mar
Re Joseph Kilebert.	Ahearn<Erie RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Mack, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar. Case on—Lowe Motor Supplies Co<Weed Chain Tire Grip Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 2 P. M.

Bankruptcy: 3 P. M.:

G. F. Stringer.	Franklin Brew Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Equity:	Herman<Phila & R C
Case on—Nansen<	& Co.
Nansen.	Admiralty:
	Hidalgo<SS Verdi.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in P. O. Bldg.

Dugerstein, as trustee	F. H. Burt Co, Ltd<
<Marotta et al.	M. Cohen & Bros.
Same<B'klyn Bargain	Same<W. C. Ritchie &
Footwear Co. et al.	Co.
Parsons<Mauh.	

The following cases will be added to the calendar and called on May 2, 1917, at 10:30 A. M.:

U S<W. R. Smith. Tyrrell<Eager.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.

Weeks<Dominy et al.	Tolchinsky, as admr<
Price<County of Erie	CNY.
et al.	Fontanella<NY Cent.
Brody, Adler & Koch	Town of Smithtown<
Co<Hochstader,	Crulikshank.
Town of Oyster Bay<	Schmidt<L Michel
Stehli.	Brewing Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J.; Laughlin, Scott, Davis, and Shearn, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Federal Trust Co< Ryan.
Forbes & Co<Emerson Bldg Co.
First Nat Bk of Ann Arbor<Farson.
People, &c<Sellaro.
McKeon<Sherman.
Burns Bros<CNY.
Lesster<Lesster.
Greenberg<Goldberg & Greenberg.

APPELLATE TERM — First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

Nienotka<Delaware,	Slavitskas<Phila &
Sadosky<Del & H Co.	Read Ry, (2.)
Schen<Haner.	Tuska<Cantor.
Griffin<Holbrook, Ca-	Hidden<V R Bldg Co.
bot & Rollins Co.	Lambert<Zimmerman.
Hartzband<Funk.	CNY<Ashmore.
Re Miller<Kremer.	Re Geo T Hills Co.
Goldstein<Goldberg.	McKenzie<Lane, (2.)
Sica<Greenbaum.	Same<Am Steel Goods.
Fuchs<Degnon Con.	Coal Beulet Co<North
Litbander<Wetherill.	American Fuel Co.
Halitzer<Hensle Con.	Wynne<Litchfield Con.
Isotta-Fraschini Mot	Metzler<Levy.
Co<Quintard.	Bloom<Fish.
Weaver<Goltz.	Ronanofsky<Phila &
Martinez<Geo A	Reading Ry.
Smith & Co.	Krimon<Fuchs.
Matringhem<Kop-	Cudahy Packing Co<
per, (2.)	Paulsen.
Marsh<Woodworth.	Wentz<Steigerwald.
Berger<M G Davidson	Bowery Sav Bank<
& Sons Co.	Schuitz.
Sarner<Richman.	Palmer<G Schirmer,
Scollen<Belt.	Inc.
Baltruitis<Phila &	Export & Import Film
Read C & I Co.	Co<Fisher.
Kovas<same.	Rosenberg<Klabin.
Lukosewics<same.	McDwyer<Wronker.
Thagart<Tagart.	Antonicelli<Antoni-
Kight<Kight.	celli.
Creighton< North Dom	Antonin<Stathes.
& Dev Co.	Larendon<Ocean SS.
Kenworth<Driscol.	Germania Life Ins Co
Re Brant<Rodriques.	<Picken.
Re Kohn.	Pilgrim<Van Schaick.
Hunter<Colonial Mot	Re Henninges<Maxwell
Co.	Murray<Del Drago.
Evans<same.	Rosenblum<April.
Re Peters.	Mollenhauer<E. A
Cullen<Farrell, (2.)	Strout Farm Agcy.
Wachter<Ocean Elec.	Antonicelli<Antonicelli
Cross<Kilborn.	Re Timpson.
Hallen<Worth.	Talbot<Burke.
S Schein & Sons, Inc<	Wetmore<Wetmore.
Canton Rubber Co.	Stringos<Castriotis.
Re Albert.	Albers<Becker.
Dodds<McColgan.	Turner<Cosden.
Brandwein<Brandwein	Same<Liquid Gas Co.
Re Russo, (Havi-	Lucas<Triangle Film.
land Av.	Pusey<Umpleby.
Quacquarello<Remsen.	Gellman<Gellman.
Souhami<Lewis.	Re Tire Reconstruc-
Siebrecht Rty Co<	tion Supply Co.
Nurses Settlement.	People<Gordon.
Glass<Sazmorsky.	Fritz Schultz, Jr<
Guild<Guild.	Raines & Co.
Napen<Henigan.	American Nat Bank<
Barnes<Hilton.	Peace.
Goldman<Fennell.	Re E Fucine & Co.
Melchion<Goldberg.	Ajax Hold Co<Cullen
Chiarelli<86th St &	Barge Co.
West End Co.	Flinger<Cuddebach.
Laplante & Dunklin	Mayer<Del Drago.
Print Co< Am Chicle	Dow<Kings.

PART II.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Recess.

PART IV.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VI.—Recess.

PARTS V., VII., and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PART III.—Cohalan, J.—Case on—Crawford<Carmen.

No day calendar.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Eugene Van Schaick,	Bernard Reilly,
John H Scoville,	Mary Reilly.
Johannes D E M De	Nicholas Lass,
Ridder,	Patrick McCaul,
Anthony Majbroda,	Caspar Ritter,
James B Brady,	Sarah Siegel,
Samuel Margules,	Adelaide K Rhine-
Oscar W Worm,	lander,
Samuel Goldblatt,	William W Stuart,
Eliza Graham,	Frederick C Davis,
Mary Klipper,	Karolina Herrmann,
Milton P Day,	Martin J Rooney,
Charlotte Y Acker-	Edith Merriam, (2,)
man,	Martin Schwartz,
Anthony Britsch,	Herman Kessler,
S B Holdsworth,	Sheffield Phelps,
Wm T McDonald, &c,	Doris F Mayer,
Joseph Crowell,	William Mailler,
Israel Zuckerman,	Honora Dorgan,
Kate Aiberti,	Jane Kip Monell,
Israel Wine,	Thomas McElroy,
Louis Cosson,	Henriettta C New-
Adolph Friede,	comb,
Celina M J Binard,	Harriet I Potter,
Isabel Ross,	August Sartorius,
Egidio Scheggi,	Martin L Strauss,
Elisabeth Schriever,	William P Clark,
Peter Wall,	Saloman Rothkopf,
Vincenzo Picci,	Jonathan J Broome,
Edith Merriam,	Rezron A Johnson,
Wm J Bluman, &c,	Alfred Vedder,
Heilmuth Kronich,	John J Dore,
John J O'Brien,	Ephraim McGinness,
George H Morgan,	Catherine Maul,
Asher Phillips,	John N Voorhees,
Ida C Hughes,	Samuel P Faul,
C H Sonnenschmidt,	George H Huber.
Edward Steindler,	Wills for probate:
Archibald E Isaacs,	Julia L Harrison,
William Jacobs,	Ella P Sheridan,
John Brzezinski,	John E Dempsey,
George M Dillon,	Jonas Weil,
Caroline Pflaum, &c,	Augusta J Schobel,
Samuel Finkelstein,	Eliza C Fray,
Adolf Kerby,	Francis Tavolario,
Clarence F Howey,	Jacob Katz,
Joseph R Megrue,	Mark Harris,
Isaac L Rice,	Philip De Boileau,
Rosanna Ingle,	Lillis Cohen.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, J.—Room 508, at 10:30 A. M.—Case on—Jessie Gillender.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Forman<Hano.	Sloane<Mass B & I Co.
Mantell<Tobias.	Jacobson<same.
Lichtenstein<Linde.	Scobel<Am-Lin Co.
A Silberberg & Co<	M J Kraus & Co<Ben-
Probst.	jamin, (2.)
Charles<Dalberg.	Coyne & Delaney Co<
Bamberger-Stern Co<	R Van Praag Supply
Bleicher.	Eisenstadt<Fischer.
Columbia Graphophone	Riethiemer<Flann.
Co<Terney.	Guccione<Schrank.
Hayward<Schultz, (2.)	Koehler<Rosenberg.
Bamerton Wear Rty.	Wight<Tilden.
Walker<Gerhardt.	Goldman<Fertel.
Stevens<Foster.	Gerstman<Rabbi Isaac
Dressel<NY Tel Co.	Elchannan Th Sem.
Yole<Cohen.	Berger<Home Eng Co.
Friend<Ratkowsky.	E Schoonmaker Co<
Scheu<Haner.	Dickstein.
Davies<Levett.	Aparico<Globe Ind Co
Ash<Warner.	Tuerro<Finkelstein.
Brush<Schechter, (2.)	Edelman<Greenwald.
Fulton<Wicke.	Lubman<Levine.
Simpson<Kuhle.	Forman<Hermann.
Mitahione<Plautt.	Goldstein<Matza Co.
Sarashuk<Soudelman.	Wingard<Friend.
Hoffman<Stern.	Mass<Dworskey.
Sperling<Schonzelt.	Scott<Schneiderman
Zeralinick<Ullman.	Bros.
Shurinaver<Phillips (2)	Wagner<Cafe Hotel.
Raptes<Engel.	Berman<Rabinowitz.
C J Osborn Co<	Scobel<Am-Lino Co.
Franco-Am Chem Co<	

PART II.—Smith, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Packard<Weingarten.	Polansky<N Y Rys.
Lebedansky<Regis	Wiener<Int R T.
Silk Mfg Co.	Haoovits<Well (2).
MacNerney<Murphy,	Greenberg<Held.
&c, Co.	Rosenblum<Kreuter.
Trudell<Agency of	Silverman<N Y &
Canadian Car, &c.	Cuba Mail SS Co.
Borman<C I S Candy.	Pesson<Sackin.
Stuchin<Fein.	Levitman<Kananack.
Gorman<Merdenberg.	Witkowsky<Reliable
Phillips<Kehner.	Bich & Dyeing Wks
Raborg<Tiffany.	Rosen<Levine.
Rosenblum<NY Rys.	Eliza<Kane.
Lowenthal<Union Ry.	Shunterwits<Werner.
Weiss<Ragor.	Cooper<Sternau.
Wolff<NY Rys.	Stern<Balt Line Rys.
Harris<same.	Nadler<Grill.
Fuchsman<Klein.	Moretti<Peshkin.
Leffler<Miller.	Templeton<Wm Ott-
Lefkowitz<Loretta	man & Co.
Corp.	Goldman<Fertel.
Pulver<Silverman.	Emmer<Schimmel.
De Platro<Smith Auto	Schwartz<Germansky.
Del Co.	Wieman<Gross.
Klampner<N Y Rys.	Superior Duck Cloth-
Linshits<Klein-	ing Co<Gottlieb.
schmidt.	Gottlieb<Spooner.
Davis<Int R T.	Eckstein<Grinoch.
McCarthy<N Y Rys.	Skinner<Equit L A
Gersh<Pikeway Rty.	Socy.
Beach<Bergoffen.	Leavitt<Mack.
Forman<Gilman.	Dolis<Morris Silber-
Sandrowski<O'Brien.	man, Inc.
Brooks<Spindler.	O'Connell<Folsom.
Bloom<Arthur Walker	Same<Schinzel.
Adler<Stern.	Libertini<Haas (2.)

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

M Asinof & Sons, Inc<	Posner<State Bank.
Aero Waist Co.	Case on.
A P Youngblood, Inc<	
Independent Biscuit	

PART II.—Finalite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—Allen, J.—Commercial calendar at 10 A. M.

Gen Drafting Co<	Cohen<Lerner.
Iconochrone Co'of	Policastro<Riley.
Am.	C H Levitt & Co<D. L
Kelly<Marinucci.	& W. Inc.
Sparks<Grassl.	Rutchik<Brinn.
Flex<Kossoff.	McGrath, P & H Co<
Herman<Finkelberg.	Gramont H Co.
Lipshitz<Hartford Ac-	Temis<Stenograph
cident & Indem. Co.	P F Co.
Siler<Levison.	Parber<Mayfair Waist
Modern Silk Co<	Fried<Perman.
Weinstein.	Case on.

PART IV.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART V.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Zeiler, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Giegerich, J.—City N. Y.<Crist—John J. Brady, Jr. Koss<Ellie—Samuel Hoffman. Met. Trust Co.<New & Beaver Arcade Co.—Algernon S. Norton. Morgenstern<Luck Bldg. Corp.—Emanuel I. Silberstein.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Erlanger, J.—Grace L. Smidt<Charles Greiner—David Rosenbluth, Francis K. Pendleton<Rosina Vincellis—Ward Belknap. Harold Nathan<Annie Penger—Samuel Schwartzman. Edna S. Fuerst<Sarah Minkowsky—Nathaniel Phillips. Lawyers' Mtg. Co.<Wm. J. Fleming—Orson A. Raynor. N. Y. Life Ins. Co.<The Edward W. Martin Co.—Charles L. Hoffman.

SUPREME COURT.—Giegerich J.—Nathan Reinhold<Rudolph Kessler — Thomas F. Garrity.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—M

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Dull Session Opens the Week—Recent Favorites Make Big Gains.

The stock market opened yesterday much in the humor that it displayed in the final days of last week. There was very little evidence of any widespread interest in price movements, and such good news as was marshaled for traders' use was wasted. The list was dull, though relieved by a few high lights. In the last hour is strengthened noticeably and the close was made at the best prices for the day.

Gains made by some of the industrials were out of all proportion to the volume of trading. That was notably the case with Sears-Roebuck, Studebaker, Texas Company, Burns Brothers, Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies, and General Motors, all of which advanced from 2 to 5 points. Mexican Petroleum was relatively active in such a session, and sold up 4% on optimistic reports from Washington and elsewhere predicting the approach of a time when the Mexican Government will work in harmony with the United States. It might be said in passing that Wall Street accepted the prediction with a grain of salt. United States Industrial Alcohol made one of its occasional spurts on active dealings, selling up 6% on buying that could not be called widely scattered.

Bankers were chiefly interested yesterday in the proposal made to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Board looking to the sale of from $150,000,000 to $200,000,000 of certificates of indebtedness every fortnight pending the receipt of funds from the first offering of long-term bonds. The method proposed has obvious advantages from the standpoint of the Treasury officials, and might result in getting the bonds out with much less of a disturbance than may be looked for if an effort is made to finance sales of $2,000,000,000 worth at once. It is the Reserve Board's theory that the banks should take the Treasury certificates as they are put out to meet the Government's extraordinary need for funds, and use them in lieu of cash in paying for the 3½ per cent. bonds when the latter are issued. The objection which the banks have to the plan is that it may tie up a very large amount of their money at a low rate, while the banks cannot resell any considerable part of the certificates to individuals or institutions. The plan has the merit of being easily changed to suit conditions, and if the Treasury Department finds that the short-term paper is not being absorbed easily some other method will undoubtedly be devised.

ARGENTINA PAYS LOAN TODAY

Third and Final Installment of $15,000,000 Reaches Maturity.

The third and final $5,000,000 installment of the one-year $15,000,000 Argentine loan matures today and will be paid. To take up these obligations a syndicate of bankers is selling, at 6 per cent. discount, $5,000,000 of new notes, due Oct. 1. The original $15,000,000 loan was made about a year ago by the Guaranty Trust Company and associates. The first of $5,000,000 of notes were due March 1, and the second $5,000,000 on April 1. On these dates the bankers put out the new notes, all of which are due Oct. 1. The syndicate which arranged for the new Argentine notes consists of J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the National City Company, the Guaranty Trust Company, Harris, Forbes & Co., and Lee, Higginson & Co.

The Hallgarten loan of $18,500,000 to Argentina was paid off on Feb. 21 last, and in March the Argentine Government paid off an additional $5,000,000 of banking obligations. It is expected in banking circles that it will be possible to arrange for a long-term loan to Argentina before Oct. 1, when the $15,000,000 of notes mature.

The first $5,000,000 installment of the $15,000,000 French Export Credit of March 10, 1916, arranged by William P. Bonbright & Co., Incorporated, is due today and will be paid.

LONDON TRADING IS DULL.

Market Prepares for Today's Holiday—Much Business in War Loans.

LONDON, April 30.—Money was in fair demand today. Discount rates were a shade easier owing to the fixed prices intermediate Treasury bills sales being more favorable than the tenders.

In view of tomorrow's holiday business on the Stock Exchange was small and chiefly in the war loan, Argentine rails and oil shares at steady prices. Brazilian issues were better on the sharp recovery in exchange, while Mexicans were good on more favorable Mexican reports. Industrial and speculative shares were dull pending the publication of budget details. American securities varied little from parity and closed quiet.

Trading Dull on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, April 30.—Trading was dull on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 61 francs 65 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs 75 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High ..... 2½ | Last 2½
Low ..... 2½ | Renewals 2½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L. | ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days....4 @4¼ | Sixty days....4¼@4¾
Ninety days....4¼@4½ | Ninety days....4¼@4¾
Four months...4 @4¼ | Four months...4¼@4¾
Five months...4 @4¼ | Five months...4¼@4¾
Six months....4 @4¼ | Six months....4¼@4¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....3 @3¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....3½@4

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

90 to 90 days.....4¼@4½
4 to 6 months.....4½@4¾
Other Names.
4 to 6 months.....5

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7555	$4.7555	$4.7555	....
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	....
Francs—				
Demand	5.71⅜	5.73	5.71⅜	+.00⅜
Cables	5.70⅞	5.72	5.70⅞	+.00⅜

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Checks.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.7555	4.76⅛
5.1825 Paris	5.72⅛	5.71⅛
China—		
Hongkong	57.60	57.75
Peking	90.25	90.87½
Shanghai	85.87½	86.00
19.298 Greece	20.00	20.06
32.44 India—		
Bombay	32.25	32.87½
Calcutta	32.25	32.87½
5.1826 Italy	7.00	7.05
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	50.75	50.87½
Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	....	51.25
40.10 Holland	40.87½	41.00
51.85 Russia	28.10	28.20
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Copenhagen	28.20	28.40
Stockholm	29.80	30.00
Christiania	29.20	29.40
19.205 Spain	21.80	21.90
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	43.25	43.87½
32.44 Rio	24.62½	24.75
5.1826 Switzerland	5.13½	5.14¾

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72¼	$4.70¼	$4.71⅝	$4.69⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $398,091,420; balance, $36,614,000; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $3,482,850; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $23,978,168.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 20@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $4.0625@$4.875 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 37 15-16d, up ⅛d; in New York, 74⅝c, up ⅜c; Mexican dollars, 57⅜c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	327,724	892,814	1,022,203
Year to date	62,749,584	56,704,922	39,908,332

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
110	115	100	Adams Express	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	−1⅜
67½	70	100	Ajax Rubber	71	71	71	71	....
7	7⅜	200	Alaska Gold Mines	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
26	28½	400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	26½	26	25½	26	+ ⅜
26	29½	10	Do., rodd lot	29½	....	29½	29½	....
92	96	600	Am. Agricul. Chem.	93	93½	93	93½	+1½
99	100¼	200	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	101	101	100¾	100¾	− ⅛
93½	93¾	1,700	Am. Beet Sugar	93	93¾	92¾	93½	....
45½	46	1,100	Am. Can	45½	45¾	45	45¾	+ ⅛
103	104	200	Am. Can pf.	104	104	104	104	....
67⅜	68	100	Am. Car & Fdry.	67¼	67¼	67¼	67⅜	+ ⅛
39⅞	41½	300	Am. Cotton Oil	41¼	41¼	41	41	− ⅞
61½	62	300	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	61	61½	61	61½	....
26	27	200	Am. Ice Securities	25¾	26	25¾	26	+ ⅛
21	21⅜	700	Am. Linseed	21¼	21¼	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
57½	58	300	Am. Linseed pf.	57⅝	57⅝	57¼	57⅝	....
68¼	68½	400	Am. Locomotive	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	+ ⅜
102½	104	100	Am. Locomotive pf.	103	103	103	103	+ ½
11	12	600	Am. Malting	11	11	11	11	− ⅛
61¼	62	1,000	Am. Malting 1st pf.	60	62	60	62	+2
100½	100⅝	9,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	100¼	101⅜	99⅝	100⅜	+ ⅜
113	114	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	113½	113½	113½	113½	+ ⅛
100	101½	800	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A.	100½	100½	100¼	100¼	....
92¼	94	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B.	94	94	94	94	−1½
93	94	300	Do., trust rects.	93	93	93	93	−1½
58	59	100	Am. Steel F'dries	59	59	59	59	− ⅛
111	112	100	Am. Sugar Ref.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111½	− ⅜
139	101	100	Am. Tobacco	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	−2⅝
50	50½	1,200	Am. Woolen	50⅝	50⅝	49⅞	50	....
79½	79⅝	8,900	Anaconda Copper	79¾	80¼	79	79⅝	− ½
24	87	200	Assets Realisation	3	3	3	3	−1½
61¼	61⅞	600	Associated Oil	60	61¾	60	61¾	....
101⅜	102½	800	Atch., T. & S.F. x d.	101¾	101¾	100¾	101⅝	....
97⅞	98½	400	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	98	98½	98	98½	+ ⅛
114	116	100	Atlantic Coast Line	114	114	114	114	....
101⅝	101⅞	4,100	At. Gulf & West I.	100	101⅝	98¾	101⅛	+3
55½	55⅞	500	Baldwin Loco.	55¼	55⅝	54⅞	55⅜	+ ⅛
76	76¼	700	Baltimore & Ohio	76⅛	76⅝	76	76	− ⅝
70	71	100	Baltimore & O. pf.	70⅝	70⅝	70¼	70½	− ⅛
70	71	2	Do., odd lot	70	70	70	70	....
....	....	8	Bank of Commerce	177	177	177	177	....
1¼	1⅝	600	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	− ⅛
125¼	125½	9,200	Beth.S.Class B t.ctfs.	128	125⅝	122¾	127¼	+2½
63½	64¼	2,000	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	64¼	64½	63¾	64½	−1
96	98½	400	Burns Brothers x d.	96	98	96	98	+3
43	43⅞	900	Butte & Superior	43	43¼	43	43¼	+ ⅛
160	161	800	Canadian Pacific	160	160¾	159¾	160¾	+ ⅛
87	87¼	2,300	Central Leather Co.	86½	87¼	86⅜	87¼	+ ½
119	120	12	Cent. & So. Am. Tel.	120	120	120	120	....
35	35½	100	Cerro de Pasco	35	35	35	35	....
59⅝	60	1,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	60	60	59½	59⅝	− ⅛
....	....	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	73½	73½	73½	73½	+ ⅛
34½	35⅜	200	Chi. Great West. pf.	35	35	35	35	− ⅜
80⅜	81	900	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	80¼	80⅝	80¼	80⅝	− ⅛
115	117	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	117	117	117	117	− ⅛
67½	68¼	800	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 6 p. c. pf. w.i.	68¼	68¼	68	68	....
22½	22⅝	1,800	Chino Copper	22¾	22¾	22¼	22¼	− ⅜
54½	55	400	Chino Copper	54½	54½	54½	54½	− ⅜
47⅞	48¼	800	Col. Fuel & Iron	46¼	48¼	48	48	....
42¼	42⅝	500	Colum. Gas & E. x d.	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42¼	+ ⅜
40	41	300	Comput. Tab. Rec.	40	40	40	40	....
....	....	100	Con. Int. Cal. Min.	17	17	17	17	− ½
25⅜	25⅝	4,400	Corn Products Ref.	25⅜	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	− ⅛
100	101	100	Cont Prod. Ref. pf.	101	101	101	101	....
62⅜	62½	2,700	Crucible Steel	62	62⅜	61⅜	62⅜	+ ⅜
45⅜	46¼	10,300	Cuba Cane Sugar	46¼	46½	44⅝	46	− ⅛
91⅛	92	300	Cuba Cane Sug. pf.	91¼	91¾	91¼	91¾	+ ¼
90	90¾	600	Deere & Co. pf.	90	90¾	90	90½	+ ¼
122	122¼	100	Delaware & Hud.	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	+ ¼
125	126¼	30	Detroit Edison Co.	126	126	126	126	....
14½	14⅝	500	Distillers' Secur.	14	14⅝	14	14⅝	− ⅛
15	16	100	Dome Mines	16	16	16	16	....
27¼	27½	1,700	Erie	27¼	27½	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅛
41	41⅜	100	Erie 1st pf.	41	41	41	41	− ⅛
111	114	50	Gen. Chemical pf.	111	111	111	111	....
103½	104	10,450	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs.	103	108⅞	103	108⅜	+4⅜
91	91⅜	5,600	Gen. M. pf.temp.cfs.	89	93¾	89	91½	+3½
52½	52⅝	500	Goodrich, B. F. Co.	51½	52¾	51½	52½	+ ⅝
109	110	400	Great Northern pf.	109⅞	109⅞	109⅝	109⅝	....
33	33¼	1,100	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	33	33	32⅝	33	+ ⅛
43½	44½	100	Greene-Cananea	43⅝	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝	+ ⅛
123	126	100	Gulf States Steel	124	124	124	124	....
70	72	400	Hartman Corp.	72	74	71¼	71¼	....
114	120	63	Homestake Mining	115	115½	115	115½	....
104½	104⅝	100	Illinois Central	104¼	104¼	104¼	104½	+ ⅛
57⅜	57⅝	3,500	Inspiration Copper	57⅜	57⅝	56⅜	57⅛	+ ⅛
10	10½	800	Interboro Consol.	10½	10½	10½	10½	− ⅛
56	56½	800	Interboro Con. pf.	57	57	56½	56½	−1⅞
52	53	300	Int. Agricultural pf.	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	−1⅝
112¾	113	200	Int. Harvester, N.J.	113¼	113¼	112¼	112½	+ ½
77	80	100	Int. Harvest. Corp.	77½	77½	77½	77½	....
27⅜	27⅞	3,800	Int. Mer. Marine.	27¾	27¾	27⅜	27⅝	+ ⅛
79½	79⅝	9,900	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	79	80¼	78½	79⅝	+ ⅛
41⅞	42	6,000	Int. Nickel	41¾	42	41⅜	41⅝	− ⅛
38⅝	39	800	Int. Paper	38¾	39¼	38⅜	39	+ ½
52	55	500	Kelly Spring Tire	52	55	52	55	....
45¼	45½	3,700	Kennecott Copper	45¼	45⅝	45⅛	45⅜	....
84	85	400	Lackawanna Steel	84	84	84	84	....
19⅝	20¼	300	Lee Rubber & Tire	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	− ⅛
63⅞	64	900	Lehigh Valley	63¾	64	63¼	64	+ ⅝
41	41⅜	200	Long Island t. r.	41⅜	41⅜	41⅛	41⅜	− ⅛
116	128	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit pf.	118	118	118	118	−2
123	127	5	Manhattan Elev.	125	125	125	125	....
64	67	100	Max. Motors 1st pf.	66	66	66	66	−2½
59⅝	59¾	300	May Dept. Stores	59¾	59¾	59¼	59¼	− ⅝
92⅝	93	22,800	Mexican Petroleum	88½	92⅞	88½	92⅜	+4⅜
91	95	100	Mex. Petroleum pf.	91	91	91	91	−2
43	43½	5,700	Miami Copper	42¾	43¼	42⅞	43⅛	+ ⅜
58⅛	58½	600	Midvale Steel	57¾	58	57¾	58	+ ⅛
19	20½	100	Minn. & St. L. new	19	19	19	19	−1
6¾	6⅞	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7	7	6¾	6⅞	− ⅛
7¾	7¼	1,500	Mo. Pacific t r.	8	8	7⅞	7½	− ⅝
27⅜	27½	2,100	Mo. Pacific w. i.	27⅜	27⅝	27	27¼	− ⅛
57	57½	500	Mo. Pacific pf. w. i.	58	58	57½	57½	−1½
92	92½	100	Nat. Enam. & St.	92	92	92	92	....
56	56¾	200	National Lead.	56	56	55¾	55¾	−1⅜
109	109¾	100	National Lead pf.	109	109	109	109	− ⅛
24	24½	2,200	Nevada Con. Cop.	24	24½	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
94	94¾	100	N. Y. Central	94	94	94	94	+ ⅛
40	40⅜	900	N. Y. N. H. & H.	40	40	39⅝	40	+ ⅛
128	129¼	100	Norfolk & Western	128¼	128¾	128	128	....
103	103½	600	Northern Pacific	103½	103½	103	103	− ⅛
132⅜	136	4,000	Ohio Cities Gas	132⅜	136	132⅜	135¾	+2½
90	93	600	Owens Bottle Mach.	90	90	90	90	....
22	23	800	Pacific Mail	22	22½	22	22½	+ ⅛
95	98	25	Pacific Tel. & T. pf.	95	95	95	95	....
83	83¼	2,800	Penn. R. R.	83⅜	83½	83	83½	+ ⅛
82	82½	1,200	People's Gas, Chi.	83	82	82	82½	−1⅝
38⅜	38⅝	500	Philadelphia Co.	38⅜	38⅝	33½	33½	−1⅜
46½	46¾	500	Pittsburgh Coal t r.	46½	46¾	46½	46½	+ ⅛
2,400	Pitts. & West Va.	23¾	23¾	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅛
400	Pitts. & W. Va. pf.	64¼	64¾	64¼	64¼	− ⅜
100	Pressed Steel Car	75	76	75	75	....
200	Quicksilver	2	2¼	2	2	....
49	49½	100	Railway Steel Sp.	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	− ⅛
2,400	Ray Con. Copper	30	30	29⅝	29⅝	− ⅛
2,800	Reading	96	96¾	95½	95⅝	+ ⅛
1,600	Rep. Iron & Steel	81¾	81¾	80½	81¾	+ ⅛
100	Royal Dutch t r. x d.	62¾	62¾	62¼	62½	− ⅜
2,450	Sears, R. & Co. x d.	176	176	176	176	+2
600	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	55¼	56	54	56	+1
600	Sloss-S. Steel & I.	48½	50	48¾	49¾	− ⅞
500	Southern Pacific	94½	94¾	94¼	94⅝	− ⅞
1,800	Southern Railway	28¼	28¼	27⅝	28	....
5,300	Studebaker Co.	86	88	86	88	+2¼
300	Tenn. C. & C.	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	....
2,700	Texas Co. x d.	207½	212	207½	212	+4
300	Texas & Pacific	14½	14½	14¼	14½	− ⅛
300	Third Avenue	29½	29½	29	29	− ⅛
100	Tobacco Products	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	+ ⅛
100	T., St. L. & W. t r.	5	5	5	5	+⅛
1,900	Union Pacific	136⅝	137¼	136½	137	+ ⅝
300	Union Bag & Paper	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	....
200	United Alloy Steel	43	43	42¾	42¾	− ⅛
200	United Cigar Stores	99	99	98½	98½	− ⅝
100	United Drug 2d pf.	90	90	90	90	....
300	United Fruit	185	185	184	184	− ⅝
100	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	20¾	21¼	20¾	20¾	+ ⅜
84,100	U. S. Indus. Alco.	117	117	110	117	+6½
100	U. S. R. & Imp. Co.	12	12	12	12	−1
200	U. S. Rubber	57¼	57¼	57¼	57½	− ¼
400	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	− ⅛
100	U. S. S. R. & M. pf.	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	+ ⅛
75,000	U. S. Steel	116	116⅜	115½	116⅜	+ ⅞
7,000	Utah Copper	116¼	119⅜	115⅝	118⅝	+ ⅜
100	Utah Securities	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
100	Va.-Car. Chemical	43¾	44	43¼	43¾	− ⅛
400	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	72	72½	72	72½	+1½
700	Wabash pf. A	48¾	48¾	48¼	48¾	....
200	Wabash pf. B	24⅜	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	....
700	Western Maryland	21¾	21¾	21	21	....
300	Western Pacific	13	13	13	13	+ ⅛
100	Western Pacific pf.	40	40	40	40	−1
200	Western Union	96	96	95⅜	96⅛	....
600	Westingh. E. & M.	48	48	48¼	48½	− ⅛
200	Wheeling & L. E.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
400	White Motors	46¾	47	46¾	47	....
900	Wilson & Co.	75	75¼	75	75¼	+ ⅛
500	Willys-Overland	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ ⅛
800	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co.	133	133	133	133	− ⅛

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Argen.Gov.Dis.		Dec. 15,'17	99¾	100¼	5.00
Argen. Gov.		May 15,'20	96½	96¾	6.40
City of Mont.		May 1,'18	99½	100⅜	4.80
City of Mont.	6	Dec., 1917	99¾	100¼	4.95
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	98½	100	5.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100	100⅛	4.80
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	98¼	99	5.20
Gov. of N. F.	6	July, 1919	96	98	5.85
Italian Gov.	6	Oct. 15,'17	99¾	99¾	5.75
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15,'17	100	101	4.75
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1925	101	103	5.10
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1926	96¾	98	5.28
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	98	99¾	....
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	98¾	100¼	4.85
Prov. of N. B.		Dec., 1919	99¼	100	....
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	98½	100	5.00
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1921	97½	99¼	5.20
Gov.of France	5	Is. of 1916	149	152	....
Russian Gov.	6½	July, 1919	93	97½	7.10
Do rubles	5½	Feb.15,'26	266	270	....
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1918	99½	100	5.00
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	99	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100	100¼	4.05
Am. T. & T.	4	Aug., 1921	100	100⅛	5.50
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100¼	100⅜	4.05
Am. Thread.	5	Jan., 1919	98	99¼	4.85
A.V.R.L. & P.	6	July 1,'19	100	101	5.62½
At. & Pac. T.		June, 1921	101¼	103	5.40
Beth.St.Corp.	6	Feb.15,'19	98½	98¾	6.08
Braz.L.&T.Co.	6	Nov., 1919	96¾	97¼	5.80
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1917	99½	99¾	5.30
C. P. & Q.	4	July, 1921	96¾	97¼	4.85
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	99¾	100¼	4.65
Cuba-Am.Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	100¾	101¼	4.53
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99½	100¼	4.60
Can. North.	6	July 10,'18	98	98¾	6.75
Can. North.	6	July 10,'18	99	100	6.00
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2,'24	101¾	102	5.70
Driggs-Seab'g.	6	Dec., 1918	98	100	6.00
Driggs-Seab'g.	6	Dec., 1919	97	100	6.00
Driggs-Seab'g.	6	Dec., 1920	97	100	6.00
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	99	100	5.00
Erie R. R.	4½	Apr., 1918	97¾	98	5.90
Gen. Asphalt.	5	Jan., 1919	98	99¼	5.15
Gen. Rubber.	5	Aug., 1918	98¾	99¼	5.10
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	98¾	99¼	5.50
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100	100¼	4.30
Int. Harvest.	5	Feb.15,'18	100	100¼	4.40
L. Gas & El.		Apr., 1918	100	101	5.07
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1916	100¾	101¼	5.40
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1918	99	100	4.50
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1919	97½	98¼	6.70
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	100	100¾	4.35
N.Y.,N.H.&H.		Apr.15,'18	97¾	98	7.00
Otis Elev.	5	Apr., 1920	99	100	5.00
Penn. Co.	4½	June 5,'21	99¼	100¼	4.45
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	99	99¾	5.10
Rem. A. Un.					
Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1,'19	75	83	....
Southern Ry.	5	Mar. 2,'19	97¾	98	5.93
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	99¾	100¼	4.90
Utah Sec. Cor.	6	Sep. 15,'22	94	95	7.10
Wabash R. R.	4	May, 1920	83	83	....
W'house El.	5				
Mfg. Co.	5	O

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Rochester, New York	4.00%
Syracuse, New York	4.00%
Yonkers, New York	4.00%
Cleveland, Ohio	4.10%
Akron, Ohio	4.15%
Jacksonville	4.20%
Los Angeles, California	4.20%
San Francisco, California	4.20%
Portland, Oregon	4.20%
Youngstown, Ohio	4.20%
Tampa, Florida	4.35%
Butte, Montana	4.40%

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STATE BANKS TURN TO RESERVE SYSTEM

Announce Readiness to Join if Pending Amendments Pass Congress.

BIG CONCERNS IN THE LEAD

Trust Companies Also of Largest Cities, Washington Reports, Are Planning to Become Members.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Assurances have been received by the Federal Reserve Board from scores of State banks and trust companies throughout the country that they will enter the Federal Reserve System upon the passage of amendments, now before Congress, broadening the scope of the law.

At least twenty of the largest trust companies and State banks have signified their intention of joining the system if the amendments pass. The amendments have been favorably reported and their passage appears likely. Hundreds of smaller banks have indicated that they will follow the large institutions into the system. In Arkansas alone it is said virtually every one of the 180 State banks is ready to join.

The largest State banks and trust companies reported to be ready to join the reserve system are in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, San Francisco, Detroit, Milwaukee, Atlanta, Seattle, Spokane, and Portland, Ore.

Less than fifty State banks and trust companies have joined the system in the three years of its existence. All national banks under the law automatically passed to membership, and in addition approximately 100 State banks and trust companies took national bank charters to come into the system.

Approximately 7,600 banks now are in the system, and about 22,000 State banks and trust companies, including private institutions outside. Not all of these would join nor would all be wanted, but the indications are that the strongest and most desirable of the entire group will make application for membership. Resources of the system already, approximately $16,000,000,000, would be more than doubled.

The amendments, designed to bring in the State banks and trust companies, would liberalize the existing law in many particulars. Chief of these are provisions to make it possible for such institutions to withdraw from the system should they desire to do so and placing in the hands of the board the conduct of examinations for entry. At present these examinations are conducted under the direction of the Controller of the Currency.

Other amendments provide for a modification of the regulations governing interlocking directorates so far as new institutions are concerned, the establishment of branch Federal Reserve Banks and minor changes. The establishment of branch banks in many cities throughout the United States is anticipated by the board, should the amendments pass, and is regarded as highly desirable in the campaign to bring the outside banks into the system.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company has been named as depository for the Denver & Salt Lake Railroad first mortgage thirty-year bonds.

Jerome J. Danzig & Co., members of the Stock Exchange, announce that Fred A. Mack has been admitted to partnership.

The Liberty National Bank has been appointed registrar for the National Conduit and Cable Company.

Stern Brothers are paying today $500,000 of their 6 per cent. gold notes. The total issue amounts to $2,500,000, and is not due for payment until Feb. 1, 1919.

The Bankers' Trust Company is calling for offers to itself as Trustee of first mortgage bonds of the International Agricultural Corporation at prices not to exceed 103 and accrued interest to the amount of $325,000, now available in the sinking fund. Offers will be received until May 8.

Frank Trumbull, Chairman of the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee, is scheduled to address students of the Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania, next Wednesday, on the subject of railroad regulation.

The stockholders of the Middle West Utilities Company will vote upon the proposed increase in preferred and common stock of $20,000,000 at the annual meeting to be held in Wilmington on June 20.

The Norfolk & Southern Railway stockholders have authorized an issue of $1,000,000 three-year 6 per cent. notes, $526,000 to be spent on equipment and $174,000 to retire Norfolk Railway and Southport Railroad bonds.

H. L. Horton & Co. opened an office in the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, in charge of E. J. Slattery.

Stuart C. Adams, formerly with Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co., has been appointed manager of the bond department of Tefft & Co.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$20,215,567	$177,904,131
Ord. Internal rev.	58,716,723	341,151,291
Income tax	19,214,680	51,260,411
Miscellaneous	6,902,943	56,992,666
Total receipts	$85,045,984	$677,298,500
Excess of ord. receipts over ord. disburs.	8,981,826	.....
Excess of ord. disburs. over ord. receipts	.....	160,394,826
Excess of total receipts over total disburs.	54,966,768	.....
Excess of total disburs. over total receipts	.....	92,552,888
Expenditures	76,064,659	787,693,327

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 30.—Following is the weekly statement of the associated local banks, with comparisons:

	Apr. 28, '17.	Prev. Wk.
Circulation	$5,074,000	*$11,000
Loans, dis., and invest.	465,595,000	*1,311,000
Individ. deposits in U. S.	371,335,000	5,679,000
Due to banks	144,380,000	6,383,000
Time deposits	34,467,000	*6,000
Exchg. for clearings	15,641,000	6,376,000
Due from banks	48,544,000	5,251,000
Cash reserve	85,881,000	*1,398,000
Res. in Fed. Res. Bank	34,425,000	866,000
Res. with other banks	43,984,000	7,283,000
Cash excess	9,466,000	*268,000
Excess in New York	31,024,000	7,424,000
Total excess	40,490,000	7,156,000

*Increase.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	58.25	59.25	58.62½	59.37½
Lead	9.50	....	9.75	....
Spelter	9.87½	....	9.50	....
Antimony	33.00	34.00	33.00	35.00
Quicksilver	$113.00	....	$113.00	....
Aluminium	*60.00	62.00	*60.00	62.00
Iron, No. 2X foundry	41.00	42.00	41.00	42.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 30@30¼c, carload lots, spot delivery; 28@29c, second quarter; 28½@27c, third quarter, delivered. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s. d.	£	Saturday. s. d.
Copper, spot	120	0 0	130	0 0
Copper, futures	129	10 0	129	10 0
Tin, spot	229	10 0	230	10 0
Tin, futures	230	5 0	231	0 0
Spelter	54	0 0	54	0 0
Lead	30	10 0	30	10 0

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	.70	Iron C pf.	13½	14½
Amer Oil	.38	.37	Jerome V.	1⅞	1⅝
Begole	.50	.60	La Rose	.50	.55
Bay S Gas	.07	.09	Mex Met	.20	.20
Binghamton	.10	10¼	Majestic	.42	.46
Boston Ely	.65	.70	Mojave T.	.45	.50
Bost & M.	.62	.64	Nev Dougl	1¾	2
Bost & A.	1¾	2	Nat L & Z	.50	.52
Bohemia	1⅝	1¾	New Baltic	1½	1¾
Butte & L	.22	.26	N Cornelia	16½	17
Butte & D	.36	.50	N Utah B.	.25	.50
Cal Corbin	1½	2	Nixon	.28	.30
Calaveras	.4	4½	Oneco	.50	.70
Cham Cop	.07	.08	Onondaga	.50	.60
Chief Con.	2¾	2½	Ohio Cop.	1½	1¾
Con Ariz.	2¼	2⅜	Pioneer	1⅛	2
Con Cop.	4⅛	4½	Ray Herc.	3⅜	3½
Cortez	.15	.20	Rilla	.03	.04
Crown Res	.30	.35	SW Miami, full pd.	2¼	2⅜
Eagle & B	2¼	2¾	SW Miami, part pd.	2¼	2⅜
Earle & E	.26	.29	Tramp.	2¼	2⅜
Fortuna	.12	.14	Truro	1¾	1⅞
Gold Lake	.05	.06	U Verde E	.36	.37
Homa Oil	1¾	1⅛	Yukon G.	1⅞	2
Houghton	.96	1	Humboldt	.96	.99
Iron Blos	.99	1⅛			
Iron Cap	13¾	14¼			

WATER OUT OF STEEL STOCK

Corporation Has Added $344,892,317 to Assets, $126.87 a Share.

Th United States Stee Corporation, from the date of its organization to the end of last year, spent $996,011,000 for depreciation, sinking funds, and ordinary repairs, a total of $128,000,000 more than the par value of the stock outstanding. The water was wrung out of the common stock by the addition to assets of $344,892,317, equivalent to $126.87 per share of common stock. As the result of increased finished steel production the corporation's mills have increased their earnings power 100½ per cent., according to a compilation made by Dow, Jones & Co.

No detail of the corporation's business can be touched upon without mentioning dollars by the hundreds of millions. By the close of the current year, nearly $650,000,000 will have been spent for new construction and acquisitions. By the end of last year the mines had turned out 332,865,573 tons of iron ore and 121,867,633 tons of coal, and yet, despite this drain upon mineral resources, the known raw deposits had been increased by development work and new purchases. From the time of organization, in 1901, to Dec. 31, 1916, $2,475,387,267 had been disbursed in wages and salaries.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

ANN ARBOR—

	1917.	Increase.
3d week April	$56,401	$5,067
Jan. 1-April 21	770,078	*29,611

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—

3d week April	331,069	13,785
July 1-April 23	13,370,258	1,029,165

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—

3d week April	1,415,150	190,790
Jan. 1-April 21	21,521,076	2,385,942

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—

3d week April	156,144	34,309
Jan. 1-April 23	1,937,772	211,502

*Decrease.

BOSTON & MAINE—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
March gross	$4,734,582	$4,297,377	$437,205
Net	724,514	1,086,104	*364,590
Def. aft. chgs.	392,134	†53,387	445,721

*Decrease. †Surplus.

CANADIAN NORTHERN—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
March gross	3,273,200	2,607,000	1,898,500
Net	618,100	366,400	500,800
9 mos. gross	30,095,900	24,134,600	16,627,900
Net	7,504,500	6,375,700	4,002,300

CANADIAN PACIFIC—

March gross	11,846,543	10,380,981	7,852,990
Net	3,937,318	3,421,330	2,937,015
9 mos. gross	97,807,093	94,235,800	76,625,790
Net	39,229,611	37,430,268	25,765,838

CAROLINA, CLINCHFIELD & OHIO—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
March gross	334,869	291,112	43,756
Net	133,469	138,332	*4,863
Sur. aft. chgs.	55,829	56,310	*481
3 mos. gross	978,044	826,870	151,174
Net	433,366	411,652	21,714
Sur. aft. chgs.	216,594	171,539	45,055

*Decrease.

COLORADO & SOUTHERN—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
March gross	1,381,793	1,261,789	1,095,311
Net after tax	439,197	390,037	228,120
3 mos. gross	4,362,441	3,800,962	3,401,340
Net after tax	1,585,580	1,197,984	724,175

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
March gross	4,704,657	4,234,294	470,362
Net after tax	1,303,252	1,545,265	*242,012
3 mos. gross	13,106,959	12,331,509	774,450
Net after tax	3,845,430	4,433,391	*587,960

*Decrease.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. PAUL—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
March gross	875,146	959,635	891,515
Net after tax	216,218	285,373	222,709
Total income	202,640	238,579	166,009
3 mos. gross	2,415,661	2,713,955	2,508,975
Net after tax	514,979	762,071	578,435
Total income	485,554	631,554	454,143

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
March gross	682,339	638,681	44,658
Net after tax	101,875	68,141	33,734
Sur. aft. chgs.	3,776	†57,291	61,067
3 mos. gross	1,879,976	2,000,980	*121,004
Net after tax	301,174	382,561	*81,387
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,216	12,590	*11,374

†Deficit. *Decrease.

Public Utilities.

AMERICAN POWER AND LIGHT CO.—Earnings from operation of all subsidiary companies—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
March gross	$754,588	$691,347	$63,241
Net	306,507	308,225	*1,718
12 mos. gross	8,724,516	7,983,895	780,621
Net	3,942,393	3,661,987	280,406

BLACKSTONE VALLEY GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.—

March gross	154,269	145,590	8,779
Net aft. taxes	48,123	64,997	*16,874
Sur. aft. chgs.	27,077	44,637	*17,560
12 mos. gross	1,879,262	1,691,860	187,402
Net aft. taxes	731,429	720,300	11,129
Sur. aft. chgs.	476,921	477,828	*907

CONNECTICUT POWER CO.—

March gross	69,729	53,937	15,792
Net aft. taxes	33,242	24,819	8,423
Sur. aft. chgs.	16,731	8,415	8,316
12 mos. gross	790,336	616,511	162,825
Net aft. taxes	385,560	307,735	77,825
Sur. aft. chgs.	189,968	143,107	46,861

DALLAS ELECTRIC CO.—

March gross	188,025	159,828	28,197
Net aft. taxes	67,971	59,685	8,286
Sur. aft. chgs.	27,176	24,907	2,269
12 mos. gross	2,061,843	1,851,642	210,201
Net aft. taxes	810,563	710,793	99,770
Sur. aft. chgs.	359,160	303,539	55,621

EASTERN TEXAS ELECTRIC CO.—

March gross	76,062	62,339	14,723
Net aft. taxes	32,986	27,452	5,534
Sur. aft. chgs.	23,073	18,585	4,488
12 mos. gross	862,126	761,575	100,551
Net aft. taxes	399,369	363,345	36,294
Sur. aft. chgs.	289,138	257,715	31,421

EL PASO ELECTRIC CO.—

March gross	108,183	86,491	21,692
Net aft. taxes	40,335	38,551	1,784
Sur. aft. chgs.	35,221	33,741	1,480
12 mos. gross	1,163,578	1,014,837	148,741
Net aft. taxes	450,047	483,174	*33,078
Sur. aft. chgs.	389,454	431,174	*41,720

FALL RIVER GAS WORKS CO.—

March gross	43,253	39,824	3,249
Net aft. taxes	17,473	12,834	4,639
Sur. aft. chgs.	11,479	12,852	*1,373
12 mos. gross	560,687	532,834	27,853
Net aft. taxes	242,586	187,819	54,767
Sur. aft. chgs.	242,314	186,080	56,234

*Decrease.

GALVESTON-HOUSTON ELECTRIC CO. for March—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	$157,470	$158,394	*$924
Net aft. taxes	44,751	51,923	*7,172
Srp. aft. chgs.	8,333	15,744	*7,411
12 mos. gr	1,955,073	1,923,636	27,378
Net aft. taxes	698,075	704,900	*6,825
Sur. aft. chgs.	258,381	270,013	*11,632

*Decrease.

JACKSONVILLE TRACTION CO. for March—

Gross	61,510	54,731	6,779
Net aft. taxes	23,172	17,969	5,203
Srp. aft. chgs.	7,396	2,529	4,867
12 mos. gr	643,882	612,704	31,178
Net aft. taxes	212,867	186,660	26,207
Srp. aft. chgs.	27,035	6,480	20,555

LOWELL ELECTRIC LIGHT CORP. for March—

Gross	60,225	51,700	8,525
Net aft. taxes	21,150	17,074	4,706
Srp. aft. chgs.	20,360	16,740	3,620
12 mos. gross	690,643	554,865	111,778
Net aft. taxes	268,441	196,401	72,040
Srp. aft. chgs.	261,834	195,136	66,698

MISSISSIPPI RIVER POWER CO. for March—

Gross	161,596	140,708	20,888
Net aft. taxes	129,170	114,554	14,616
Srp. aft. chgs.	21,463	8,710	12,753
12 mos. gross	1,771,650	1,667,650	94,000
Net aft. taxes	1,406,276	1,349,272	57,004
Srp. aft. chgs.	123,988	69,747	54,421

UNITED LIGHT & RAILWAYS CO. for 12 months ended March 31—

Earngs on stks of subsids.	1,229,113	1,178,602	70,511
Int. & div. & oth inc.	690,025	563,900	126,116
Total gr. earns.	1,919,138	1,745,511	176,628
Exp. & taxes	153,264	135,974	17,290
Net aft. taxes	1,765,185	1,608,587	159,598
Int. on first & refund 5%s	416,594	364,700	51,894
Balance	1,351,590	1,243,887	107,703
Oth int & disc.	190,507	170,756	19,551
Bal avail div.	1,161,283	1,073,131	88,152
First pfd div.	599,272	557,461	21,811
Bal 2d pfd div.	562,010	515,670	46,340
2d pfd divs.	....	15,815	....
Surplus	562,010	499,854	62,156

The gross earnings of the subsidiaries for the same period were $7,001,979; the net after taxes, $2,656,522; and the net profit of the subsidiaries, $1,246,522.

Miscellaneous.

HERCULES POWDER CO. for the three months ended March 31—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross rcts.	$13,548,610	$12,306,298	$1,963,917
Net earns.	1,858,638	4,941,236	466,153
Res. pf. divs	93,625	93,625	*93,002
Surplus	1,765,312	4,847,011	860,151

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked
Balt. & Ohio	1917-'27	4 @4½	4.75	4.50
Buf., Roch. & Pitts.	1917-'30	4½@5	4.75	4.50
Canadian North	1917-'28	4½@5	4.50	4.50
Canadian Pac.	1917-'28	4½	4.85	4.50
Chesa. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	5.00	4.60
Chic. & N. W.	1917-'28	4½	4.85	4.35
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1917-'27	4½@5	5.25	4.90
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-'29	5	5.12	4.75
Chi., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	4.75	4.50
C., C., C. & St.	1917-'29	5	5.12	4.75
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	6.00	5.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.65	4.45
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	5.00	4.70
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	5.50	4.75
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½@5	4.75	4.50
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5	4.55	4.40
Mich. Central	1917-'30	5	4.65	4.45
Mo., K. & Texas.	1917-'28	5	5.75	5.00
Missouri Pacific	1917-'22	5	5.75	5.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½@5	5.25	4.75
N. Y. C. Lines	1917-'32	4½@5	4.80	4.60
Norfolk & West.	1917-'24	4½	4.62	4.38
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@6	5.00	4.60
Penn. G. Freight	1917-'28	4½@4½	4.55	4.35
S. L. S. W.	1917-'23	4½@5	5.25	4.75
Seaboard Air L.	1917-'26	5	5.12	4.75
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½	4.75	4.60
South. Railway	1917-'24	4½@5	5.00	4.70

ROCKEFELLER GETS RAIL LINE TO CHICAGO

Purchases Controlling Interest in Wheeling & Lake Erie for $10,200,000.

WOULD ENTER WASHINGTON

Oil Man Already Has Baltimore Connection Through Ownership of the Western Maryland.

John D. Rockefeller has added to his investments in railroad property through purchase of the controlling interest in the Wheeling & Lake Erie in behalf of the Western Maryland Railway for approximately $10,200,000. The road, which was recently reorganized, reaches from Pittsburgh to the Northwest, touching Toledo and Cleveland and entering Chicago. As the Rockefeller interests control the Western Maryland Railway, which extends from Baltimore westward to a connection with the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, it was thought in the financial district yesterday, when news of the purchase appeared, that a through Washington-Baltimore-Chicago line was being planned by the oil man and his associates.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie deal involved the purchase of $11,450,000 par value prior lien 7 per cent. stock from Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Blair & Co. The total issue of these prior lien shares amounts to $11,882,600, and came to the banking firms in the railroad's reorganization. They were the holders of an issue of notes of the old Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad. The stock was offered to the road's stockholders at par some months ago, but only 4,500 shares were subscribed for and the balance reverted to the noteholders. The price paid by the Rockefeller interests is understood to be 88 and accrued dividends.

The Western Maryland does not have a connection between Baltimore and Washington, but negotiations for a traffic arrangement over a line between the two cities is said to have been on for some time. The Western Maryland has in force a ninety-nine-year traffic agreement with the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, whereby the former gets into Pittsburgh. In railroad circles it was considered probable yesterday that the Wheeling & Lake Erie, in case it was considered desirable to improve its terminal facilities in Pittsburgh, would make arrangements with the Pittsburgh & West Virginia, formerly the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railroad, for trackage rights from the latter's big terminal out to Pittsburgh Junction, a distance of sixty miles.

Mr. Rockefeller became extensvely interested in stock and bonds of the Western Maryland prior to 1912. In 1914 and 1915 the company's earnings were poor and a top-heavy debt necessitated a reorganization, which resulted last year in the division of the railroad and coal properties into separate corporations. Closer working arrangements with the Wheeling & Lake Erie should benefit the Western Maryland's earnings, and at the same time there is reason to believe that distribution of coal from the big Rockefeller holdings along the Western Maryland's line will be facilitated by the purchase of Wheeling & Lake Erie.

APRIL TRANSACTIONS.

Transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the month of April aggregated 14,279,320 shares, a decrease of 4,140,988 shares, as compared with the previous month, but an increase of 1,744,894 shares as compared with the corresponding month last year. The heaviest day's trading was 986,837 shares, on the 26th, and the lightest 327,724 shares, on the 30th. For the Saturday half holiday the maximum total was 633,156 shares, on the 7th, and the minimum 239,833 shares, on the 21st.

The following table gives total transactions for the month of April and the first four months of this year as compared with the like periods in previous years:

	STOCKS, (SHARES.) April.	Jan. 1 to April 30.
1917	14,279,320	62,749,534
1916	12,534,429	55,812,698
1915	21,045,532	38,379,003
1914	7,138,354	29,339,136
1913	8,458,418	31,018,880
1912	15,086,527	48,535,722
1911	5,043,781	32,519,348
1910	14,070,736	69,173,783
1909	19,967,888	62,233,654
1908	11,810,505	54,083,514
1907	10,220,048	90,968,839
1906	24,206,611	103,862,017
1905	29,371,530	104,565,331
1904	8,163,544	40,880,741
1903	12,242,578	54,297,430
1902	26,578,512	66,248,494
1901	41,688,897	120,779,566
1900	14,648,113	49,106,770
1899	16,984,099	74,795,353
1898	5,966,908	34,139,830
1897	3,539,963	14,732,911
1896	4,055,445	18,225,197
1895	5,004,751	16,380,967
1894	4,000,851	16,496,862
1893	6,243,265	33,366,259
1892	6,827,619	34,920,465
1891	6,916,419	18,979,083
1890	4,971,523	21,018,914
1889	6,208,494	22,806,514

	BONDS, (PAR VALUE.) April.	Yr. to Date.
1917	$98,506,500	$374,830,800
1916	78,278,250	357,987,450
1915	110,099,500	273,136,500
1914	55,767,500	275,120,300
1913	55,513,500	198,216,000
1912	63,496,000	297,085,500
1911	85,565,500	282,482,500
1910	51,078,500	277,552,800
1909	138,910,700	473,399,200
1908	79,780,500	289,304,020
1907	43,354,400	182,420,400
1906	63,391,750	281,705,700
1905	76,111,800	430,827,050
1904	57,131,600	219,822,300
1903	47,823,880	232,162,500
1902	114,879,900	360,990,100
1901	115,875,500	446,779,270
1900	59,641,830	221,059,470
1899	84,316,600	410,426,670
1898	28,543,320	270,765,100
1897	22,974,200	139,435,000
1896	40,262,450	162,298,250
1895	51,616,300	134,262,150
1894	36,075,000	134,006,820
1893	24,945,400	155,865,000
1892	42,870,000	232,387,310
1891	33,059,000	125,012,400
1890	45,996,050	156,284,550
1889	56,827,100	109,029,774

BOND AVERAGES.

APRIL, 1917.*
(Forty Bonds.)

April 2	86.85	— .03
April 3	86.79	— .06
April 4	86.70	— .09
April 5	86.65	— .05
April 6	Holiday	
April 7	86.42	— .23
April 9	86.16	— .26
April 10	85.94	— .22
April 11	85.74	— .20
April 12	85.54	— .20
April 13	85.39	— .15
April 14	85.26	— .13
April 16	85.06	— .20
April 17	84.91	— .15
April 18	84.92	+ .01
April 19	84.83	— .09
April 20	84.94	+ .11
April 21	84.91	— .03
April 23	84.84	— .07
April 24	84.89	+ .05
April 25	85.03	+ .14
April 26	85.18	+ .15
April 27	85.08	— .10
April 28	85.05	— .03
April 30	85.13	+ .08

RANGE FOR APRIL.

	High. Date.	Low. Date.	Last.
1917	86.85 2	84.83 19	85.13
1916	86.63 10	86.19 22	86.51
1915	84.48 29	83.54 1	84.46
1914	87.27 7	86.91 27	87.02
1913	90.63 5	84.70 30	84.70

Year's Range.

	High. Date.	Low. Date.	Last.
*1917	86.85 Jan. 20	84.83 Apr. 19	85.13
1916	89.16 Nov. 27	86.19 Apr. 22	86.64
1915	87.62 Nov. 24	81.51 Jan. 2	86.07
1914	89.42 Feb. 4	81.42 Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.51 Jan. 10	85.45 Dec. 18	86.34

*To date.

Renskorf, Lyon & Company
STOCKS—BONDS
COTTON—COFFEE
GRAIN
COTTON SEED OIL
Members { *New York Stock Exchange* *New York Produce Exchange* *New York Coffee Exchange* *Chicago Board of Trade* *New York Cotton Exchange* *New Orleans Cotton Exchange* *Associate Member Liverpool Cotton Association*
33 New Street (Ground Floor), N. Y.

BUY—SELL
MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
MIDWEST REFINING CO.
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
TIDE WATER OIL CO.
GULF OIL CORPORATION
CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Canadian
Government, Municipal and Corporation
Bonds
A. E. AMES & CO.
74 Broadway
Toronto NEW YORK Montreal
Telephone 8045-6 Rector

Selected List of Bonds
TAX EXEMPT

Wanted
American Arch Co.
American Axe & Tool
Atlas Portland Cement Com.
Central Aguirre Sugar
Great Lakes Transit Com.
H. W. Johns-Manville Com.
Pettibone-Mulliken Com.
Pettibone-Mulliken 1st & 2nd Pfd.
Republic Railway & Light Pfd.
Thomas Iron Co.

For Sale
Amer. Brake Shoe & Fdy. Com.
Bronze Metal Com.
Genesee & Wyoming 5s
Int'l Motor Truck Stocks
Milliken Bros. Com. & Pfd.
Mohawk Valley
Penn Seaboard Steel
Santa Cecilia Sugar 6s, 1925
Toledo Terminal 4½s

CHAS. H. JONES & CO.
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientmest."

WANTED
100 Kirby Lumber Pfd. & Com.
50 U. S. Finishing Pfd. & Com.
100 Peck Stow & Wilcox Co.
25 West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co.
50 Gray & Davis Pfd.
500 American Thread Pfd.
25 Pacific Coast 1st & 2nd P. & C.
100 Conn. Ry. & Light Com.
50 Union Twist Drill

FOR SALE
100 Federal Light & Traction Pfd.
50 United Gas & Electric 1st Pfd.
50 Amer. Water Wks. & Elec. 1st P.
25 Smith Motor Truck Pfd.
20 Scoville Mf'g. Co.

HOTCHKIN & CO.
Incorporated
84 Pine St., N. Y. 53 State St., Boston.
Phone 4161 John. Private Phone to Boston.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell
15 Aluminum Co. of America
100 American Axe & Tool
25 Empire Steel & Iron Com. & Pfd.
50 Eastern Steel Com.
50 Great Northern Paper
25 Galena Signal Oil Com.
25 German Alliance "Rights"
50 Hannibal Bridge
50 Lincoln Trust Company Stock
100 Mohawk Valley Co.
25 National Fuel Gas
100 Penn Coal & Coke
500 Richmond Lt. & R. R.
50 U. S. Fire Insurance

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy
100 Atlas Portland Cement Com.
50 American Thermos Bottle
50 American Piano Pfd.
25 Broadway Trust Stock
25 Empire Steel & Iron Pfd.
100 East. Penn. Rys. Com. & Pfd.
25 Freeport Texas Co.
25 Franklin Insurance
100 Kirby Lumber Com. & Pfd.
50 N. Y. State Rys. Com.
25 Niagara Insurance
100 Penn. Coal & Coke
200 Standard Shipbuilding
100 Thompson-Starrett Com.

J.K.Rice, Jr.&Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y

WE BUY & SELL:
Washington Water Power 5s
New Orleans Ry. & Lt. 4½s
Amer. Type Founders deb. 6s
Hoboken Ferry 5s
Borden's Milk com. & pfd.
Crocker-Wheeler com. & pfd.
Federal Sugar com.
Standard Paint
Columbia Trust Co.
Farmers' L. & Tr. Co.
Hanover Natl. Bank
Bank of Manhattan Co.

L. A. NORTON
Tel. Broad 2805. 25 Broad St.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS
Bought—Sold—Quoted

C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

American Cigar
MacAndrews & Forbes
Porto Rican-Amer. Tob.
R. J. Reynolds Tob.
Du Pont Powder Com. (old)
Bought—Sold—Quoted

LEVETT & CO.
43 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK
Tel. 1641-4 Hanover

We Can Use / We Offer For Sale

We Can Use	We Offer For Sale
100 Great Lakes Transit	25 Indian Refining
200 Charcoal Iron Pfd.	100 Man. Max. & Moore
100 Emerson-Brantg'ham	500 Paige-Detroit Pfd.
100 Hupp Motor	25 By-Products Coke
25 Fisk Rubber 2nd Pfd.	50 Mich. L'sto. & Chem.

Morton Lachenbruch & Co.
Equitable Building. Phone 5354 Rector

Thomas Iron
Babcock & Wilcox
Atlas Portland Cement

FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140, 30 Broad St., New York
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia

30 Pine Street.
MR. HENRY F. TAYLOR
Has Retired from Our Firm.
Denny, Pomroy & Co.
May 1st, 1917.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
100	Am. W. W. & El. 1st pf.	85	83	84	86
50	Cities Service	287	283	284	287
420	Cities Service pf.	89	88	88	88½
14	Interstate Electric pf.	95	95	90	95
65	Republic Ry. & Light	37¼	37	36½	37

Closing quotations for issues which are not included in the above table of transactions were reported as follows:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	25	27	Interstate Elec. Corp.	32	42
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf.	82	85	Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
American Cities	5	15	Miss. River Power	9	10
American Cities pf.	20	32	Miss. River Power pf.	34	38
American Gas	118	120	New England Co.	52	55
Am. Gas & Electric	131	135	New Eng. Co. 1st pf.	97	101
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	50	51	New England Co. 2d pf	85	89
Am. Light & Traction	380	395	New Eng. Power pf.	103	108
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	112	113	Northern Ohio Electric	26	29
Am. Power & Light	77	78	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	76	79
Am. Power & Light pf.	89	91	North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15
Am. Public Utilities	35	38	North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	57	61
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	68	71	Northern States Power	96	98
Am. W. W. & E.	9	10	Northern States P. pf.	98	100
Am. W. W. & E. part.	29	32	Northern Texas Elec.	53	56
Appalachian Power	5	7	Northern Texas El. pf.	80	85
Appalachian Power pf.	36	40	Ozark Power & Water	38	42
Carolina Power & Light	39	41	Pacific Gas & Electric	58¼	59
Carolina P. & Light pf.	100	102	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	92	93
Cent. Miss. V. Pow. pf.	72¼	75	Pine Bluff T. & L. pf.	98	100
Central States Electric	14	15	Public Service Inv. pf.	80	84
Central States El. pf.	73	76	Puget Sound Traction	25	30
Colorado Power	30	32	Puget Sound Trac. pf.	70	74
Colorado Power pf.	99	102	Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	67	68
Commonwealth P. & L.	53	55	Sierra Pacific Elec. pf.	70	75
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	76	77½	Southern Cal. Edison	89	91
Columbus Electric pf.	80	83	South. Cal. Edison pf.	106	107
Connecticut Power pf.	93	96	Southwest. P. & L. pf.	97½	100
Consumers' Power pf.	96	99	Stand. Gas & Electric	12	13
Dayton Power & L. pf.	92	93½	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	37	38
Duluth Edison pf.	80	84	Tampa Electric	124	128
Eastern Texas Electric	59	63	Tenn. Ry., L. & Power	6½	7¼
Eastern Texas El. pf.	85	90	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	29	32
Electric B. & S. pf.	99½	100	Texas Pow. & Lt. pf.	98	100
El Paso Electric	105	..	Toledo Traction	53	55
El Paso Electric pf.	98	..	Tri-City R. L. pf.	93	94½
Electric Properties	64	67	United Gas & Electric	5	8
Empire Dist. El. pf.	90	94	Un. Gas & E. 1st pf.	65	73
Empire Gas & Fuel	99	100	Un. Gas & E. 2d pf.	7	10
Federal Light & Trac.	12	14	United Gas Improve.	89	89¼
Federal Light & T. pf.	50	52	United Light & Rys.	42	43
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	25	30	United L. & Rys. 1st pf	72	73
Gal.-Hous. Electric pf.	75	80	West. P. Tr. & W. P.	16	18
Gas & Elec. Securities	100	105	W. P. Tr. & W. P. pf.	70	73
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	94	100	Western Power	15	16
Illinois Traction	54	56	Western Power pf.	54	56
International Traction	49	51	Western Penn. pf.	103	107
International Trac. pf.	90	92	Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	99	102

Bonds.

Am. Cities 5s-6s, 1919	98½	99½	Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	99½	100
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	78	79	Miss. R. P. Co. 1st 5s	73½	75
Appa. Power 5s, 1932	80	84	Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	90	93
Baton Rouge Elec. 5s	90	93½	Nat. Sec. p. l. 6s	89½	92
Cent. P. & L. 1st 6s	97	100	Nat. Sec. deb.	48	53
Central Ill. Light 5s	96½	98	Nat. Sec. income	10	14
Cape Breton El., Ltd., 1st 5s	89	93	Nev.-Cal. Elec. 6s, '36	97	99
Cin., G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	..	..	New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51	97	100
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27	90	91	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	83	88
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	80	84	Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	99	100
Com'wealth P. (Neb.) 1st 5s, 1944	97	100	Nor. States Pow. 5s, '41	94½	96½
Conn. Power 1st 5s, '51	95	99	Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	88	93
Conn. R. P. 5s, 1937	97	100	Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102
Conn. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	96	98½	Ohio Gas & Elec. 1st 5s	95	96
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	101½	Pensacola Elec. con. 5s	92	96
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	99½	100	Stand. Gas & Elec. 6% notes, 1933	92	96
Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42	91	94	Stand. G. of N. J. 5s, '46	94	96
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	97	99	So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939	95	97
East. Ohio 1st 5s	100	102	Tampa Elec. 1st 5s	97	..
East. Tex. Elec. 6s, '18	99½	100½	Twin State Gas & El. 5s, 1953	90	92
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	89	92½	Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932	88	91
El Paso Electric 5s	96	99	Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	97	99
Empire Gas & F. 6s	98½	99½	United Util. cv. 6s, '48	97½	98½
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	87½	90	U. S. S., R. & M. 6s, '26	111	113
Fed. Light & Trac. 6s	90	93	Utah Securities 6s	93	95
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s	88	92	W. W. Light 6s, 1925	96	98
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	83	85	Western Power 1st 5s	97½	99
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	97	100	West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93¼
Houston Electric 1st 5s	96¼	98½	West. P. Pen. 1st 5s, '48	97	98½
I. R., L. & P. 1st 6s, '42	99	102	Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	96	98
Ken. Pub. Svc. 5s, '41	93	96	Yadkin Riv. Pow. 5s	80	83
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	90	95			
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	92	96			
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99			
Middle West U. 6s, '25	97	99			

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	†Aetna Exp.	3½	3	3½
4,000	†Do c. of d.	3¼	2⅞	3
500	†Air Reduc.	75½	75	75
800	Am. S. Co.	58	57¾	57¾
500	†Am.W. Pap.	4	4	4
100	†Cal. P. Cp.	36½	36½	36½
800	Car. Steel	11¾	11¾	11¾
750	Cl. Co. of A.	7¼	6¾	7
475	Do pf.	6¼	5¾	6
350	Chev. Motor	104	*101	104
500	†Elite P. S.	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Emerson Ph.	9¼	9	9
200	Ev. H., Inc.	22¾	22½	22¾
800	†Int. T. Cp., w. i.	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,700	†Do pf., w. i	1	1	1
700	††Isp. O. S., (new)	23	20	23
200	Key. T. & R	16½	16½	16½
650	†Lake T. Bt.	*8	*7½	7⅝
50	†Luk. Steel	40	40	40
100	Marlin A. v. t. ctfs.	80	80	80

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

25	Ill. P. Line	230	230
5	St. Oil, Ind.	800	800
400	St. Oil, N.Y.	312	306

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

4,700	††Am. V. Oil	25	23	25
14,000	†Barn. O.&G.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
450	†Con.Mex.Oil, a prospect.	66	66	66
1,000	†Cosd. & Co. (Oil Ref.)	13¼	12⅞	13
2,000	†Cos. O.&G. pf.	13½	12⅞	13
100	Cos. O.&G. pf.	4¾	4¾	4¾
3,400	††Cros. Pet., a prospect.	35	33	34
100	†Elk B. Pet.	10½	10½	10½
2,000	†Elk. O.&G., a prospect.	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,000	†Esmer. Oil	1¾	1¼	1¾
800	†Federn. Oil	5¾	5¼	5¾
200	†Int. Petrol.	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝
1,500	Kenova Oil, a prospect.	⅝	⅛	⅛

MINING STOCKS.

4,100	A.-B. C. Met.	⅛	⅛	⅛
6,070	Al. Mns. Cp.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4,380	††Al.St. Cop.	49	45	49
300	†Ariz. C'fds.	¼	¼	¼
1,700	††A.-C.(a pr)	57	56	57
2,500	†Atlanta	12	11¾	12
3,500	†Atlas Cop.	⅛	⅜	⅜
1,100	Big Jim	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,900	B.L.Cop. Co.	3¼	3	3¼
2,800	†Bis.C.(a pr)	¾	¾	¾
2,000	Bos. &	62	62	62
1,250	†Brad. C. M.	*1¼	1	1
500	Butte C.&Z.			
	v. t. ctfs.	9¼	9¼	9¼
1,500	††Caledonia	66	64	65
12,000	†Cal. & Jer.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
200	Can. Cop.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
300	Carlisle Min.	6	6	6
3,500	†Cashboy	8	7⅛	8
8,400	†Coco R.Min.	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
4,000	†Con. Ariz. Sm.	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Con. C. Mns.	4½	4½	4½
500	†Con.-H'std.	⅝	⅝	⅝
300	Cres. C. Gld	6½	6½	6½
800	Dar. L. &S. M. & D.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
300	D.-A.C.(a pr)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,500	†Emma Con.	1½	1½	1½
2,000	†Gold Con.	22	22	22
1,500	G'm'str Min.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4,000	†Harg. Min.	18	17	18
350	Hecla Min.	7⅜	*7¼	7⅜
500	Iron Blos'm	1	1	1
15,000	J.Ver.(a pr.)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,500	†Jumbo Ext.	41	40	40
3,700	††Kewanas	16	14	16
500	Lo. Fr. M.C.	1¼	1⅛	1¼
500	Louis. Cons.	89	89	89
200	Magma Cop.	47½	47	47
600	††Mag'o Cop.	24	22	23
3,000	†Magv. Cop.	83	81	83
3,700	††M. Ch. Gld	30	30	30

BONDS.

$12,000	†B. S. 5s 2-yr. notes	98¼	98
50,000	†Cos. O. 6s	102¾	101¾
10,000	†L. I.D.n.5s	83¾	83½

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Ask.
Aetna Exp. pf.	22	30	22	30
Am.-Brit.Mfg.	30	35	30	35
Am.Drug.Syn.	10	15	10	15
Am. Int. Cor.	50	51	50	51
Am. S. 1st pf.	96	98	96	98
Am. Su. Tob.	23	28	22	28
Do pf.	77	85	77	85
Atlan. Steel	123	140	125	140
Br.-Am. Tob. Ord.	18	19	18	19
Do ord. B.	18⅜	19¼	18⅜	19¼
Car. Lt. & P.	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
Cent. Fdry.	22	26	22	26
Cramp Ship.	85½	90	85½	90
Curtiss Aero.	23	24	23	24
Eastern Steel	110	135	110	115
Emer. Motor.	1⅜	2¼	1⅜	2¼
Fall Motors.	7	9	7	9
Fisk Rub.	97	103	97	103
Grant Mo.Car	7	9	7	9
Hall Sig. pf.	12	14	12	14
Haskell & B.	35½	39	35½	39
Hendee Mfg.	30	34	31	33
Holly Sugar.	44	46	44	46
Do pf.	99½	102	99½	102
Imp Carb. Ch.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅛
int.ArmsFuse Sec.	22	26	24	26
Intercon. Rub.	11	12	11	12
Kath. Bros. pf.	2⅛	3½	2¼	3½
K. T. & R. pf.	11¼	17½	11¼	17½
Kresge	10⅛	11½	10⅛	11½
Do pf.	11	11¾	11	11¾
Lake Tor. Bt. 1st pf.	8	9	8	9
Lima Locomo.	54	57	54	57
Lukens Steel 1st pf.	100	101	100	101
Leh. V. C. S.	85	90	85	90
Man. El. Sup.	47	50	47	50
Man. El. S.pf.	96	99	96	99
Marconi of A.	2⅜	2¾	2¾	2¾

INDUSTRIALS.—*Continued.*

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Ask.
Mitchell Mot.	46	52	46	52
Motor Prod.	43	46	43	46
Nat. Conduit.	34¼	34⅝	34¼	34⅝
N. Y. Transp.	15½	17	16	18
Pierce-Arrow	41½	43	41¼	43
Do pf.	105	105	105	105
Poole E. & M.	75	85	75	85
Peer. T. & M.	12	15	12	15
Pyrene Mfg.	10½	11½	10½	11½
Redden M. T.	19½	20	19½	20
Repub. Truck	71½	73	71½	73
Rep. Trk. pf.	94	96	94	96
S. A. O. Corp.	35	37	35	37
Spring. Body.	65	70	65	70
Do pf.	104	112	104	112
Standard Mot.	13	13½	13	13½
St. Jo. Lead.	17¼	17⅝	17¼	17⅝
Sup. St.1st pf.	100	100½	100	100½
Textl S'yards.	83	85	83	85
Un. Dyewood	63	65	63	65
World Film.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
Wright-Martin Aircraft pf.	45	50	45	50

OIL STOCKS.

Alcoken Oil	2	2¼	2	2¼
Alpha O.& G.	55	60	55	60
Atlantic Pet.	7¼	7½	7¾	7½
Crown Oil	⅞	1	⅞	1
Houston Oil	20	21	20	21
Midw. Oil pf.	101	103	101	103
Pierce Oil	13	13⅛	13	13⅛
Tide Wat. Oil.	194	197	194	197
Utah Petrol.	30	32	30	32
W. E. O. & G.	17	20	17	20
West. St. Pet.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝

MINING STOCKS.

Austin-Amaz.	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Butte-N. Y.	1½	2	1½	2
Great Bend	6	9	7	9
Jerome Victor	1¼	1½	1¼	1½

BOND.

Pierce Oil	82	84	82	84

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Strength marked the closing trading on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. United States Steel common recovered sharply from a period of early hesitation and softness. It sold as high as 116⅞, and closed at 116¾, compared with an opening price of 115½, and an early low of 115½. Its final quotation represented a gain of a full point from Saturday's closing figure. About 20,000 shares of Steel changed hands. United States Industrial Alcohol was one of the features at the end of the day. On transactions of nearly 10,000 shares, it rose to 116½, this being its final price. It had opened at 110½, and had early sold as low as 110¼.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
140	Am. B. Sug.	94	92⅜	94
40	Am. Can.	45¼	45¼	45¼
10	Am. C. & F.	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞
70	A.H. & L. pf.	61½	61½	61½
30	Am. Loco.	68¼	68	68¼
810	Am. S. & R.	101½	99⅝	100⅛
20	Am. Sugar	111	111	111
1,870	Anac. Cop.	80¼	79	79⅝
10	A.,T.& S.F.	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
20	A.,G.& W.I.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
40	Bald. Loco.	55½	55	55½
20	Balt. & Ohio	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
110	Beth. Steel B.	124¼	123	123⅝
65	B'klyn R. T.	64¼	63½	63⅝
355	Cent. Leather	87⅝	86⅝	87⅛
10	Ches. & Ohio	60	60	60
60	C.,M. & St.P.	80¼	80	80¼
30	Col. F. & I.	48½	48.	48⅛
250	Corn Prod.	26	25⅝	25⅝
340	Crucible St.	62¾	61½	62⅜
320	Cuba Cane St.	45⅞	44⅜	45⅜
370	Erie	27⅝	27¼	27⅜
30	Inspir. Cop.	57⅜	56¼	57
70	Int. Mer. M.	27⅝	27	27⅜
920	Int. Nickel	39⅝	38½	39⅜
20	Int. Nickel.	42	41⅜	41⅜
20	Int. Paper	39¼	39	39
20	Interb. Con.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
140	Kenn. Cop.	45⅞	45	45⅝
50	Lehigh Val.	63⅞	63¾	63¾

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
30	Con. Power.	10¼	10	10¼
10	Cons. Coal.	109	109	109
100	C. Gt. W.	11½	11¼	11½
410	Cosd. & Co.	13⅜	12⅜	12⅜
350	Cosd. O.&G.	13	12⅝	12⅝
850	C. & G. 1st pf.	47⅞	44¾	44¾
165	David. Chm.	38	37⅜	37⅜

Bonds.

$1,000	Bal.C. 4s,'61	99¾	99¾	99¾
5,000	Cn.Pr. notes.	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
21,000	Cos.&Co. 6s.	101	100⅝	101
11,000	C.O.&G. nts.	103	102¼	102¼
1,000	F.&C. Tr. 5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
13	Ahmeek	100	98	100
175	Allouez	64	63	63
20	Am. Zinc pf.	66	66	66
319	Ariz. Com'l.	14⅛	13¾	14⅛
38	Cal. & Ariz.	80	79	79
15	C. & Hecla.	545	540	545
225	Centennial	20	19	19
205	Cop. Range.	62	61	61½
400	Davis-Daly	⅜	⅜	⅜
315	East Butte.	12¾	12⅜	12⅜
111	Franklin	7¼	7	7
5	Granby	81½	81½	81½
5	Indiana	3	3	3
10	Island Creek.	67	67	67
25	Do pf.	92½	92½	92½
100	Isle Royale.	30	30	30
20	Kerr Lake.	4½	4½	4½
60	Lake	12½	12½	12½
210	*Mass. Con.	12¾	12¼	12½
10	Mayflower	2	2	2

Railroads.

3	Boston & A.	168½	168½	168½
14	Boston Elev.	71½	71½	71½
11	Fitchburg pf	68	67¾	67¾
5	Man. & L.	117	117	117
103	Mass. El. pf.	21	20½	20½

Miscellaneous.

30	Am. A. C. pf	101½	101	101
50	Am. P. Svc.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
23	Am. Sug. pf.	118	118	118
27	Am. Wool. pf	98	97¾	97¾
695	A.,G. & W.I.	100⅜	99	100⅜
25	Int. Port. C.	15	15	15
30	Do pf.	20½	20½	20½
10	McElwain pf.	100½	100½	100½
10	Mass. Gas.	95	95	95
80	Do pf.	78½	78½	78½
20	Mergenthal'r.	150	150	150
11	N. E. Tel.	120	120	120

Bonds.

$2,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s.	80¾	80¾	80¾
13,000	Am. Ag. 5s.	102¾	102	102
1,200	N. A. P. & P.	99¾	99¾	99¾

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2	Am. Radiator.	285	285	285
38	Beth.-F. pf.	91	91	91
15	Chic. City & Conn. pf.	29	29	29
10	Chicago Rys., Series 2	15½	15½	15½
133	Cudahy	125½	124	125½
15	Com. Edison.	132	132	132
40	Diam. Match.	120½	120	120
340	Hartman	73½	72	72
75	Illinois Brick.	61¼	60¾	60¾
25	K. City Rys.	27½	27½	27½
195	Lindsay Lt.	21	21	21

Bonds.

$3,000	C'wealth Ed. 1st pf.	101	100⅝	100⅞

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
900	Am. Milling.	9	9	9
8	Am. Rys. pf.	94	94	94
4	Camb. Steel.	113½	113½	113½
10	Elec. Stor.	62	62	62
11	Ins. Co. N. A.	26	26	26
680	L. Sup. Cor.	19⅝	19½	19½
10	Lehigh Nav.	79	79	79
22	Lehigh Val.	64	63¾	64
624	Penn. R. R.	53¼	53⅛	53¼

Bonds.

$1,000	Alle. Val. 4s.	95½	95½	95½
1,000	BaldwinLoco. 1st 5s.	104	104	104
2,000	E.& P.Tr.4s.	82½	82½	82½
6,000	L.V.Nav.con. 4½s	101	101	101
4,000	L. Val. gen. con.4½s	97¾	97¾	97¾
2,000	L.V.Con.4½s.	100	100	100
2,000	Key.Tel.1st5s	97½	97½	97½
1,000	N. Prop. 4-6s	62	62	62

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Elkhorn	28	28	28
8	Fid. & Dep.	130½	130½	130½
2	Her. Am.Bk.	113	113	113
10	Kan. C. So.	22	22	22
20	Seaboard pf.	31½	31½	31½
200	Wayland Oil	4	4	4

Bonds.

$3,000	M. V. Tr. 5s.	92¼	92¼	92¼
1,000	N. R.&L. 5s	99	99	99
1,000	UR&E, in.4s	65¾	65¾	65¾
8,000	UR&E, 1st4s	80¾	80¾	80¾

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

| | | Yester-day. Bid. | Yester-day. Ask. | Satur-day. Bid. |
|

FINANCIAL NOTICE.

WEIGHING AND SALES COMPANY.
PROPOSALS FOR SALE OF BONDS.

Pursuant to the terms of the deed of trust dated May 12, 1911, made by Weighing and Sales Company to Empire Trust Company as Trustee, all persons interested are hereby notified that there has been this day paid to the Empire Trust Company, as such Trustee, the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars ($20,000) to create a sinking fund for the purchase and redemption of bonds secured by said deed of trust. All persons interested are further hereby notified that pursuant to said deed of trust sealed proposals will be received by the Empire Trust Company at its office, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, within six (6) days from the date of the last publication of this notice, offering for sale bonds of the Weighing and Sales Company secured by said deed of trust, with all unpaid coupons thereto attached.

All such offerings shall state the name and address of the person offering the same for sale, the numbers and par value of the bonds so offered for sale, and the price at which the bonds, with all unpaid coupons thereto attached, are offered for sale, which price must be less than par value thereof and accrued interest. Such offer shall be contained in a sealed envelope indorsed "Proposal for sale to sinking fund of bonds of Weighing and Sales Company," and must be received by said Empire Trust Company at its office, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, on or before May 11th, 1917.

The money so paid to the Trust Company will be used in the purchase of bonds under said offers at the lowest price available. No proposals will be considered except such as strictly comply with this notice.

Dated New York, April 28th, 1917.
WEIGHING AND SALES COMPANY.
ROBERT BROOKE, Treasurer.

THE COLORADO FUEL COMPANY.
Holders of General Mortgage Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds are hereby notified that Bonds Nos.

4	11	58	163
121	174	188	208
260	279	305	313
327	329	385	496
498	467	632	638
640	791	808	811
836	868	927	947
949	983	1056	1062
		1085	

have in accordance with the terms of Article 3, Section 4, of the Mortgage dated May 1, 1889, given by The Colorado Fuel Company to Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at 110 and interest on the first day of May, 1917, at the office of the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, No. 60 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.

Dated April 9, 1917.
METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
Successor to Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee.
By REVERLY CHEW, Vice President.

CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS & CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.
Grand Central Terminal, N. Y., Nov. 1, 1916.

The undersigned, Sinking Fund Commissioners under the C., I., St. L. & C. First Consolidated Six Per Cent. Mortgage, hereby certify that we have drawn bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund Account Nov. 1, 1916, in accordance with the provisions of the said mortgage, and that the bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 188, 190, 323, 829, 936, and 987, have been drawn for such purpose; that interest on the said bonds will cease on the first day of May, 1917, and that the bonds will be taken up on and after that day at 105 per cent, at the office of the Treasurer, Room 3117, Grand Central Terminal, New York, N. Y.

A. H. SMITH,
W. A. WILDHACK,
WALTER P. BLISS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

DIVIDENDS.

Winslow, Lanier & Co.
59 CEDAR STREET
NEW YORK

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1917:

MAY 1ST, 1917.
The American Cotton Oil Co. Deb. 5s.
The American Cotton Oil Co. 5% Two-Year notes.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co. Gen. Mtge. 4½s.
Massillon & Cleveland R. R. Co. quarterly div. 2%.
Marion County, Indiana, Bridge Bonds.
Portsmouth, Ohio, Refunding Water Works Bonds.

MAY 12TH, 1917.
Portsmouth, Ohio, City Building 5s.

MAY 15TH, 1917.
Posey County, Indiana, Gravel Road.

MAY 21ST, 1917.
Marion County, Indiana, Refunding 3½s.

The Germania Bank
of the City of New York.

New York, April 20, 1917.

The Directors have this day declared the Regular Semi-Annual Cash dividend of Ten per cent. (10%), out of the earnings of the past six months, free of tax, payable May 1st next, and also a Stock dividend of One Hundred per cent. (100%), payable May 15th next; both dividends payable to shareholders of record at the close of business April 21, 1917, from which date the transfer books will be closed until the 15th day of May, 1917, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board.

LOFTIN LOVE, Cashier.

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC CO.
FIRST PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 11.
ORIGINAL PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO.45.

The regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share upon the full-paid First Preferred and Original Preferred Capital Stock of the company for the period commencing February 1, 1917, and ending April 30, 1917, will be paid by checks mailed May 15, 1917, to stockholders of record at 3:30 o'clock P. M., April 30, 1917.

San Francisco, California, April 30, 1917.
A. F. HOCKENBEAMER,
Vice President and Treasurer.

April 25th, 1917.

SUPERIOR STEEL CORPORATION

At the regular meeting of the Directors of the Superior Steel Corporation quarterly dividends of 2½ were declared on both the first and second preferred stocks. The dividend is payable May 15, 1917, to stockholders of record May 1st, 1917.

C. H. FOSTER, Secretary.

The Cripple Creek Central Railway Co.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 46.

The regular quarterly dividend of one per cent. (1%) has been declared by the Board of Directors on the Preferred stock of this Company, payable to all preferred stockholders of record as of May 15, 1917. Checks will be mailed June 1, 1917.

E. S. HARTWELL, Treasurer.
Dated, Colo. Springs, Col., April 30, 1917.

The Cripple Creek Central Railway Co.
COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 30.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) has been declared by the Board of Directors on the Common stock of this Company, payable to all Common stockholders of record as of May 15, 1917. Checks will be mailed June 1, 1917.

E. S. HARTWELL, Treasurer.
Dated, Colo. Springs, Col., April 30, 1917.

126TH CASH DIVIDEND
Illinois Central Railroad Company.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%), payable June 1, 1917, to holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as registered at the close of business, Friday, May 4th, 1917.

D. R. BURBANK, Secretary.
New York, April 10, 1917.

UNION AMERICAN CIGAR CO.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Board of Directors has declared the regular quarterly Dividend of one per cent. (1%) on the full shares of preferred stock, payable May 15th, 1917, to Stockholders of Record April 30th, 1917.

Transfer books will be closed May 1st to May 15th, inclusive.

N. D. LEAN, Treasurer.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company.
St. Louis, Mo., April 26, 1917.

A quarterly dividend of three per cent. (3%) was this day declared upon the Common stock of LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY, payable on June 1st, 1917, to Common stockholders of record at the close of business on May 15th, 1917. Checks will be mailed.

T. T. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

THE B. F. GOODRICH COMPANY.
Akron, Ohio, April 25, 1917.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) on the Common Capital Stock of this Company was declared, payable August 15th, 1917, to Stockholders of record at the close of business August 3d, 1917.

L. D. BROWN, Treasurer.

The Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company.

A special dividend, No. 80, of five per cent. (5%) has been declared by the Board of Directors, out of past earnings, payable May 25th, to stockholders of record at the close of business May 14th.

J. H. TOWNE, Secretary.

J. G. WHITE & COMPANY, INC.,
43 Exchange Place, New York City.

The regular quarterly dividend (50th quarter) of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Corporation, payable June 1, 1917, to stockholders of record May 15, 1917.

ALFRED N. CONNETT, JR., Secretary.

Litchfield & Madison Railway Co.

Coupons due May 1st, 1917, from the First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Bonds of the above Company will be paid on and after May 1st, 1917, at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York.

F. M. CAMPBELL, Treasurer.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.

29 Broad Street, New York, April 20, 1917.

A quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%) will be paid June 1, 1917, to common stockholders of record at 3.00 P. M., May 24, 1917.

LANCASTER MORGAN, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The New York & Harlem Railroad Co.

New York, N. Y., April 14, 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Eighty-seventh Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The New York and Harlem Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Grand Central Terminal, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 8th day of May, 1917.

The Poll will open at 12 o'clock Noon and continue open for two hours thereafter.

The Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of April, 1917, and reopened on the morning of Wednesday, the 16th day of May, 1917.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

To the Stockholders of the BLANCA ALLOY STEEL CORPORATION:

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a resolution passed April 21st, 1917, of the Board of Directors of the Blanca Alloy Steel Corporation, a domestic corporation, a meeting of the Stockholders of said company will be held at the office of Harry L. Ettinger, 149 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of May, 1917, at three o'clock P. M. for the purpose of voting upon the proposition that the corporation be forthwith dissolved.

Dated, New York, April 21st, 1917.
BLANCA ALLOY STEEL CORPORATION.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business of the Company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock noon, Thursday, May 31st, 1917.

The transfer books will be closed on Monday, the 30th day of April, and reopened on Friday, the 1st day of June next.

H. R. WILLIAMS, Vice-President.
New York, April 2, 1917.

H. C. DERBY COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the H. C. DERBY COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 622 West 39th Street, New York City, on Wednesday, the 9th day of May, 1917, at the hour of two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing trustees, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before said meeting.

C. L. TINGLE, Secretary.
April 18th, 1917.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the Mount Hope Cemetery Association of Kings County will be held on the 23d day of May, 1917, at the Cemetery at 2.30 P. M. for the election of the directors and officers for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such business as may regularly come before such meeting.

HENRY N. OTTENBERG, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Electrical Testing Laboratories will be held at the office of the company, 80th Street and East End Avenue, New York, N. Y., on Tuesday, May 15, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of directors and two inspectors of election for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before the meeting.

P. S. MILLAR, Secretary.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.
New York, April 26, 1917.

For the purpose of the annual meeting of shareholders, to be held Wednesday, June 6th, 1917, the transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., on Monday, May 7th, and will be reopened on Thursday, June 7th, 1917.

MILTON S. BARGER, Treasurer.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Park & Tilford Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 41 Park Row, New York, on Tuesday, May 8, 1917, at 10 A.M.

CLARENCE MORGAN, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
Room 710, Army Building, 39 Whitehall Street, New York, N. Y.—Sealed proposals for constructing rubble mounds in front of breakwaters, Plattsburg Harbor, N. Y., and Burlington Harbor, Vt., will be received here until 12 M., May 3rd, 1917, and then opened. Further information on application.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP—The firm of AMORE G. HODGES & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ROBERT W. LOCKE.
JOHN KING HODGES.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE—The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm name of LOCKE, HODGES & CO., with offices at 14 Wall Street, to transact a general business in stocks and bonds.

ROBERT W. LOCKE.
JOHN KING HODGES.
LEWIS B. BROWN.

Dated, New York, May 1, 1917.

OCT. C. BLACHE & CO., NOS. 78-80 BROAD Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of OCT. C. BLACHE & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent. Liquidation is in the hands of Thomas F. Mulligan, who will also continue the importing business.

THOMAS F. MULLIGAN.
WALTER C. BLACHE.

THE FIRM OF HALLER & KRUMBHAAR, engineers-constructors, 68 William Street, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Hugh Montgomery Krumbhaar has taken over the business and will continue it under his own name at the same address.

New York, May 1st, 1917.

COTTON UNSETTLED

Condition Due to Old Crop Liquidation—General List Loses 3 to 22 Points.

The cotton market yesterday was irregular and unsettled, owing to old crop liquidation, while the new crop deliveries steadied by reports of reduced acreage. July contracts sold off from 20.17c to 19.93c, closing at 20c. The general list closed steady at a net decline of 3 to 22 points.

The market opened steady at a decline of 8 to 16 points, in response to relatively weak cables, but rallied right after the opening on a renewal of Saturday's buying movement, promoted by the talk of reduced acreage. Trade interests appeared to be buying the new crop months which led the advance, selling about 8 points above Saturday's final figures, while the old crop months just about recovered their early loss. This bulge met heavy realizing on liquidation, however, and the market eased off later, with July making new low ground for the day, while later deliveries sold back to nearly the low point of the morning.

Much of the trading seemed to be in the way of switching from old to new crop months, with sellers of July buying October.

Weather conditions were considered generally favorable, except for low temperatures, particularly in Oklahoma, where a minimum was reported of 33 degrees.

The Giles report, issued before the opening, indicated a decrease of 2.3 per cent. in acreage. There was a private wire from Texas predicting that the acreage in that State would show a decrease of 5 per cent., owing to the high prices of grain and the agitation for increased crops of foodstuffs.

The German report on tonnage sunk by submarines during February and March attracted a good deal of attention.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

May	20.20	20.34	20.14	20.17@20.19	20.34
June				20.07 bid	20.25
July	20.06	20.17	19.93	20.00@20.01	20.20
Aug.	19.90	19.90	19.90	19.82@19.84	20.04
Sept.				19.35 bid	19.44
Oct.	19.20	19.38	19.17	19.21@19.22	19.30
Nov.	19.34	19.34	19.34	19.24@19.26	19.30
Dec.	19.21	19.40	19.21	19.26@19.27	19.32
Jan.	19.24	19.43	19.21	19.29@19.30	19.32
Mar.	19.38	19.48	19.38	19.41@19.43	19.46

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 10 points lower at 20.50c for middling upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 19.90c; New Orleans, 19.69c; Savannah, 20¼c; Augusta, 20.13c; Memphis, 20c; Houston, 19.75c.

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton a fair business doing; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500; American, 7,000. Imports, 16,000; American, 9,000. Middling upland, 13.00d. Futures opened steady, 18 to 20 points higher. Closed barely steady, at a net advance of 9@9 points. May-June, 12.36d; July-August, 12.23d; October-November, 11.72d; January-February, 11.50d; March-April, 11.53d.

Manchester: Yarns hardening; cloths quiet.

Cotton statistics follow:

	Today.	Last W'k.	Last Y'r.
Port receipts...	14,494	10,036	12,749
Exports	11,858	27,858	67,902
Port stocks.....	1,039,978	1,101,017	1,221,596
Interior receipts	7,955	9,250	8,077
Interior stm'rs.	5,993	12,962	11,784
N. Y. arrivals..	2,844	....	....
N. Y. stocks....	53,222	56,040	160,230

Exports for the day were 11,858 bales, making 4,622,192 so far this season, against 4,537,825 last year.

Dividend for Mandel Depositors.

The State Banking Department paid yesterday a dividend of 5 per cent. to depositors of Adolph Mandel's private bank, which was closed in August, 1914. The distribution amounted to approximately $94,000, and brought the total dividends disbursed to date up to 20 per cent.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Price changes in the wheat market yesterday were feverish, but the volume of business was smaller and the trade at large was less disposed to follow the advance. Early in the day the market was strong with gains of 4 to 9 cents from the final of Saturday but from this level there was a break of 4 to 10¾c. and final quotations ranged from 3c. net lower to 1¼c. net higher. The visible supply of domestic wheat showed a decrease for the week of 4,501,000 bushels, bringing the total to 225,756,000, compared with 48,864,000 last year. These figures seemed to confirm the theory of rapidly disappearing stocks, but very well informed authorities say that there are about 57,000,000 bushels of wheat in the United States for export and carry over during the balance of the season, allowing 84,000,000 for domestic consumption during that time. In the local cash market No. 1 Northern Duluth was quoted at $2.92, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba at $2.90 nominal, free on board New York to arrive.

RYE.—Market quiet; No. 2 Western $2.07 cost, insurance and freight New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	2.78	2.70	2.71	2.74	1.16½
July	2.34	2.23½	2.26¼	2.25	1.17⅞
Sept.	1.95	1.86⅛	1.89	1.90½	1.17⅞

CORN.

The corn market was nervous and feverish, but after some irregular fluctuations within a range of 3 to 4 cents a bushel, the market closed barely steady with net losses of 1½c to 1¾c. The weather was not entirely favorable for new crop operations and the visible showed a decrease of 2,333,000 bushels. The demand was less active and longs were disposed to liquidate. In the local cash market No. 3 yellow corn was quoted at $1.69½, cost, insurance and freight New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.50¾	1.48¾	1.49⅞	1.50	.77⅛
July	1.40¼	1.43	1.44¼	1.46	.77
Sept.	1.39½	1.35⅝	1.36⅞	1.37	.76¾

OATS.

Private crop reports placing the acreage at 14¼ per cent. larger than last year, and an indicated yield of 1,675,000,000 bushels, which compares with a total crop last year of 1,252,000,000, caused an easier feeling in the oats market and prices declined sharply from an early advance. The local cash market was weak, standard quoted at 77½@78½c; No. 2 white, 79c; No. 3 white, 77@78c; No. 4 white, 76¼@77c; fancy clipped white, 79@81c; ordinary clipped white, 77@79c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	70⅜	67¼	68⅝	68⅝	45¼
July	67¼	64⅝	65¼	65⅝	43½
Sept.	57⅝	56	56⅝	57	40¼

PROVISIONS.

With hogs lower provisions opened easier and for a time showed the effect of selling pressure in sympathy with a decline in grain, but eventually became stronger on covering orders and the firmness in the cash situation, closing practically at top for the day. Receipts were rather liberal, aggregating 125,000 hogs at all Western points, including 48,000 at Chicago, with 16,000 expected on Tuesday. Estimated City receipts were 10,000 hogs and Omaha 6,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
Lard—					
May	21.87	21.65	21.87	21.77	13.10
July	22.00	21.87	22.00	21.92	13.12
Ribs—					
May	20.60	20.47	20.60	20.60	12.92
July	20.87	20.70	20.82	20.82	12.95
Pork—					
May	38.25	38.15	38.22	38.60	24.00
July	38.70	38.45	38.70	38.70	23.80

COTTONSEED OIL.

Final prices in the cottonseed oil market were off somewhat from the top and ranged from 5 points lower to 10 points net higher. The undertone throughout the day was decidedly firm, however, and in one or two instances new high records were established. Total sales for the day were 25,300 barrels. Tenders on the contracts were 1,400 barrels. Rang eof prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
Spot			16.00@	16.00
May	16.07	15.94	16.03@16.08	16.00
June			16.05@16.14	16.06
July	16.12	15.99	16.08@16.10	16.10
August	16.12	15.97	16.07@16.09	16.09
September	16.13	15.99	16.08@16.09	16.11
October	15.81	15.80	15.80@15.81	15.82
November	15.18	15.00	15.16@15.18	15.21
December	15.07	14.99	15.10@15.12	15.00

COFFEE.

The coffee market was less active, but showed a fairly steady tone, although opening advances were not fully maintained. The absence of selling pressure from primary points continued the firmness, and the technical position of the local market, and an advance in the rate of Rio exchange on London, seemed to restrict offerings, while there was scattered covering of not great volume of fresh buying for long account. The close was steady at a net advance of 5 to 7 points. The local spot market was dull, at 10c. for Rio 7s, and 10½c. for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
May			8.02@8.04	7.96
June			8.12@8.13	8.06
July	8.25	8.23	8.22@8.23	8.15
August			8.30@8.32	8.24
September	8.42	8.35	8.37@8.38	8.31
October			8.42@8.43	8.37
November			8.48@8.49	8.43
December	8.57	8.54	8.54@8.56	8.49
January			8.60@8.63	8.55
February			8.66@8.67	8.61
March	8.78	8.74	8.73@8.74	8.68

SUGAR.

There was only a moderate business done in sugar futures, and, after opening steady, 2 to 4 points higher, a little short covering sent values up a few points, the close showing net gains of 4 to 6 points, with total sales of 7,700 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	5.31	5.31	5.28@5.31	5.23
June			5.37@5.39	5.33
July	5.46	5.41	5.44@5.45	5.40
August			5.48@5.50	5.47
September	5.54	5.49	5.52@5.53	5.47
October			5.44@5.46	5.39
November			5.37@5.39	5.31
December	5.12	5.08	5.10@5.12	5.04
January			4.82@4.84	4.76
February			4.72@4.74	4.69

No changes occurred in refined sugar, two refiners only accepting business in a very limited way at from 7⅛c to 8c for fine granulated. Others were still out of the market. The better tone which developed during the day in sugar futures caused an increased demand from refiners and operators for raw sugar, and during the day 35,000 tons were sold, of about 50,000 tons Cubas, Schwartz, D. Rosenstock, 150 Nassau St.

Wager Furnace Bridge Wall Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture furnace bridge wall, heavy hardware, $25,000; B. R. Mead, H. G. Hunter, G. W. Williamson, Jr., 149 Broadway.

Flower Dress and Costume Co., Inc., Manhattan, ladies' dresses, $5,000; N. Lehrer, A. and K. Lipshutz, 39 West 32d St.

Shumokin Building Corporation, Woodhaven, real estate, construction, $75,000; E. M. Emerick, S. H. Dreher, F. W. Seeley, Woodhaven.

Mutual Insurers Agency Corporation, Nyack, casualty insurance agency, 100 shares, no par value, active capital $10,000; E. F. and M. T. Perry, W. W. Schupner, Nyack.

Addison D. Colvin Corp., Inc., Glens Falls, real estate and construction, $50,000; A. B., M. L., and A. H. Colvin, Glens Falls.

The Star Iron Works Co., Inc., Gowanda, iron, steel, and sheet metal products, $75,000; C. W. Hall, Buffalo; C. E. Gnuschwind, D. H. Foster, Gowanda.

Consumers' Guide Publishing Co., Inc., Manhattan, printing, publishing, and advertising, $100,000; E. M. Carney, W. Green, H. H. Cook, 627 West 43d St.

Charlotte Fairchild, Inc., Manhattan, deal in works of art, $25,000; C. Fairchild, H. C. Shimeall, F. B. Freshlich, 3 East 47th St.

Blue Ribbon Products, Inc., Manhattan, feed and remedies for stock, $5,000; J. W. Krokel, W. L. Rathborne, J. C. Lazarus, 665 East 135th St.

Equip-U Co. in Manhattan, repair and equipment of automobiles, $5,000; A. H. Brandt, J. P. Kenny, V. Vanness, 386 East 23d St.

Hercules Machinery Exchange, Inc., Manhattan, $5,000; A. and E. L. Sprio, S. Morey, 52 Bradhurst Av.

Schooner June Corp., Manhattan, navigation, transportation, and forwarding, 100 shares, no par value, active capital $10,000; B. O. Dryant, E. Sexton, P. Standerman, (no address given.)

R. C. Willelm & Co., Inc., Manhattan, coffee, teas, spices, sugars, $90,000; J. O. and R. C. Wilhelm, A. H. Hart, 607 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Educational Publicity Service, Inc., Manhattan, manufacture advertising devices, $10,000; R. E. Doolittle, M. L. Butzel, J. H. Harding, 305 7th Av.

Ulrich & Persicano Co., Inc., Brooklyn, general contracting, $5,000; F. J. and M. Ulrich, F. J. Persicano, 513 Midwood St., Brooklyn.

Worwin Building Corp., Manhattan, real estate and building, $5,000; M. Elson, M. Levy, M. B. Kelchner, 149 Broadway.

Filing Incorporated, Manhattan, stationers, printers, booksellers, $50,000; D. K. Byers, R. A. Camp, H. A. Greeley, 149 Broadway.

A. Axelrod & Co., Inc., Manhattan, buttons, trimmings, novelties, $5,000; K. Axelrod, G. Weinberger, C. Goldberg, 409 West 115th St.

Triton Carbureter Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture carbureters and automobile devices, $10,000; M. M. Friedman, R. M. Upton, H. W. Newman, 231 Madison Av.

Rosemar Realty Corp., Manhattan, real estate business, $5,000; M. Joseph, D. Winkle, S. Kent, 150 East 35th St.

Shapiro & Davis, Inc., Manhattan, wearing apparel for women and children, $50,000; I. Shapiro, H. Davis, A. Ritchie, 51 Chambers St.

P. & S. Shoe Co., Inc., Manhattan, shoes and shoe findings, $10,000; M. Spitzer, I. Pollack, A. Schwartz, 86 Essex St.

The Sale Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture flags, $5,000; L. G. Salembrier, G. Levin, H. W. Seltzer, 24 West 25th St.

M. Schlessinger, Inc., Manhattan, lamps, furniture, wooden novelties, $5,000; A. M., S., and M. Schlessinger, 30 East 128th St.

The Five Corners Restaurant Corp., Inc., Manhattan, restaurant, $5,000; H. C., F. and L. Gessler, J. C. Steinmetz, 230 West 140th St.

Donning Carbureter Corp., Esopus, carbureters, motors, engines, $300,000; R. Grant, S. W. Donning, A. K. Barker, 579 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

Capital Increases: People's Corp., Manhattan, $300,000 to $600,000; Lee's Lighters, Manhattan, $60,000 to $180,000; Ritz Costume Co., Manhattan, $50,000 to $250,000; Stevens-Eaton Co., Buffalo, $100,000 to $200,000; C. Mlenck Sons Co., Gowanda, $500,000 to $2,000,000; The Angle Window and Door Co., Inc., Buffalo, $100,000 to $150,000; Chautauqua Towel Mills, Jamestown, $50,000 to $100,000; Allen & Arnik Auto Renting Co., Albany, $5,000 to $25,000; Lynndon Mirror Co., Elliott, $100,000 to $200,000; Amsterdam Grocery Co., Manhattan, $75,000 to $150,000.

Authorizations: Roseville Pottery Co., Ohio, glassware and pottery, $25,000. Representative, W. H. Stockdale, 421 6th Av.

Weehawken Dock Co., New Jersey, buy, sell and exchange real property, docking, building and repair vessels, $125,000. Representative, C. L. Bleakley, 44 Whitehall St.

Merrill System Construction Co., Delaware, contracting business, $5,000. Representative, F. M. White, Buffalo.

Imperial Soap Dye Co., Delaware, soaps, dyes, foods, drugs, $125,000. Representative, C. L. Kitchen, New Rochelle.

Withdrawal: O'Sullivan Rubber Co., Delaware.

Dissolutions: R. C. Wilhelm & Co., Manhattan; Avalon Realty Co., Inc., Manhattan; Broadway Dress House, Inc., Manhattan; The Grangers' Store, Inc., Barker.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 30.—Charters filed: Jipson Dairy Co., Morristown, conduct a dairy, agricultural, and cattle breeding business; $20,000. A. S., Benbrook, R. Jipson and R. A. Jipson, Morristown.

Tube Zone Realty Co., Jersey City, real estate and development; $100,000. H. J. and M. Anthony Michael, W. T. Moore, Jersey City.

Morris Process of New Jersey, Inc., Jersey City, manufacture and deal in engines, motors, compressors, power distributing machinery, &c.; $150,000. C. H. Jarvis, P. L. Nieser, J. L. Turner, Jersey City.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., April 30.—Charters filed: Old Ben Coal Corp., prospect for, develop, and deal in oils, minerals, &c., construct pipe lines, wharves, docks, &c., $6,531,000; Herbert E. Latter, C. L. Rimlinger, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Petroleum Corp., bore for petroleum, natural gas, &c., and market the same, $5,000,000; F. R. Hansell, J. Vernon Pimm, S. C. Seymour, local Philadelphia, Penn., incorporators.

Inter-State Oil and Refining Co., bore and drill for oil, natural gas, and market the same, $3,000,000; Henry F. Havilland, J. A. Reynolds, F. R. Hansell, J. Vernon Pimm, S. C. Seymour, local Philadelphia, incorporators.

American Textiles Corp., manufacture, buy, sell, and deal in and with woolen, silk, cotton and linen fabrics, $4,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, H. L. Rimlinger, C. L. Haywood, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

National Leasing Co., lease, acquire, and develop mineral lands, $2,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, C. L. Rimlinger, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Columbia Panama Coal Co., acquire lands containing coal, gas, &c., and develop the same, $1,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, C. L. Rimlinger, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Increases in capital: Downey Shipbuilding Corp., New York, $5,000,000 to $10,000,000; Penn-Wyoming Oil Co., Philadelphia, $2,000,000 to $5,000,000; Champion Spark Plug Co., Toledo, Ohio, $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

Change of name—Hunyadi Spit Corp. of America to Hunyadi Spirit Corp., capital stock increased from $100,000 to $5,000,000.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALPHONSE ANDRE, Alleged Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, May 7th, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 940 Columbus Avenue, and immediately thereafter at the following addresses: 2,075 Eighth Avenue, 2,282 Eighth Avenue, 1,700 Amsterdam Avenue, 1,804 Amsterdam Avenue, 2,070 Amsterdam Avenue, 1,826 St. Nicholas Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Ice Boxes, Marble Counters, Meat Rails, Glass Cases, Window Fixtures, Electric Lights, Butcher Blocks, etc.

FREDERICK W. STELLE
and
MILTON M. SITTENFIELD,
Receivers.

BLAU, ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of H. H. ADAMS CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, May 7th, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,178 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Raw Leather, Leather Trimmings, Ivory Trimmings, Frames for bags, machinery used for the manufacture of trunks and bags, office partition, desks, chairs, safe, fixtures, &c.

JULIUS G. KRAMER,
Receiver.

GERSON C. YOUNG, Attorney for Receiver, 165 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISIDOR SCHNER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, May 1, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 4 East 8th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Ladies' Spring and Summer Dresses, Trimmings, Machinery, Fixtures, etc. EMIL FUCHS, Receiver.

H. & J. J. LESSER, Attorney for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York.

WOULD ENJOIN STEEL SALE.

Action in Federal Court, Newark, Against Pennsylvania Company.

Counsel for Clarence H. Venner of Manhattan appeared before Judge Rellstab in the Federal Court in Newark yesterday and applied for permission to bring suit to prevent the sale of the Pennsylvania Steel Company to the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. About a year ago Judge Rellstab refused to enjoin the sale. Robert H. McCarter, representing Mr. Venner, reiterated his previous contention that the sale was in violation of the Federal anti-trust laws and the Seven Sisters laws of New Jersey.

Opposing the application, John R. Hardin, counsel for the Pennsylvania Company, declared that in the first complaint filed by Mr. Venner, he asserted that the plan to have the Bethlehem corporation absorb the Pennsylvania company dated from February, 1916, and that the supplemental bill charges that the alleged conspiracy began in 1890, mentioning the "Gary dinners," which figured in the Government's suit against the United States Steel Corporation. The court adjourned yesterday before Judge Rellstab could rule upon the questions involved in the new action.

P. R. R. Earns $39,827,235 in March.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. reports total earnings in March amounting to $39,827,235, a gain of $4,628,773 over the same month last year. At the same time operating expenses rose $5,597,248 to a total of $32,893,531, and the net operating revenue of $6,933,704 was $973,475 lower than in March, 1916. The lines west of Pittsburgh showed a greater decline in net income than the eastern system, with a decrease of $790,414.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Hale & Norcross.	.09
Alpha Con.	.03	Julia	.02
Andes	.24	Justice	.04
Belcher	.09	Mexican	.65

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

COATS AND SUITS.—Will look at better class of Fall models. Shoninger & Heinsheimer, 200 5th Av., Room 808.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall coats and suits; quick action given. 510 6th Av., 8th floor.

COATS.—Looking at Fall samples in cloth and pile fabrics; will furnish materials. 9 West 20th St., 9th floor.

COATS.—Big jobber looking at Fall coats; quick action given. 22-26 West 32d St., 12th floor.

COATS.—Will look at coats, also pile fabric of better kind all day. 145 West 30th, 11th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Looking at Fall samples, of better grade. 45 West 25th, first floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at pile fabrics and cloth mornings. 10 West 29th, first floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at cloth and pile fabric coats. 12th floor, 22 West 26th St.

COATS.—Placing orders plush and cloth models. 120 West 27th, 12th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing orders. 36 West 20th, 9th floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at infants' colored coats for Fall. Lewitt, 44 West 28th.

COTTON GOODS.—We pay highest prices for jobs in cotton goods; cash; any quantity. N 284 Times Downtown.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Open to buy any quantity of three and four thread crepe de chine; also Georgette, for spot cash. Shapiro Bros., 516 Broadway.

FUR TRIMMINGS.—Jobber looking at all kinds. Call Room 711, 1,269 Broadway.

MACHINES.—Contractors wanted with zigzag sewing machines. Telephone Spring 6236.

PEAU DE CYGNE.—Open to buy 500 pieces, dark shade, at a price. Tip-Top Waist, 134 West 37th.

POPLIN.—Amoskeag 8158, 9958; navy, black; quantity. Levensohn & Satz, 1,170 B'way.

SILK.—Western manufacturer wants to buy jobs of silk piece goods, suitable for ladies' waists, such as plain and fancy taffetas and satins, crepe de chine, tub silk, &c., either in the grey or finished product; bring samples Tuesday, between 2:30 and 5 P. M., Room 907, Wilson Bldg., 1,270 Broadway.

SILKS.—We pay spot cash for silks of all descriptions in quantities. Silk & Dry Goods Exchange, 423 Fourth Av.

SKIRTS.—Contractors wanted on skirts; bring samples of Summer styles. 3d floor, 129 West 27th St.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Navy, 3-thread wanted. Columbia Ladies' Waist, 149 Spring St.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at Summer suits, coats, and separate skirts. 40-42 West 27th St., 11th floor.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall suits all week. 32 West 32d, second floor.

SUITS AND COATS, Fall Styles.—Jobbers placing orders. 77 Madison Av., 6th floor.

SUITS.—Big jobbers open for Spring suits. 7th floor, 28 West 27th.

VOILES.—Novelty materials in fancy voiles for dresses. Glasser & Knopf, 12 W. 32d.

WEARING APPAREL.—General large South American exporter open for popular price wearing apparel for men, women, and children; only manufacturers considered. J. K., 50 Times.

Offerings to Buyers

AMOSKEAG POPLINS.—High shades; will sell cheap. Also high shade velours. Warren Woolen Co., 41 West 25th St.

BROADCLOTH.—Columbia botany; also plushes; cheap. Room 1201, 95 Madison Av.

BROADCLOTH.—10c pieces Botany, 315, colors, $2.10 net cash. F 149 Times.

COATS, Suits.—Sacrificing entire stock; all leading styles, colors, and materials. Cohen & Edelman, 35 West 31st.

COATS.—Poplins and serges; gold, apple green, navy, and black; to close out cheap. Glantz & Schreiber, 9 West 20th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Hundreds of new models at great sacrifice, mostly navy. Cooper & Grapes, 145 West 28th St.

COATS. — Big job children's fancy coats; close out cheap. Schwartz Bros., 35 West 15th St.

COATS.—Wonderful lot of coats to close out at less than cost. Oriental Cloak Co., 158 West 27th St.

COATS.—Last call, sacrificing Spring jobs coats in highest shades. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—High shades, poplins, and velours, at sacrificed prices. Gelfond, 141 W. 28th.

COATS, SUITS, closing cheap, smart capes, silk coats, suits. Talbot, 114 W. 27th.

COATS.—Children's flappers; will close out cheap. J. & E. Silverman, 15 East 26th.

COATS AND SUITS on hand to close out. T. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th St.

COATS, Suits, to close; good styles; all shades. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

COATS, suits; closing out; latest models below cost. Bernstein, 118 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobs to close out. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS.—Cloths and silks, to close out. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th.

COATS.—High shade poplins and velours below cost. Jos. Sperman, 147 West 26th.

COATS.—Velours and velour checks to close out. Neuman & Hiller, 12 West 32d.

COATS, SUITS.—Must close out, great sacrificed prices. D. Gutman, 43 W. 24th.

COATS to close out at a price; also silks. Stein & Knobel, 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Hundred latest models at five. 43 West 24th St., top floor.

CORDUROYS. — 4,000 yards Copenhagen, rose, sand, green, white, at a price. Greeley 877.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Eagle's, 684 quality, in white and flesh, at $1.02½. Farr. 2767.

CREPE DE CHINES.—Eagle 684, Kayser silk, jersey; under price. Farr. 2647.

CREPE DE CHINE, four thread, good quality, $1.05 per yd. F 153 Times.

DRESSES.—Overstocks of dresses, waists, skirts, suits, and coats, Spring and Summer styles; fine assortment and attractive prices; sold in our salesrooms, 1 Main St., Brooklyn. The Charles William Stores.

DRESSES.—Taffetas, crepe de chine, shantung, close out. Theodore Wolfert, 39 West 32d.

DRESSES to close; snappy styles; all fashionable shades. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 B'way.

DRESSES.—Close out; georgette, crepe de chines, taffetas. Star Dress, 122 West 26th.

GROS-DE-LONDRES.—Black, navy, and Copen; $1.10 net. Phone Farr. 24.

JERSEY.—Milanese silk Jersey, 30 pieces; Copenhagen, beet, rose, green, gold, white, navy gray, 210. Greeley 877.

JERSEYS, all wool, at a price; 54 inches wide; all colors. Farragut 9060.

KHAKI KOOL.—Plain and fancy. Farragut 296.

PLUSH.—Will sell 25 pieces of S. Blumenthal's 1407 plush. Gramercy 2871.

POPLIN.—Three pieces Copenhagen 90610, and three tan, one gray, on magenta, Dobson's at $1.40. H. Drusin & Son. Farragut 3460.

POPLINS. — American, 6,700½, blue and black; reasonable. Chelsea 9664.

POPLIN COATS to close out. J. Dunn Co., 127 West 25th St.

RAINCOATS. — 10,000 all kinds raincoats and capes; sell cheap. We must go to the front. Schwartz Bros., 31 West 15th St.

SERGE.—Five pieces tan, 54240, below market price. National Garment, 29 West 21st.

SERGE, 10 pieces, white serge, to close out cheap. Gelfond, 141 W. 28th.

SERGES.—American 09050, navy and black. Farragut 9090.

SHANTUNG.—20 pieces better grade, and Susquehanna silk and wool printed poplin. Madison Square 9678.

SILKALEEN, flowered, mercerized; 50 pieces, all colors. Greeley 877.

SILK JERSEY.—Kayser's 85-inch; all colors; $3.15 net. Phone Farr. 26.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Get our quotations before placing your order elsewhere. Snap Fastener Sales Co., 1,828 Broadway. Greeley 2042.

SPRING DRESS FASTENERS.—$3.50 carded. $3.25 factory. Z 306 Times Annex.

SUITS.—500 high class models, at greatly reduced prices. B. Hirschhorn & Co., 39 West 29th St.

SUITS.—800 to close out, including taffetas. S. & S. Garment Co., 22 West 27th.

SUITS.—Taffetas and satins, closing out. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th.

TISSUE PAPER, $1.15 per ream, 24x36, 480. L. Hyman & Son, 121 Spring St.

VELVETS, &c.—Western manufacturer has for sale velvets, peau de cygnes, yarn dye satins, corduroys, Palm Beaches, Jerseys, Bolivias, white broadcloth, and odds and ends in woolens. 200 5th Av., Room 1210.

VELOURS.—Coating, suiting weights, Fall shades, to close out. Madison Square 1265.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

"Equitable Service"
ACCOUNTS FINANCED
Leo. L. Doblin Co
Commission Merchants
404-410 Fourth Ave.
Tel. Madison Sq. 7707.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...4½@4¾ per cent. for the best names
Saturday...4½@4¾ " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Cotton Duck Contracts Let.

Contracts for 600,000 yards of 36½-inch No. 9 olive drab cotton duck for army equipment were placed in this market yesterday through the Cotton Goods Committee that is aiding the Government in obtaining supplies of this kind. An order for 400,000 yards of fibre-dyed goods of the kind in question was given to W. L. Barrell & Co. of this city, while to Parker, Wilder & Co., also of this city, was given an order for 200,000 yards of piece-dyed goods. It is understood that both lots apply to requisitions of the Rock Island Arsenal.

Fall Shoe Orders Coming In.

The way that advance orders for Fall deliveries of shoes pour into local wholesalers indicates that salesmen must be citing big Government footwear contracts as a basis for bullish arguments regarding future prices. Whatever the real reason may be, the fact remains that business of this kind on staple and semi-staple shoes is considerably ahead of last year. Immediate business, on the other hand, is badly handicapped by the weather. Two of the features of Spring business are the amount of women's and children's white shoes that have sold and the steadily growing demand for clothtops in the popular-priced footwear.

Dress Goods Still Unsettled.

The state of the dress goods trade is still unsettled, owing to the wavering policy of the garment manufacturers. The latter have yet to make up their minds regarding the future course of trade. There is quite a little bit of shopping around being done on goods wanted for immediate delivery, such as sport materials, but the Fall business so far is decidedly mixed up. Very few of the garment makers have put in orders for their full requirements. One mill agent gave an instance yesterday where a certain order had been placed, then canceled, placed again and canceled, in a "merry-go-round" of indecision, as he described it.

A Two-Overcoat Season.

Next Fall will see, according to authorities in the clothing trade, a greater number of retail customers who will purchase two overcoats, a heavy garment for real cold weather and a light topcoat for use when the weather is not so severe. The tendency in this direction, so the clothiers say, has been marked for the past several years, but from the orders now being placed, the next season should show even heavier sales of this sort. One feature of the overcoat demand is the popularity of the large, heavy, 48-inch garment. With orders placed on this model, the forward sales on the lighter outer garments are correspondingly good.

Garment Trade Conditions.

The women's wear garment manufacturers are suffering from two complaints. One is the style mix-up this Spring that overstocked many retailers, and the other is the economy wave that has spread over the country. The former condition has put many stores in a state where they have to pull in lines and make every effort to move out their merchandise. The fear that nation-wide economy may be something more than talk leads many buyers to suppose that the consumption of women's garments will be less than usual. Until the situation changes, according to those in a position to say, the garment trade will operate on a hand to mouth basis.

Summer Hat Movement Popular.

Unless torpedoed by the weather man the "Summer hats for Summer weather" movement sponsored by the Retail Millinery Association of America bids fair to put flower-trimmed hats very much in the spotlight during the next several weeks. As a result of the movement, which is part of the association's campaign to reconcile style with the thermometer, millinery managers in leading stores throughout the country have planned to feature and advertise Summer hats strongly from today on. All that is needed to make the movement a success is a "spell" of seasonable weather, for the merchandise behind the movement is said to be all that could possibly be asked for.

The Ones Who Should Be Blamed.

That customers of department stores are not wholly to blame for the things the merchants complain of is the contention of an executive of a leading store. Often, he said yesterday, the clerks are more to blame than the customer. He told of a case where a woman had been deliberately advised by a clerk to take some waists and return them later if they did not fit the person they were intended for, who was not present. When the woman protested that she did not think that was the right thing to do, the clerk assured her that "everybody does it." In another store a case was noted where a clerk insisted on delivering a new hat bought by a male customer, because the rain threatened, in spite of the fact that the latter had an umbrella with him and at first wanted to wear the new hat and leave the old one.

Lightweight Winter Suits.

Although the retailers were none too pleased with the way the weight has been taken little by little out of Winter suits, the lines being sold for the next cold weather season do not show much gain in fabric weight over those upon which an issue was raised in some instances last Winter. The manufacturers, it is stated, found this was the only way of reducing costs, and until conditions become easier for them it is unlikely that the former heavyweight fabrics will be used. To counteract this loss of weight in the suit, overcoats are now offered of heavier cloth. The complaint on lightweight Winter suits has been made chiefly, of course, by the out-of-town retailers, whose customers have to meet weather conditions that are more severe than those encountered by those living in the big cities.

Gray Goods Sales Limited.

While there was quite a little inquiry in the local gray goods market yesterday for printcloths and other staple constructions for deliveries running up to Oct. 1, the business growing out of them was by no means large. In fact, sales of any consequence were said to be wanting. The reason was that buyers were unwilling to pay what sellers asked for the deliveries wanted. Second hand goods have been pretty well cleaned up, and this has had a tendency to strengthen the market again. The sheeting business of the day had little in it to warrant special mention. Closing spot printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	11¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	*8¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	10¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	8¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	9¾c	28½-inch, 60-55s	7½c
39-inch, 56-44s	6¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	*7½c
38½-inch, 64-64s	8¾c	27-inch, 64-60s	5¾c

*Asked.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

ANDREW BROSE, a builder, 1 Malden Lane, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $36,158 and assets of $40,924, consisting of real estate, $35,450; bills, promissory notes, &c., $200; debts due on open account, $5,116, and money in bank, $158. The real estate is located at 1339 West Forty-second Street, valued at $95,000, and mortgaged for $63,500, and also lots in Long Island City, valued at $7,000, and mortgaged for $3,050. Among the largest creditors who are secured are the German Exchange National Bank, $4,000, and August Luchow, $1,500. Among the creditors who are unsecured are Meiuni Brothers, $10,000, and N. & W. J. Peck, $4,558. Brose has been in business as a builder for thirty years.

ISRAEL KAUFMAN, a theatrical manager, 1,441 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $8,413 and no assets.

JAMES B. JENKINS, a salesman, residing at 130 East Forty-first Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $10,163, all of which were contracted in Chicago and Cleveland, and no assets.

JOSEPH C. LUKE, residing at 716 Van Nest Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,717 and no assets.

WALTER C. NICHOLSON, residing at 72 Park Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,425, and no assets.

MURAT R. KING, a salesman, residing at 140 West Forty-third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,612, and assets of $7 cash.

HENRY THORN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Henry Thorn, dealing in diamonds and jewelry, 37 Maiden Lane, by the following creditors: Louis Wachs, $447; Arthur Rosenberg, $180, and Aaron Rosin, $447. The liabilities are said to be $15,000, and the assets $5,000. Judge Mayer has appointed Martin C. Ansorge receiver, in $2,500 bond.

HALL BORCHERT DRESS FORM COMPANY.—Judge Mayer has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed against the Hall Borchert Dress Form Company, 461 West 40th St., on consent of creditors.

REUBEN M. SEGALL.—At a meeting of creditors of Ruben M. Segall held yesterday at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, referee in bankruptcy, 71 Broadway, William Blau was elected trustee, and his bond fixed at $10,000.

H. F. SAWYER & SON.—At a meeting of creditors of H. F. Sawyer & Son, held yesterday at the office of W. H. Willis, referee in bankruptcy, 84 Beaver St., Jacob A. Stern was elected trustee, and his bond fixed at $10,000.

E. W. BAUMEISTER & CO., curb stock brokers, 56 Broad St., have filed schedules in bankruptcy showing liabilities of $97,309 and assets of $37,248, consisting of outstanding accounts. Among the largest creditors are Mrs. H. Karger, $17,400; Miss Gertrude M. Gibson, Brooklyn, $10,250; Joseph Magriola, $3,468; Alex. Malcom, $3,825, and Frederick Lear, $8,250. Albert Froelich, a partner in the firm, has filed individual schedules showing assets of $20,075, consisting of equity in an automobile, $1,400, and bills, promissory notes, &c., $675.

MESH & HAGAR, wholesale dealers in butter and eggs, 353 Greenwich St., have filed schedules in bankruptcy showing liabilities of $12,000 and assets of $3,300.

KOTCHMAN & CO.—Judge Mayer has appointed Myle J. Holley receiver for Kotchman & Co., wholesale dealers in butter and eggs, 70 North Moore Ct., in $500 bond. The liabilities are said to be $10,000 and the assets $1,000.

PHILIP S. GILL.—Application for a discharge from bankruptcy was made yesterday to Judge Mayer for Philip S. Gill, manufacturer of dresses, 39 East 32d St., who filed a petition on Feb. 24, 1916, showing liabilities of $55,950 and assets of $37,075. Opposition was made by two creditors, who stated that he had died on March 9, 1917, and the matter went over for two weeks.

REED ART PRODUCTS CO., INC., decorated basket ware, 360-362 Avenue A, has assigned to Nathan Shinkin of 85 McKibben Street, Brooklyn. Kaufman Lesser is Treasurer of the company.

HAZELTINE'S, INC., restaurant, 39 Broad Street, has assigned to Albert E. Cory. Ernest A. W. Soppett is Secretary of the company.

CHARLES L. ELINE, trading as Charles Eline & Co., collection agency, 1,182 Broadway, has assigned to Harold P. Coffin.

MARCH & HUGHES.—Alexander March and Eustis P. Hughes, doing business as the Sun Wine and Liquor Co., family liquor store, 1,300 St. Nicholas Avenue, have made an assignment to Nathaniel Trechman.

DAVID FISCHER, a retail clerk and suit dealer of 193 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $2,809.36; assets, $40.80, which includes two insurance policies for $8,000.

Bankruptcy Discharges.

Judge Mayer in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts: Harry Clay Jackson, son of a former Governor of West Virginia; Myer Hart, doing business as Myer Hart & Co., wholesale liquors; Perlsweig Brothers, trading as the Union Hat Co., 181 Wooster Street; Clara C. Manville, 166 West 172d Street; Block & Kaadin, manufacturers of braid and trimmings; Victor Leibowitz, Jacob Katz, salesman, 71 East 104th Street; Henry Rosenblum, hats, 978 Prospect Avenue; J. Garabow & Son, clothing manufacturers, 101 Bleecker Street, and Louis Niedle of Niedle & Lampel, silks and satins, 178 Rivington Street.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 30.—Talman Save, a contracting carpenter, filed a bankruptcy petition today. He owes $32,082.91 and has assets of $3,400. Practically all of his creditors are residents of Morristown, N. J.

Nicholas Weiffenbach, a Buffalo contractor, owes $5,100.14 and has assets of $3,875. He filed a bankruptcy petition.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, April 30.—James Lynn Hunter, engaged in the oil mill and cotton gin business in this city, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the Federal court. His total liabilities are given as $206,888; resources, $24,950, of which $13,850 is claimed as exempt.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

Blumgarten, Aaron S.—Stenotype Sales Co., Inc	$110.77
Bakelar, Morris—H. Kind et al	143.46
Becker, Kate W.—C. Becker	836.50
Bodenburg, John—State Industrial Commission of the State of New York	138.70
Burke, Agnes—Same	133.80
Casuality Co. of America—A. Milkowski	160.80
Deitsch, Isaac R.—J. Wiener	128.51
Engel, Fred L.—C. Loo	179.91
Excelsior Feature Film Co.—S. Salisian et al	259.55
Florestelle Costume Co.—American Fashion Co	128.99
Friedfertig, Jacob—H. Staler	198.78
Gaston, John—J. Seeman et al	147.30
Goldstein, Nathan—L. Hirsh	100.41
Hydraulic Tribune Corp.—E. D. Hobson	112.62
Johnstone, J. Jeffrey, Jr.—J. Butler, Inc	374.39
Kletskin, Morris—N. Y. Ry. Co., costs	115.38
Kerner, David—George S. Males, Inc	204.06
Kavanagh, John J.—U. S. Tire Co	118.43
Lemmon, Wilbur S.—W. Reid, costs	128.65
Law Reporting Co. and Franklin W. Allen—A. W. Riddle et al	148.91
Loebel, Bessie A.—H. Rosenthal	107.28
Liebes, Arthur—Vogue Co	1,035.43
Lowinger, Joseph—Brodsky & Sovak, Inc	220.32
Mitchell, William—State Industrial Commission of the State of N. Y	115.35
New York Railways Co.—G. Astir	200.00
Newlett, Murray J.—Charles Klein & Co	160.00
New York Parlor Frame and Couch Co., Inc.—State Industrial Commission of the State of New York	108.13
Page, Richard G., Jr.—Central Trust Co. of New York	1,158.26
Pitrak, Morris—H. A. Smith Mfg. Co., Inc	224.91
Politzi, Michael—State Industrial Commission of the State of New York	115.00
Ramm, Herbert T.—F. Green	179.91
Reilly, Abbie K.—B. Altman & Co	194.67
Rogers, L. Hardin—Franklin Simon & Co	103.83
Smith, George E., et al.—Morris Plan Co. of New York	113.41
Stearn, Armand E., et al.—M. Govan	150.80
Snyder, Benjamin and Julia—Oppenheim, Collins & Co	150.56
Stallo, Edmund K.—Mechanics' Bank and Trust Co., costs	124.77
Spear, James, and William Niebel—People, &c	115.27
Schnitzer, Lawrence J.—Superfine Oil Co., Inc	422.38
Schalk, William—State Industrial Commission of the State of New York	180.28
Sterck, Alfonso or Alfonzo or Al—H. L. Manges	530.50
Steuer, William—Jacob Bros. Live Poultry Co., Inc	841.53
Stein, Louis—A. Friedland	119.91
Santa Maria Sugar Co.—Merchants' National Bank, costs	110.27
Schwartz & Harman—H. Finkelstein	280.65
Tyler, Edith L.—E. J. Ware	196.73
Ward, Helen—People, &c	500.00
Wright, William W.—J. Bergonzi	278.37
Walsh, Henry B.—M. E. Walsh	4,695.72
Waldman & Rabinowitz Co., Inc.—J. Goldman	181.81
Waynor Construction Co., Inc., and Charles L. Weyand—Harlem River Lumber and Woodworking Co	902.28
Bohnson, Emma—City of N. Y	167.30
Berry Mfg. Co.—Same	123.77
Hillers, August H.—Same	128.07
Lindsay & Wilson Co.—Same	133.18
Louis Martin, Inc.—Same	145.30
Manhattan Auto Club—Same	119.46
North Side Provision Co.—Same	189.56
P. A. Werbeck & Co.—Same	151.81
Roscoe Lumber Co.—Same	214.23
Ropes, Elizabeth C.—Same	134.53
Schundler, Hans O.—Same	223.04
U. S. Gum Tape Co., Inc.—Same	184.06
Union Feature Film Co.—Same	136.02

In Bronx County.

Bergman, David—F. Shenfeld	$82.22
Dortman, Jack—H. Rosenblatt et al	300.97
Goldberger, Nathan—C. Fink	307.91
Goldberg, Wolf—Prospect Taxi Co., Inc.	51.11
Kronstein, Morris—R. Schaller et al	64.75
Lutz, Theodore, and Bernheimer & Schwartz Pilsener Brewing Co.—F. Hess	7,197.93
Mularky, Martin—Dimock & Fink Co.	2,003.10
McCann, Edward, Christopher, and Marcella—W. Bertram	766.72
Streiber, John, and William Karges—A. P. Dienst et al	193.54
Streiber, Charles and Dorothy, and Gustav P. Karges—Same	49.79
Simonyi, Sigmund—N. Y. Tel. Co	49.84
Waynor Construction Co., Inc., and Charles L. Weyand—Harlem River Lumber and Woodworking Co	902.28

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Hill, Isidore L.—Equitable Trust Co. of N. Y., Feb. 6, 1913	$360.65
Brill, Morris, & Max Aronson—N. Miller, Jan. 30, 1917	662.80
Singer, Sell and Saul—L. Stein, April 28, 1917	129.58
Edison, Ada K.—B. W. B. Brown, Dec. 8, 1915	283.54
Earle, Ida B., and Charles Simonds—Marseilles Garage Co., April 5, 1917	126.10
Grosswriner, Mark L. or Max—S. Brookstone et al., Nov. 12, 1914	1,165.45
Glines, George A.—A. Mayer, Dec. 29, 1916	96,121.46
Fleuchaus, Peter—J. R. Hladisch, April 6, 1917	904.91
Same—Same, Jan. 30, 1917	370.91
Sachs, Wolf D. and Dora—I. M. Silverman, Sept. 24, 1914	225.77
Thompson, Starrett Co.—M. Donohue, April 5, 1917	152.15
Same—Same, March 11, 1916	10,491.68
Kaplan, Abraham—E. Margulies, March 21, 1917	587.00
Matheson, A. McDowell—D. M. Loughran, Jan. 23, 1914	410.66
Matheson, Adan McD.—A. Norris et al., Oct. 3, 1908	826.18

ASK HIGHER RATES ON COAL.

Anthracite Railroads Petition Commerce Commission for Increase.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The so-called anthracite coal railroads today petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission for an increase in freight rates on anthracite, ranging from 5 cents to 25 cents a ton, from the mines to all points of consumption.

The increases asked are 5 cents a ton on sizes smaller than pea coal from the mines to New York and other tidewater points; 15 cents a ton on larger sizes to the same points and Buffalo, and 25 cents a ton from Buffalo and Erie to all points in the Middle West.

The proposal is supplemental to the railroads' recent petition for a general freight increase, coal being among the few commodities specifically exempted from the general application. The railroads stated in today's application that increases will be sought later to New England points.

Applications of the roads to increase rates on iron ore from lake ports to furnaces in the Pittsburgh, Johnstown, and Mahoning and Shenango Valleys were approved today by the commission. The new rates are a part of the general advance proposed.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neil Co.; F. B. Goodman, umbrellas, leather goods; 37 W. 26th.
AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neill & Co.; F. B. Goodman, umbrellas, leather goods; 37 W. 26th.
ALBANY, N. Y.—W. M. Whitney & Co.; J. A. Cleary, general mdse.; 41 Union Square.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Ragan-Malone Co.; H. R. Calloway, dry goods; 60 Worth.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Enterprise Mfg. Co.; A. A. Wiseberg, mfrs. wash dresses, skirts, middies; 1,182 Broadway.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Chamberlain-Johnson-Dubose Co.; Mrs. M. R. Ballantine, infants' wear; 20 East 46th.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; M. D. Horning, dress goods, silks; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Stein & Co.; M. Stein, piece goods; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. Quelimalz, cotton piece goods; 354 4th Av.
BATON ROUGE, La.—S. I. Reymond & Co.; S. L. Reymond, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.
BOSTON — "Mitchell"; W. H. Sullivan, woolens; Continental.
BOSTON—A. Shuman & Co.; W. F. Maher, boys' clothing; Prince George.
BOSTON—"Butler's"; F. Garran, infants' wear, corsets, muslin underwear, gloves, neckwear, ribbons, hdkfs., laces; 1,150 B'way.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; H. B. Runyon, books, stationery; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Jansen, perfumes, toilet articles; Miss Lyons, hdkfs.; Miss Horan, petticoats, negligees, kimonos; Miss Diller, children's millinery; Miss Raphael, clothing; Miss Louie, trimmed millinery. Basement buyers—Mr. Silberman, skirts; Mr. Koch, millinery; Mr. Schroeder, muslin underwear; Mr. Koenigsthal, men's, boys' clothing; Mrs. Kasanof, neckwear; Mr. Smith, infants', children's, juniors' coats, dresses, petticoats; Mr. Levy, waists, sweaters; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Mrs. C. Z. Mulcahy, umbrellas, 404 4th Av.; Prince George.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Dorsen D. G. Co.; A. B. Chumansky, jobs coats, suits, dresses, waists; 225 5th Av.
BRISTOL, Va.—Mahoney-Jonas Co.; J. A. Mahoney, notions; 395 B'way.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—N. Golden, ready-to-wear; Breslin.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; P. Schaeffer, housefurn. goods, china; C. L. Tagg, silks, dress goods; 230 5th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; S. G. Bradshaw, domestics, wash goods; 2 W. 37th; Prince George.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Siegrist & Fraley; J. J. Glaser, notions, flags, hosiery, toilet goods; 470 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Wachtel, Garfinkel & Co.; P. Wachtel, women's suitings; Latham.
CHICAGO—Hillman's; H. Kasakoff, ribbons, umbrellas; 404 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; C. G. Nutting, hdkfs., 1,107 B'way.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; C. W. Leffingwell, women's ready-to-wear; L. N. Beal, men's neckwear; 1,107 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; O. A. Fink, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; B. Silverman, jobs basement silk dresses, wash skirts, coats; 470 4th Av.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Stanley & McGiblons Co.; L. D. Sacks, children's Fall coats, dresses, muslin underwear, knit goods, men's, boys' shirts, blouses, caps, hats, bath robes; 53 W. 17th.
CHICAGO, Ill.—The Catalogue House; H. Philipsborn, house dresses, kimonos, petticoats; H. Marx, girls', children's coats, dresses 132 W. 21st.
CHILICOTHE, Mo.—D. W. Hartman, cotton dresses; 389 5th Av.
CINCINNATI—Reiss & Meiss; Mr. Meiss, piece goods, white goods, ready-to-wear; 114 5th Av.
CINCINNATI—La Mode; E. Rosenberg, A. Rosenberg, coats, suits, dresses; Breslin.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—May Co.; J. A. Swanson, basement ready-to-wear; L. Moscovics, basement waists, muslin underwear; 37 West 26th.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Ames Co.; Miss S. Cohen, waists; Miss P. Hooper, skirts; Miss M. Campbell, silk, muslin underwear, petticoats; 116 West 32d.
CLEVELAND—Bradley Co.; A. Ahrens, children's Fall coats, jobs Spring coats; 72 Madison Av.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; A. Aymer, dresses; 220 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Clawson & Wilson Co.; E. J. Boll, domestics, dress goods, silks; 43 Leonard.
CLEVELAND—Printz-Biederman Co.; J. Printz, cloaks, suits, materials; 200 5th Av.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Morehouse-Martens Co.; Mrs. M. Evans, dresses, coats; 1,170 Broadway.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—The Fashion; W. L. Payne, coats, suits; Collingwood.
CONNELSVILLE, Penn.—Wright-Metzler Co.; Mr. Evans, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
DAYTON, Ohio—Elder & Johnston Co.; R. J. Elder, ready-to-wear; Miss L. A. Levering, corsets; Miss Scudder, representing; 220 5th Av.
DENVER, Col.—Neusteter Co.; Max D. Neusteter, jobs coats, suits, waists; 304 5th Av.
DETROIT—A. Kroilk & Co.; L. P. Laurenzean, dress goods, flannels; 320 B'way.
DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; Miss B. Krueck, art needlework; 116 W. 32d.
FAIRMONT, W. Va.—J. M. Hanley & Sons Co.; J. H. Rowan, dry goods, notions, hosiery, gloves, millinery; 1,270 Broadway.
FORT WAYNE, Ind.—J. Stillman, jobs suits, dresses; 72 Madison Av.
FORT WAYNE, Ind.—Frank Dry Goods Co.; G. I. Latz, cloaks, waists; 116 West 32d.
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—Kempner & Meikel; Mr. Klasson, hosiery, underwear; 1,133 Broadway.
HAGERSTOWN, Md.—Kaufman Bros. & Co.; H. Kaufman, Summer dresses; 40 E. 22d.
GREELEY, Col.—Reuler Merc. Co.; Mr. Reuler, wash dresses, silk waists; 339 5th Av.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Robinson & Co.; I. E. Robinson, coats, suits, waists, dresses; 15 East 26th.
HARTFORD, Conn.—M. Simon, ready-to-wear; 1,261 B'way.
HOLYOKE, Mass.—A. Steiger & Co.; E. J. Kelby, domestics; 404 4th Av.; Wallick.
HOUSTON, Texas—Mistrot-Curtis Co.; S. A. Mistrot, cloaks, suits; 45 W. 34th.
JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Cohen Bros.; S. Goldberg, notions, hosiery, gloves, leather goods; 225 5th Av.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Jones Store Co.; E. S. Mendenhall, hosiery, underwear; 23 E. 26th.
LEXINGTON, Ky.—B. E. Smith Co.; B. B. Smith, women's ready-to-wear; Imperial.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Jacoby Bros.; A. C. Scher, dress goods, silks; 1,182 Broadway.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—"Bullock's"; F. P. Bacon, silks, dress goods; Miss H. Ogden, misses' suits, dresses; 95 Madison Av.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Stewart D. G. Co.; G. D. Sleigh, fancy goods; 2 W. 37th.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—J. Goldsmith & Sons Co.; A. Wolf, silks, piece goods; 1,150 B'way.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—B. Lowenstein & Bros.; F. B. Sharp, silks, velvets; 22 East 17th.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—B. Lowenstein & Bros.; E. J. Bishop, linens; 22 E. 17th; Park Avenue.
MERIDEN, Miss.—Marks-Rothenberg Co.; S. S. Marks, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.
MIAMI, Fla.—E. B. Douglass Co.; E. B. Douglass, clothing, millinery, ready-to-wear; 1,178 B'way.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Milwaukee Apparel Co.; Miss Riegel, Summer dresses; Miss Weyker, furs; L. Elsas, jobs coats, suits, waists; 304 5th Av.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Ed. Schuster Co.; C. Greenblatt, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.
NASHVILLE

BELGIUM MAY GET $150,000,000 LOAN

Her Minister Makes a Formal Application and the Administration Is Receptive.

FRANCE'S NEEDS EXPLAINED

Viviani In Long Conference with McAdoo — Bi-Weekly Issues of Treasury Certificates Suggested.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—In addition to loans to France and Italy of $200,000,000 to $300,000,000, the United States soon will make a loan to Belgium, the amount is yet to be determined. Unofficial estimates of the size of the Belgium loan place it approximately at $150,000,000.

Administration officials have been in a receptive mood toward an application for a Belgium loan ever since the war finance measure became a law, but formal application for a loan was not made until today, when the Belgian Minister, Baron de Cartier, called upon Secretary McAdoo and placed before him tentative estimates as to the relief desired.

Secretary McAdoo and Assistant Secretary Crosby discussed details with the Minister for more than three hours. The tentative estimates was not divulged, but it is understood that it contains provision for meeting in part, the Belgian Government's needs in maintaining a large number of refugees domiciled in France, in addition to requirements of a military nature.

Further conferences will be held before the estimate of Belgian needs is placed in final form for consideration. There is said to be a wide divergence between the first estimates of the various Entente Governments as to their requirements and their final estimates, made after a process of elimination, in conferences with Terasury Department officials.

Viviani and McAdoo Confer.

The discussion of French and Italian needs continued today in conferences in which the participants were Secretary McAdoo, Assistant Secretary Crosby, the Italian Ambassador, and members of the French Commission. M. Viviani spent more than an hour in consultation with Secretary McAdoo. It was M. Viviani's first call at the Treasury Department, and much of the preliminary work had been disposed of in previous meetings of his associates and Treasury officials.

Other members of the French Commission discussed the proposed loans informally with the Federal Reserve Board at luncheon.

The indications are that the French and Italian loans will be made within the present week, the time limit announced by Secretary McAdoo last week. The Belgian loan probably will not be made until a somewhat later date. Funds for the French and Italian loans will ibe raised by a further offer of Treasury certificates, expected within the next few days.

Bi-Weekly Treasury Issues Suggested.

Secretary McAdoo has under consideration a suggestion made by the Federal Reserve Board, looking to the gradual flotation of the forthcoming bond issue.

The suggestion provides for a bi-weekly offering of Treasury certificates in blocks of $150,000,000 to $250,000,000, according to the apparent ability of the banks readily to absorb them. The certificates may be exchanged for the bonds when the latter are issued. The suggestion also contemplates the offering of certificates to the highest bidders, no bid below par to be accepted.

Reports from semi-official sources that Mr. McAdoo was preparing to offer another block of certificates tomorrow were said to be premature as to the date of the offering.

The announcement of the terms of the bond issue, it is expected, will be made within a day or two, unless there is delay in reaching a decision as to certain phases as yet undetermined.

What Will the Government Do?

In several instances yesterday it was said in the local market to be impossible to get mill offers on certain constructions of gray goods from Fall River because of Government orders. Whether this meant that the Government had quietly commandeered some looms in that centre, or whether the mills in question had covered their looms with merchandise orders from the Government, was the source of some speculation. While it was thought that the latter was probably the correct surmise, local rumors concerning the slowness with which Government orders for large yardages of lightweight gray cloths for hospital purposes are being taken up by the manufacturers seemed to give color to the former interpretation.

To Handle Borden Farm Products.

The Borden Condensed Milk Company announced yesterday that its Farm Products Division, which handles milk, butter, eggs, cream, and buttermilk, would after May 1 be conducted as a separate business organization under the name of "Borden's Farm Products Company, Inc." The reason assigned was that this branch of the business had developed many problems peculiarly its own. C. A. Weiant is to be President of the new corporation, and A. W. Milburn Vice President and Treasurer.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Textile Alliance, Inc., yesterday announced that, from cabled information sent out by the South African Government, there has been no stoppage of wool exports from that country to this.

The J. & E. Silverman Company, Inc., manufacturers of girls' coats, have moved to larger quarters at 15 East Twenty-sixth Street.

AUCTION SALES.

VALUATION $50,000

Large and Entire Wholesale Stock of

BRUSHES

Manufactured Brushes and Brush Makers' Material of E. J. KELLY,

Retiring from Business on Account of Ill Health.

CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL

On this day, TUESDAY, May 1, 1917,

At 10:30 A. M.,

THE ENTIRE STOCK LOCATED AT 127 READE ST., New York City.

The stock consists of all kinds of Leather and Wooden Back Household Brushes, Toilet Brushes, Horse Brushes, Paint and Varnish, Flat, Round, Oval, Soft and Hard Brushes, Scrub, Stove, Clothes, Hair, Shoe, Artist and Bath Brushes; with and without handles, and others too numerous to mention; also raw material consisting of Horse Hair, Tampico Fibres, Blocks, etc.

IN LARGE LOTS TO DEALERS.

Bankrupt Stock of DIAMONDS and GOLD JEWELRY, WATCHES, NOVELITES, etc.,

Mostly all 14-Kt. also FIXTURES.

being the entire bankrupt stock of Arnold & Co., of 448 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, will sell Thursday, May 3rd, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., at 549 Broadway, New York City, the above high-grade stock.

This is a high-grade stock and merits the attention of the best trade.

AUCTIONEERS.

HIRAM H. PARKE, Art Auctioneer

Galleries, 936-936 Broadway, N. Y. City.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

The F. W. Woolworth Company yesterday added a corner to its Fifth Avenue holdings by leasing from George L. Slawson and Frederick G. Hobbs for a term of twenty-one years with a privilege of a renewal for an additional twenty-one years the property 461 Fifth Avenue, northeast corner of Forlieth Street.

The rent payable over the first term is understood to be close on to $1,000,000. Edward J. Hogan negotiated the lease. On Feb. 1 the F. W. Woolworth Company leased the properties directly adjoining on the north, consisting of 463-5-7-9 Fifth Avenue, a plot with a building 66 by 95 feet, from the heirs of the estate of T. C. Roessle and from Mrs. Joseph H. Coggeshall, the property 1 East Fortieth Street.

The present corner added to the plot is 26.7 feet on Fifth Avenue by 95 feet in depth, making the combined plot 92.7 feet on Fifth Avenue with a uniform depth of 122.6 feet. The total rental paid for the first term will be approximately $2,750,000.

The present buildings will be demolished and the F. W. Woolworth Company will probably erect on the property a modern ten-story store and show room building.

Plans are being drawn by the architects, Jardine, Hill & Murdock, and the building will cost possibly in the neighborhood of $600,000. A large portion of the ground floor will be occupied by the F. W. Woolworth Company as a 5 and 10-cent store as originally planned.

Investor Buys $75,000 East Side Dwelling.

Mrs. J. R. Soley sold to an investing client of William B. May & Co. 49 East Eightieth Street, a four-story high stoop private dwelling on a lot 25 by 102.2.

The buyer will occupy the property, which was held at $75,000.

Adolph Lewisohn Leases Former Home for Business.

Adolph Lewisohn has leased to Tappé, Inc., now located at 25 West Fifty-seventh Street, his former home at 9 West Fifty-seventh Street, for a term of twenty-one years.

An entire new front for the building, which covers a plot 30.6 by 100 feet, will be erected, and the interior will be extensively remodeled in a manner suitable for a high-class millinery establishment. L. J. Phillips & Co. represented Mr. Lewisohn, and Crook & Livingston, the lessees.

This improvement is another indication that West Fifty-seventh Street is rapidly becoming the Bond Street of New York.

Two Heights Apartments Sold.

Upper Manhattan furnished two good apartment house deals yesterday in which other property was involved in trade. The five-story structure at the southwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and 175th Street, was purchased for investment by Charles V. Schmidt from Franklin Pettit. The house covers a plot 63 by 75, and has been held at $110,000. In part payment Mr. Schmidt gave his country home in Westchester County with nineteen acres between Bedford and Katonah. It figured in the deal at a valuation of $45,000. The Knap & Wasson Company and Charles V. Schmidt, Jr., were the brokers in the transaction.

In the Fort George section the six-story apartment house at 567 and 569 West 191st Street, on plot 50 by 100, being 100 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue, was purchased by the Isaac Lowenfeld Realty Corporation from the Moses Goodman Corporation. It is one of three similar houses recently erected by the sellers. In part payment the Lowenfeld Corporation gave the five-story flat at the northwest corner of Lexington Avenue and 115th Street, on lot 25.11 by 75 feet. Charles Goldberg and A. Phillips were the brokers in the deal.

Riverside Drive Apartment Sold to Investor.

Fred D. Menke sold to Louis Schlechter the six-story elevator apartment house known as "Ulysses Court" at 528 Riverside Drive, near 127th Street. The property has been held at $385,000, and the deal was an all cash transaction. Hiram T. Wood was associated as broker.

Buyer for Vacant Plot on the Heights.

Joseph P. Day sold for Isaac H. Clothier to a client a vacant plot, 75 by 99.11, located on the south side of West 149th Street, 100 feet west of Broadway. This plot was scheduled to be offered at auction today by Mr. Day.

Sale of Columbia Leasehold.

Worthington Whitehouse, Inc., sold the Columbia College leasehold property at 29 West Fiftieth Street, a five-story dwelling, on a lot 20 by 100.5, for Miss Jeanne King to a client for investment. At the expiration of the present lease the building will be altered for business.

Buyers for Private Dwellings.

John J. Kavanagh sold for Laura M. Boehman to a client for occupancy 125 East Ninety-fourth Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, on a lot 17 by 100.

Samuel Kilpatrick purchased from William A. Ryerson 105 West Seventy-fifth Street, a four-story dwelling, on a lot 20 by 102.2. The F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Company negotiated the sale.

Two West Side Deals.

The estate of Benjamin Fox sold to an investing client of Joseph P. Day 509 and 511 West Thirty-fourth Street, a two-story factory building, on a plot 50 by 98.9. The property was to have been sold at auction today.

First Transfer for Sixty Years.

William A. White & Sons have sold for Bernard A. Cruse 131 Cedar Street, a three-story building, on a lot 18 by 54, between Greenwich and Washington Streets. This is the first sale of the property in over sixty years, the last one having been in 1856, when Mr. Cruse's grandfather purchased the property.

Gerry Estate Sells Park Row Buildings.

The Gerry estate sold to John H. Ives and Frank J. Walsh 117 and 119 Park Row, two five-story buildings, on a plot 34 by 63, opposite the Municipal Building. Title to the adjoining parcel 115 is held by the buyers. The Crulkshank Company negotiated the sale.

Bronx Sales.

An investor has purchased from the Galveston Building Company the new five-story flat occupying a plot 50 by 100, on the east side of Vyse Avenue, adjoining the northeast corner of Home Street.

An investor has purchased from the receivers of the American Real Estate Company the three three-story frame flats, occupying a plot 89 by 80, on the southeast corner of 219th Street and White Plains Avenue.

The Moses Goodman Corporation sold 807 East 176th Street, a two-story attic residence, 50 by 142, to Barnet Brodsky.

Daniel L. Korn sold to an investor 1,063 to 1,073 Kelly Street, six two-story frame dwellings on a plot 100 by 100, located between 165th and 167th Streets.

Brooklyn.

James Watters sold for Charles H. Noble the one-family stone-front dwelling 428 Bay Ridge Parkway to a client for occupancy.

Long Island.

At Brookville, L. I., Henry A. Rogers of Worthington Whitehouse, Inc., has sold for the Cocks Realty Company the three following farms: The remainder of the former J. B. Waldron estate, consisting of 15¾ acres, which is east of and adjoining the new home of Henry Atherton; the former H. H Hegeman estate, consisting of 62 acres, with farm house and outbuildings, and a tract of woodland just east of the above.

The same broker has also sold for the Waldron estate a tract of eight acres of woodland. These four tracts comprise over 90 acres of land, and are on the north side of the road leading from Brookville to East Norwich. The buyer will hold for investment and eventually improve the above property as a country estate. Cocks & Willets represented the sellers.

John F. Scott sold for John Mitchell a plot of land 400 feet long on the north side of the railroad at Hewlett Station to the Long Island Railroad Company.

Staten Island.

William H. Lockwood has purchased through Cornelius G. Kolff two lots on Mountain View Avenue, between Gannon Place and the Richmond Turnpike, Castleton Corners, S. I.

Westchester County.

Walter G. Whitlock has purchased nine acres of the twenty-acre farm recently purchased by the Mount Kisco Holding Company from John Merritt. The nine acres are on the north side of the highway, in close proximity to the estate of Clifford A. Cochrane and Charles A. Pinkerton. The new purchaser intends to make extensive alterations.

The Robert E. Farley Organization sold the residence of Emerson W. Adams on Dupont Avenue, in the Gedney Farm section of White Plains.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley sold the residence of William Wallace Lyon, located on Quaker Ridge Road, near the Wykagyl station, on the New York, Westchester & Boston, City of New Rochelle, consisting of one acre of land, with a dwelling, to Helen M. Barry of New York City. The property was held at $25,000.

Joseph P. Day sold for Clara Ens Rucker a three-story frame dwelling, on a plot 123 by 210, located at 76 Boston Post Road, Rye, N. Y. Miss Rucker was represented by Jonathan Holden, as attorney. The purchaser is a prominent New York lawyer, who will make improvements and occupy the property as a Summer residence.

Recent Buyers.

Mary A. Quish is the buyer of 2,582 Eighth Avenue. Isidore Weekstein is the buyer of 223 Central Park West.

To Foreclose $2,700,000 Mortgage on Broadway Building.

Justice Erlanger of the Supreme Court has appointed Charles L. Hoffman receiver of the rents of the Mercantile Building on the southeast corner of Broadway and Maiden Lane, known as 166-172 Broadway and 2 and 4 Maiden Lane, pending a suit brought by the New York Life Insurance Company against Edward W. Martin Company, Broadway Building Company, and others to foreclose a mortgage of $2,700,000 executed by the Broadway Building Company to the City Real Estate Company on Dec. 24, 1900, and assigned to the plaintiff in the proceedings. The receiver is required to give a bond of $75,000. George W. Hubbell is the attorney for the plaintiff.

25th Street Loft Foreclosure.

Justice Erlanger has appointed Aaron Rabinowitz receiver of the rents of the eleven-story loft building at 45-51 West Twenty-fifth Street pending a suit brought by K. Frances Coleman against the Building and Engineering Company and others to foreclose a mortgage of $340,000. The property is assessed at $475,000.

Another Fifty-seventh Street Dwelling for Business.

The rapid transformation of East Fifty-seventh Street from residential to business purposes is further illustrated by a lease of the four-story dwelling, 122 East Fifty-seventh Street, negotiated by Manning & Trunk for the estate of Emilie Hoffman to Harry Turner, who has taken the property for a ten year term.

The building will be altered by the installation of stores on the lower floors and apartments above.

The block between Park and Lexington Avenues has recently witnessed considerable activity, 112, 120, 124, and 126 have also of late figured in transactions involving alterations or proposed alterations for business.

Bronx Zone Hearing Today.

Beginning today public hearings will be held each Tuesday afternoon at room 915, 32 Liberty Street, by the Bronx Zoning and Protective Committee, composed of Mougel Brothers, Chairman; Clarence W. Baldwin, Elmer D. Coulter, J. Clarence Davies, Albert M. Gerow, and Lorillard Spencer. They will consider changes in the zoning ordinance. At today's hearing B. H. Weisker's appeal affecting 183d Street, west of the Concourse, will be taken up.

Two Broadway Landmarks to Be Sold Today.

Two Broadway landmarks—the old Stewart Building at 280 Broadway and the southwest corner of Fiftieth Street and Broadway—will be sold at public auction today in the Vesey Street Salesroom by Joseph P. Day.

The seven-story Stewart building has a Broadway frontage of 101.5 feet, is 228.4 feet on Chambers Street and 225.5 feet on Reade Street. It faces City Hall Park, thereby insuring permanent southerly light, and gives an unobstructed view of Broadway.

The other parcel has a frontage of 50.5 feet on Broadway and 127.10 feet on Fiftieth Street, and contains three three-story buildings used as automobile salesrooms.

Commercial Leases.

The rental demand for properties in the Grand Central zone has been further accentuated with the closing of a lease by Pease & Elliman of Abel Heckscher of de Saulles of 20,000 suare feet of space in the new sixteen-story Heckscher building at 244 Madison Avenue to the National Aniline and Chemical Company, one of the largest dye and chemical concerns in the country. The lessees have been located at 100 William Street for more than twenty years.

Albert B. Ashforth, Inc., has leased to the Kelly-Springfield Tire Company the large store and basement of the new Astin Studios building at the southwest corner of Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue. The lease aggregates $386,115, and the space is to be used for the general offices of the lessee.

A. W. Miller & Co. leased for John H. Feldscher and August Eitzen the store, 426 Columbus Avenue.

Geo. R. Read & Co. leased for James Stanley the entire building, 235 Water Street, to the United Chemical and Color Company for a term of years, and for Bernard Kreizer Leasing Company the store in the building 160 Chambers Street to the Richardson Corporation of Rochester, N. Y., dealers in fruit extracts; also the store and basement in the building, 69 Dey Street, to Midgley & Prentice, metal dealers; also the entire building, 544 Eighth Avenue, for a term of years to Benjamin Greenberg, haberdasher; also the entire building, 546 Eighth Avenue, to Louis and Joseph Stengler, hats; also the entire building, 810 East Fourteenth Street, to the Progress Republican Club for a term of years.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By J. H. Mayers.

Vandewater St, 29-31, n s, 161.4 ft w of Pearl St, 43.6x55x irregular, two three-story buildings; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against T. E. Greacen et al.; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; due, $28,299.52; taxes, &c., $881.90; to the plaintiff for $24,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

Welher Court, 508-10, s s, 234.4 ft e of Washington Av, about 60x25, two two-story dwellings; Jacob Littau and another against Michael Alleman et al.; due, $4,501.90; taxes, &c., $191.14; to the plaintiff for $500.

By John P. O'Connell.

Commonwealth Av, e s, 150 ft n of Manson St, 23x100; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, interest, &c., which E. A. Tietjen had on March 15, 1917, or since; J. D. Merriman, attorney; to the plaintiff for $150.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Chrystie St, 47 to 53, for a five-story fireproof garage, 101.5x71; Metropolitan News Co., 104 Henry St, owner; Cantor & Dorfman, 373 Fulton St, Brooklyn, architects; cost, $90,000.

153d St, s s, 125 ft e of Brook Av, for a one-story brick shop, 33x95; Anton Heiss, 518 East 133d St, owner; Robert Skrivan, 4,436 Carpenter Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

Warner Place, s e corner of Wilder Av, for a brick dwelling, 26x54.4; Ida D. Andrea, 1,106 College Av, owner; De Rose & Cavalieri, 3d Av and 148th St, architects; cost, $5,000.

Delafield Av, s e corner of 245th St, for a two and a half story frame dwelling, 86x48; Delafield Estate, J. R. Delafield, 27 Cedar St, Presidents, owner; Wilder & Walden, 148th St. and Waldo Av, architect; cost, $18,000.

Ely Av, e s, 46.62 ft n of 222d St, for six one-story frame dwellings, 17x32; Henry J. Crawford, 98 Nassau St, owner; Joseph Monda, 21 Park Row, architect; cost, $7,800.

Ely Av, e s, 166.42 ft n of 222d St, for six one-story frame dwellings, 17x32; Henry J. Crawford, owner; Joseph Monda, architect; cost, $7,200.

Edson Av, w s, 522.73 ft s of Boston Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20x29; Henry J. Crawford, owner; Joseph Monda, architect; cost, $2,200.

Barnes Av, e s, 53 ft s of Morris Park Av, for a one-story brick parish house, 47x61; Church Extension Committee of New York Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Jesse F. Forbes, 156 5th Av, Secretary, owner; F. B. & A. Ware, 1,170 Broadway, architects; cost, $11,500.

123d St, 440 and 451 West, for a one-story warehouse, 50x100; S. Eckstein, 453 West 104th St, owner; H. Taussig, 1,476 Broadway, architect; cost, $7,000.

123d St, 121 East, for a two-story shop and store, 15x28; Montana Realty Co., 30 East 42d St, owner; W. F. Staub, 30 East 42d St, architect; cost, $1,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

43d St, 5 West, to a four-story club; Century Club, premises, owner; McKim, Mead & White, 101 Park Av, architects; cost, $5,900.

Spuyten Duyvil Road, s w corner of 230th St, to four two and a half story dwellings, 15.6x51.9; Edgehill Terrace Co., E. M. Johnson, Spuyten Duyvil, President, owner; Robert W. Gardner, 43 Cedar St, architect; cost, $10,000.

5th Av, 511, to a sixteen-story bank, &c.; Postal Life Insurance Co., premises, owner; York & Sawyer, 50 East 41st St, architects; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, APRIL 30.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE, w s, 425.4 ft s of Fort Washington Park, 50x100; Fernando Wood, Englewood, N. J., to Viola M. Flannery, 45 East 50th St, mtg $5,000; address, F. Wood, 170 Broadway.....$100

BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE, w s, 1,941.1 ft n from s s of 195th St, 251.8x211.3x irregular; Fernando Wood, Englewood, N. J., to Viola M. Flannery, 45 East 50th St, mtg $45,000, April 15, 1914; address, F. Wood, 170 Broadway.....$100

DRIVE or Boulevard, w s, at line between lands of S. Knapp and Ambrose C. Kingsland at point 1,810 ft n from s s of 155th St, runs n w 396.1 to land of Hudson River Railroad Co. and again n w 270 to s s of 165th St x s e 15.5x e on curve 67.4x s e 133.10x s 180.8x s e 251.8 to drive x s w 145.11 to beginning, with riparian rights, &c.; Hudson River Improvement Co., et al., s s of 162d St, 42.2x100x irregular, with all title to lands under water, &c.; Fernando Wood to Viola M. Flannery, 45 East 50th St, all liens, Aug. 30, 1915; address F. Wood, 170 Broadway.....$100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 134 ft n of 175th St, 55.10 to s s of 176th St x100x78x—; Premium Hudson River Corporation to 176th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue Corporation, 149 Church St, mtg $20,000, April 25; attorney, Manhattan Leasing Co., 149 Church St.$100

1ST AV, 168, e s, 67.4 ft s of 101st St, 90x irregular; Charles Hoefler to Josephine, his wife, 305 West 103d St, mtg $32,000, all liens, April 10, 1916; attorneys, Davis & D., 51 Chambers St.....$100

3D AV, 516, w s, 75 ft s of 35th St, 25x87.6; Frederic de P. Foster and another, executors, to Frederic de P. Foster and another, trustees, Tuxedo Park, N. Y., May 28, 1915; address, 44 Wall St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, 1-3 part, May 28, 1915; same address.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, 1-3 part, May 28, 1915; same address.....$1

3D AV, 516, w s, 75 ft s of 35th St, 25x87.6; Frederic de P. Foster and another, trustees, to Joseph G. Engel, 348 President St, Brooklyn, mtg $21,500, b. and s., April 15, attorney, F. de P. Foster, 44 Wall St.....$24,000

7TH AV, 349 and 351, e s, 98.9 ft n of 29th St, 36x75, partition sale, March 9; Francis S. McAvoy, referee, to Frederick Stock, 14 West 130th St; Hy. M. Stock, 349 7th Av; Harriet Stock, 14 West 130th St; William Stock, 143 West 120th St, and Julia Fox, 147 Canton Av, Detroit, Mich., plaintiffs and defendants in action for partition, April 3; address, F. Stock, 14 West 130th St.....$40,000

29TH ST, 4 East, s s, 120.6 ft e of 5th Av, 20x98.9; John B. Hart to Margaret B., his wife, 1,391 Asylum St, Hartford, Conn., mtg $44,000, April 17; attorney, Edward W. Broder, 36 Pearl St, Hartford, Conn.....$1

39TH ST, n s, 206.1 ft e of 3d Av, a strip 0.6x98.9; Joseph Garry to Louise, wife of Robert E. Kelly, 234 East 68th St, all title, quitclaim, April 25; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

40TH ST, 217 East, n s, 255 ft e of 3d Av, 25x98.9; Frank Casper to Charles F. and Emma W. Pietzsch, 2,344 2d Av, mtg $28,000, April 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

56TH ST, 411 and 413 East, n s, 174 ft e of 1st Av, 40x94.7x40.1x97.2, foreclosure April 23, 1917; Henri Schwob, referee, to Virginia K. White, 1,080 Delaware Av, Buffalo, N. Y., April 23; attorney, Louis F. Reed, 2 Rector St.....$25,000

68TH ST, n s, 233 ft w of Central Park West, 16x100.5; William H. Clarke to Edna A. Lillenthal, 271 Central Park West, mtg $19,500, April 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

77TH ST, 227 East, n s, 280 ft w of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Rachel Shenfeld or Schlesinger to Samuel Schoenfeld, 3 East 105th St, April 23.....$200

97TH ST, s s, 185 ft e of Broadway, 62.6x100.11x irregular; Florence Drucker to Mercantile Holding Co., Inc., 160 Broadway, mtg $80,000, all liens, April 10; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

113TH ST, 62 East, s s, 70 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.10; Annie Katz to Leybuck Co., 141 Broadway, b. and s., all liens, April 30; attorneys, C. F. & W. W. Buckley, 141 Broadway.....$100

113TH ST, 37 West, n s, 370.1 ft w of 5th Av, 18.11x100.11; Frances M. Marks to Rachel Wichman, 2,732 Henry St, Coney Island, mtg $9,875, April 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

127TH ST, 145 and 147 West, n s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 50x99.11, foreclosure of mtg.; Henry Mortimer Fishel, referee, to Excelsior Savings Bank, 79 West 23d St, April 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$60,000

135TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Anne Wolf to Estelle G. Winston, 893 Canal St, all liens, April 27; attorneys, Greenberg & L., 55 Liberty St.....$1

136TH ST, s s, 353.4 ft w of Convent Av, 16.8x99.11; Hyman M. Lazinsk to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, 120 Broadway, b. and s., April 28; attorneys, Alexander & Green, 120 Broadway.$1

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, w s, 113 ft n of 174th St, 22.7x88.11x22x83.9; Maria Gallo to Giulio Gallo, 1,733 Anthony Av, mtg $5,000, April 18, 1915; attorney, Giulio Gallo, 1,733 Anthony Av.....$1

BAILEY AV, s s, Plot 43 and part of Plots 41 and 42, map of William O. Giles, 66.1x154.6x60.10x—; also Bailey Av, e s, part of Plots 40 to 42, same map, 60.8x—x60.11x—; Combined Securities Co. to Solomon Weisman, 1,160 Rae Av, mtg $28,000, April 25; attorney, Hy. E. Frankenberg, 52 Broadway.....$100

BRIGGS AV, 3682, e s, 22.2x83; Nathan Birchall to Alice Birchall, 2,682 Briggs Av, mtg $5,000, April 28; attorneys, Hildreth & P., 3d Av. and 148th St.....$100

BROOK AV, 1,364-1,366, e s, 48.4x100; Isidor Bleiker to Moses and Mary Ann Schaffer, mtg $24,000, March 30, 1905; attorney, H. S. Fried, 299 Broadway.....$100

DALY AV, n w corner of 180th St, runs w 96; n 15.8x e 15.8x n 21.10x e 80.11 to Maulnue x s 57; also Daly Av, w s, 57 ft n of 180th St. 42.7x108.8x42.6x106.4; Lauzner & Kabin, Inc., to Kaufman & Solomon B. Mandell, 442 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, joint tenants, mtg $90,000, April 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

GLOVER AV, w s, 275 ft n of Lyon Av, 20x irr; James J. Fitzgerald, referee, to Hedwig Lich, 2,810 Valentine Av, April 28; attorneys, Clocke, K. & R., 891 East 149th St.....$3,500

HAVEMEYER AV, 1,217, s e corner of Ellis Av, 88x102; R. Emmet Digney, referee, to Charles A. Hale, 1,032 Westchester Av, April 17; attorney, A. C. Rowe, 96 Broadway.....$5,500

LOCUST AV, w s, n e s of 138th St, 200x125; Nathan Birchall to Lucy K. Birchall, 283 Locust Av, April 28; attorneys, Hildreth & P., 3d Av. and 148th St.....$100

MATILDA ST, w s, 145.3 ft n of Kossuth Av, 45.8x101.8x61.8x100; Anna B. Valerins to Martino Mariani, 626 Morris Av, mtg $4,500, April 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 117 and 118, map of Tremont Heights; John L. rennan to Patrick Cloughessy, 181 West 63d St, April 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOT 112, map of Hunter Estate; Jerome Schaefer to Antonio G. Iscario and another, 1,559 Bassett Av, April 28; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av..$100

LOTS 6 and 7, Block 46, map of Section 1, Morris Park; Winifred Washington, individually and as executrix, to Fenton S. Newberry, New Rochelle, N. Y., Dec. 8, 1916; attorney, D. Arthur, Cotton Exchange Building, New York.....$50

PARK AV, 4,229, w s, 23x129.10; Ennis & Sinnott, Inc., to Sabella Muratone, 357 West 44th St, April 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

PARK AV, n w corner of 176th St, 44.1x150.6x44.8x150.6; Lawrence F. Lockridge to Robert W. Bavier, 24 Woodlawn Av, New Rochelle, N. Y., mtg $6,000, b. and s., attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

WALTON AV, 2,159, w s, 19x75; Edwin B. Meeks, trustee, to Reinhold Buge, Jr., 2,114 Welton Av, April 30; attorney, E. G. Duvall, 277 Broadway.....$5,000

ZEREGA AV, n w corner of Giebe Av, 20x100.8; George Hnlutzel to Frida B. Hahlutzel, 1,561 Zerega Av, April 27; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av.....$1

145TH ST, 444-446 East, s s, 37.6x100; Enos S. Booth, referee, to Emanuel Ettenheimer, 101 West 80th St, April 28; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way.$28,730

145TH ST, 440 and 442 East, s s, 37.6x100; Thomas C. Patterson, referee, to Emanuel Ettenheimer, 101 West 80th St, April 30; attorney, I. M. Levy, 233 Broadway.$29,000

165TH ST, n s, 50 ft e of Stebbins Av, 25x113.4; Wilson Bryant Co., Inc., to Solomon Weisman, 1,160 Rae Av, mtg $28,000, April 27; attorney, S. W. Tannenbaum, 115 Broadway.....$100

178TH ST, n s, 128.8 ft e of Webster Av, runs w 115.3 to e s 63.5 to s 24.6 to beg. x 44.1 also Myrtle Av or Vanderbilt Av West, w s, 44.1 ft n of 176th St. 24.10x100x24.6x100; Mary A. Hannan to Robert W. Bavier, 24 Woodlawn Av, New Rochelle, N. Y., April 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

CLINTON ST, 97, w s, 225.4 ft s of Rivington St., 25.4x100. April 28, Barnet Realty Co. to Chas. Schimmer, 46 West 152d St., 2 years, 6 per cent.; partor rent $27,500; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$3,000

LENOX AV, e s, 17.6 ft s of 137th St, 33x85, April 28; Marion O'Reilly to Benigman Industrial Savings Bank, 8 years; attorney, Edw. J. McGuire, 51 Chambers St..$15,000

2D AV, e s, 52.1 ft and 77.2 ft s of 76th St, 2 lots, each 25.1x100, two mtgs, each $3,000, April 27, Theresa Schmeidler to Bowery Sav. Bank, 128 Bowery, 3 years, 4½ per cent.; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St.....$6,000

3D AV, e s, 75 ft s of 35th St, 25x87.6, April 18; Joseph G. Engel to Frederic de P. Foster, Tuxedo Park, N. Y., and another, trustees under the will of Louisa Minturn, for Susan Tuckerman et al., due April 30, 1922; attorney, F. de P. Foster, 44 Wall St.....$21,500

17TH ST, n s, 412.6 ft w of 9th Av, 37.6x92, April 27, Orrin H. Drew, 328 Springfield Av, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., to Union Square Savings Bank, 5 years; attorney, S. P. Nash, 30 Pine St.....$7,000

35TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 10th Av, 75x98.9, April 30; William H. Callahan to Union Dime Savings Bank, 701 6th Av, due and interest as per bond; attorneys, Butcher, T. & F., Madison Av.....$52,000

39TH ST, n s, 384.4 ft w of 2d Av, 19x98.9, April 30; Peter A. Juley to Louise L. Kelly, 234 East 68th St, 5 years, prior mtg $8,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$7,000

45TH ST, 420 and 422 West, s s, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 100.5x50x irregular, April 30; Stern & Saalberg Co. to Jacob Hirsh, 28 West 87th St, due May 1, 1919; attorneys, Stoddard & Mark, 128 Broadway.....$27,000

55TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 50x100.5, April 30; James P. McManus to Francine M. Perigo, 1,744 Broadway, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$12,000

SAME PROPERTY, April 30; same to Robert W. Chanler, 147 East 19th St, installments, 6 p. c., prior mtg $12,000; attorney, same..$5,000

99TH ST, s s, 185 ft e of Broadway, 62.6x100.11x irregular, April 30; Mercantile Holding Co. to William L. Levy, New York City, 1 year, 6 p. c., prior mtg $80,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$15,000

125TH ST, 218 East, s s, 250 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11, April 30; Jennie B. Ferguson to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and interest as per bond..$5,000

124TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100.11x49.6 x irreg., April 30, Ferd. Johnson to Andrew Wilson, 107 Spring St., Newark, N. J., 5 years.....$51,500

141ST ST, 630 West, s s, 425 ft w of Broadway, 125, to e s of Riverside Drive x99.11; Riverside Drive, 222, n e corner of 94th St, runs e 189.9x n 100.8x w 50x s 23.5x w 84x s 0.1½x w 30.4 to Riverside Drive x s 76 to beginning, April 27; Remor Corporation to John Moushekian, 435 Convent Av, due and interest as per bond; attorney, V. M. Boyajian, 149 Broadway.....$40,000

Bronx.

ANDREWS AV, s w corner of 180th St, 257.5 to 179th St x340.3 to Loring Place x222.1x423; William C. Bergen to Union Square Savings Bank, 20 Union Square, April 24, 5 years, 5½ p. c., attorney, Stephen P. Nash, 30 Pine St.....$48,000

ANTHONY AV, 1,994, e s, 23x100; George S. Belth to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.

JEROME AV, w s, 21.1 ft n of 196th St, 177.10 to Anderson Av x200.1x178.10x209.10; also Anderson Av, w s, 54.9 ft n of 166th St, 100.4x108.4x100 to Woodycrest Av x107.7x0x191.8x208.11; William N. Clark et al. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, April 27, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$12,000

LOTS 117 and 118, Map Heights, Fatk, Cloughessey to Fatk. J. Fanning, 1,825 Southern Boulevard; prior mtg $1,000; April 28; due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$2,000

SAME PROPERTY, same to John L. Grennan and another, Rockville, Conn., April 28; due as per bond; attorney

Country Home Life with City Advantages

GOD made the country; man made the city. Long Island's suburbs have merged into the city as far as business and amusements of the city are concerned.

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An unusually beautiful property, with every convenience of a country home most comfortably and luxuriously equipped. Extensive grounds. Near lakes and commanding a magnificent view of surrounding country. Unexcelled train service and within easy commutation of New York City. Golf and country club near by.

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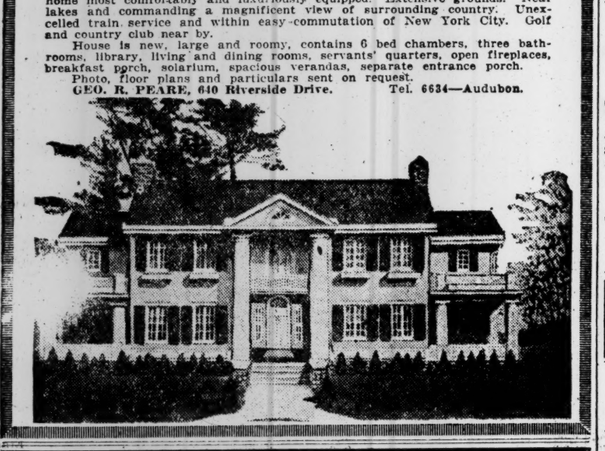

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A beautiful, all-year Colonial home, $9,500; terms arranged if desired; in the fine old McCreery estate; not a development; highest ground on Long Island; convenient to water, yacht club, golf links, country club; in one of the most exclusive, picturesque sections of the island; 20-minute commutation trains to Penn. Station; house has central and living room, with fireplace, dining room, maid's quarters, kitchen, pantry, three bedrooms, reading room, two tiled baths; spacious veranda and separate entrance porch; beautifully decorated; another charming English home; also a fine home site available; will build for you or loan money to build. Write for pictures and information to J. Bleecker, 156 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 492 Cort.

Semi-Bungalow.—Just completed; owner cannot occupy; 5 rooms, tile bathroom, extra large living room, full width of house; open fireplace; up-to-date kitchen; large china dressers; new model gas range, with improved hot-water attachment; combination gas and electric fixtures; hot-water heat; spacious porches front and side, opening into living room; can be closed in as sun parlor for the Winter; large grounds, 6,000 square feet; 3 minutes' walk to beautiful sandy bathing beach, 40 minutes from city; owner's loss your profit; will sell for $4,500, worth $5,000; $350 cash, balance very easy monthly payments. B. Bargain, 243 West 34th St., New York City.

BEAUTIFUL new seashore bungalow, 5 rooms, bath, California style; all large, airy rooms; nicely finished, open brick fireplace, paneled walls, beamed ceiling; steam heat, water, gas, &c.; connecting bath with bedrooms; modern kitchen; large porch overlooking bay; fine view; one block from private bathing beach; great for all water sports; near trolley and in good neighborhood; schools, stores, churches near by; only 40 minutes from New York; owner will sacrifice to quick buyer for $250 down, $18 monthly. For further information write Bungalow Owner, 280 Times Downtown.

CHICKEN FARM,

with 5-room house and outbuildings; chicken houses; fine soil, suitable for poultry and pigeon raising and truck farming; beautiful grove of trees; house contains water, range, tubs, full-size cellar, porch, &c.; ideal location; near station and trolley to town where there is a large demand for all products; about an hour out, in a pretty North Shore town; $15 a month and small amount down from an interested, responsible party. B. Sparr, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

SMALL FARM, $1,800.

Five-room house, land for vegetables, chickens, &c.; town of 10,000; ready market for all you can raise; factories, schools, stores, &c.; near trolley and depot and harbor for bathing and fishing; $100 down and $12 monthly; tickets to visit. Benson, 262 Times Downtown.

AM COMPELLED to sacrifice my country home, good house of 6 rooms, with 10,000 square feet of fine land, on a corner; suitable for poultry raising, &c.; about 40 minutes out; 2 blocks from depot; $12 monthly and small cash payment to a good party. Nolan, Box 289 Times Downtown.

Real Sacrifice.—Attractive seven-room stucco home; park street; splendid condition; paneled living room, grand kitchen and pantry; fine electric trains; thirty minutes from Pennsylvania Station, N. Y., and Flatbush Station, Brooklyn; small cash payment and easy terms. Mrs. Ingold, Laurelton, L. I.

Factory building, 12,000 square feet; will enlarge on plot, 150x130, for reliable concern; unrestricted; 2 blocks from railroad and waterfront at Flushing, L. I.; agents please note. Albert A. Volk, 16 Beaver St., N. Y. C. Telephone Broad 3696.

New homes at Laurelton, 7 and 8 rooms, bath; electricity, parquet floors, steam heat; ready for occupancy; $6,500 and $7,200; thirty minutes from Penn. Station and Flatbush Av.; commutation $6.45; terms arranged. J. M. Vose. Phone 1984R Springfield.

$950 FOR SMALL HOUSE, near large town; plenty of ground for chickens and farming; needs fixing up and will make good year-round home; $100 down and $10 month. Call or write for information and tickets. B., Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

FREEPORT WATER FRONT.

Bungalows and houses, $2,500 up; also building plots on Randall Bay and Woodcleft Bay; low prices, easy terms; send for circulars. JOHN J. RANDALL CO., Freeport, L. I.

Neponsit, the year-round residential community, 45 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; lots $550 up; beach rights; get particulars. Neponsit Realty Co., Suite 509, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

Attractive five-room bungalow, full cellar, near station, one hour out, overlooking the Sound; price $1,500; $100 cash, balance $12 per month. Browne, Box 278 Times Downtown.

Eight-room cottage, with all modern improvements, shrubbery, fruit trees; 4 minutes to depot; $3,750; $300 down, balance like rent. Stanley D. Davison, Lynbrook.

BIG OPPORTUNITY FOR SPECULATION. Acreage fronting Smithtown Turnpike; 80 acres tillable, 20 acres timber; sell $60 acre; want $500 cash; balance mortgage 5 years. Daniel Gerard, 1,270 B'way, (33d St.,) N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

HOME BUYERS.—Don't fail to inspect this beautiful house, a real bargain; small amount of cash required; situated among fine old trees, facing beautiful park; house contains 8 rooms and bath; hot water heat; hardwood floors; all modern improvements; fully improved streets, sewers, gas, water, electricity; very high ground; ¼ acre of land, corner; 5 minutes from station; 4 tennis courts in immediate neighborhood; I also have a 6 and 7 room house in same neighborhood, all with very large plots. Call, write or phone owner. Munson D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

IF SOLD THIS WEEK, $200 down and small monthly payments, like rent, buys my beautiful suburban home, 30 minutes from New York; 7c. fare; craftsman design; 6 large rooms and tiled bathroom; parquet floors, beamed ceiling, open fireplace, and built-in bookcases in living rooms; hardwood trim; bedroom in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, sewer; near station and public school; 70 trains daily; trolley also. JOHN A. BALDWIN, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Tel. 1598 John.

A No. 1 farm for a farmer; completely stocked and equipped, on macadam road, 1 mile from station and large town; 100 beautiful, fertile acres, 32 in planted grain; 12-room house, extensive barns; 11 cows, 4 horses, poultry; 10-H. P. engine, gang plow, hay loader, bottom dump wagon, grain drill, &c. Sick and old age drives forced this rare farm on to the market at a big bargain for quick action; $8,000, half cash. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Arlington, N. J.—30 minutes to N. Y.; four minutes to station; high-grade house, 11 rooms, tile bath; hot water heat; three open fireplaces; large corner plot; most desirable residential section; commanding extensive view; spacious lawns; shrubbery at roadside; fine well on premises; cost over $20,000; conditions make quick sale very desirable. Clarence B. Pierce, 77 No. Midland Av., Arlington.

AT MOUNTAIN LAKES.

Best located house there, situated on hillcrest between station and trolley; plot extending through from street to street; house twelve large rooms and three baths; sell or rent at a bargain. Wire, see, or telephone Edward A. Hill, real estate, Boonton, N. J.

For Sale or rent at Elizabeth, New Jersey, an exceptional new six-room and attic house, with glassed inside porch, in select neighborhood, on plot 50x125, with garage; near two railroads and three trolleys; was built by day's labor, and occupied but three months; price $6,500; rent $55 per month. Write Box A. M., 93 Times.

$2,700 to $3,800 buys my modern homes or bungalows, six rooms, bath, gas, electricity, steam, beam ceiling; half hour out on Erie; near station and trolley; high elevation; restricted section; small payment down; balance like rent. Wm. Brady, 21 Park Row, New York.

In West Englewood, (PARK SECTION,) a delightful place to live, convenient and restricted. For the two greatest bargains in this beautiful residential park write or see OWNER ONLY, no agents, 9 Ogden Av., West Englewood.

ATTENTION. — Change of business forces sacrifice beautiful country home, city improvements, spacious grounds, charmingly situated, plenty fruit; price only $2,750; worth $3,250; easiest terms. Louis Nicholson, Lyndhurst, N. J.

A NEW SIX-ROOM HOUSE.

Every improvement; plot 40x150; three minutes station, half hour downtown; restricted residence section; $3,800; reasonable terms.

LONG & MILLER,

Tel. 4085 Cortlandt. 13 Park Row.

EXTRAORDINARY Mountainside Home—13 rooms, 4 baths, 8 bedrooms, music room, 2-car garage, beautiful grounds. Wonderful opportunity. Rent $250 month. Frank Hughes-Taylor Co., Montclair, N. J.

Englewood, N. J., and vicinity. Englewood Real Estate Co., Room 616, 27 William St., New York. Broad 2872. 43 Dean St., Englewood. Tel. 123.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

FARM of 42 acres on main road, near Cornwall, among the high-priced places; 9-room house, freshly painted barn; formerly held at $6,000, can be bought for $3,500. Farm & Estate Clearing House, 141 B'way.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

CHEAP SUMMER HOME—FARMS.

Colonial 12-room house; 185 acres; near big lake; $15 an acre. Substantial 10-room house; 70 acres, including 15-acre lake; valuable woodland; $3,000.

Farm & Estate Clearing House, 141 B'way.

This office specializes in Connecticut inland and shorefront acreage, old houses with histories, big fireplaces, and Dutch ovens; also hilltops with fine views; what you want may be here. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

FRONTING ON TWIN LAKES.

Charming estate of 28 acres; buildings cost $15,000, all in perfect repair; beautiful lake front. Details and pictures mailed on request. Price $9,000. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

REAL ESTATE

Real Estate Wanted.

Attention, Owners of Apartments!—If not satisfied with present agency and management of your apartments try us; personal, economical management guaranteed. Bettmann, 1,895 7th Av., corner 115th. Cathedral 9618.

Ten-room house wanted and four to ten acres of land within hour's ride New York terminals; advise location, price, &c; must be convenient to school. N 277 Times Downtown.

Your old tenements to convert into warehouses and garages. Jacob Gescheidt & Co., 142 East 43d St., New York City. Telephone Murray Hill 8752.

Water-front acreage and home wanted, Long Island; all cash for bargain. Details to Hasbcouch, 203 Times.

Real Estate for Exchange.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Farm, 93 acres and concrete ice house; latest up-to-date machinery; 8-room house; 5,000 tons of ice. Wm. C. Gebhardt, 239 Washington St., Jersey City, N. J.

Four-story brick building, store and apartments, in upper 20s, near 8th Av., for business building near Grand Central; equity $50,000; will add cash for suitable proposition. Address Central, Box 178 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

A new rolltop desk, $8 monthly; newly furnished or unfurnished private offices, $16 to $40; telephone, towel service, mail privileges to responsible parties, $2 monthly. Apply 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

GET A BROADWAY ADDRESS.

Offices and Lofts for rent.

DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO., Real Estate and Insurance, 414 Madison Avenue, at 48th St. Telephone Murray Hill 5600.

Will divide office, two private, one anteroom, with refined, acceptable party; best downtown location; references necessary; state extent, nature of business. M 865 Times Downtown.

OFFICES—SUBLEASE BASIS.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 120 Broadway. Phone 5664 Rector.

Property for sale or lease, with building, at 70th St., East River, suitable for any manufactory business, with power. William Lowe, 535 East 70th.

To Let—Large, light, improved lofts; three minutes from New York; also building for factory or manufacturing purposes. E. Gross, 315 Henderson St., Jersey City.

FOR RENT.—Part of most centrally located office in New York; completely furnished. Suite 901, 171 Madison Av., corner 33d St.

PART OF SHOWROOMS TO RENT FOR SKIRTS, DRESSES, OR WAISTS ONLY; EXCELLENT LOCATION. F 124 TIMES.

65TH ST., 138 WEST.—Bachelor apartment, artist's studio with skylight; 2 rooms and bath, $40.

Furnished divided office; telephone and stenographer's service; engineer preferred. Room 1,301, West Street Building.

ATTRACTIVE SMALL OFFICES at 351 Lexington Av., near 40th St. H. W. Covert Co., at above address.

Part of office to sublet; vicinity Grand Central. Room 1904, 18 East 41st.

HOUSES TO LET.

City—Furnished.

14TH ST., 29 WEST.—Private residence, artist's studio, desirable in every way, let from May to November; to desirable, responsible tenant only, at reasonable rent. Inquire Randall Davey, premises.

SUMMER HOMES.

Furnished.

Beautiful Long Island country place, Long Island Sound, ten miles from Queensboro Bridge, consisting of six acres, handsomely improved, with abundant flowers, fruits, vegetables; house of sixteen rooms, three baths, eight bedrooms, billiard room, excellent basement and laundry, butler's pantry, large verandas; newly papered and painted throughout and handsomely furnished; garage for four or five cars; sleeping quarters for three or four men; use of Delauney Belleville brougham, Cadillac Sedan, and Ford touring cars; double bath houses, with about 500 feet beautiful sand beach; excellent tennis court; price, $4,000 for season or year; possession June 1; no agents. L. Bodor, 85 Wall St.

MORNINGSIDE ON THE SOUND.

Sale or to let, attractive cottage; large, high rooms, neatly decorated; bath, gas, sewer; garage; extensive views over Sound or country; 55 feet above water; restricted section. Fredrique R. Lewis, 139 Orange St., New Haven, Conn.

A furnished house to rent for the season, 15 rooms; all modern improvements; electric lights; hardwood floors; large grounds; garage; centrally located in Danbury, Conn. For full particulars write C. A. Meeker, 175 West 72d St. Columbus 5547.

Country Estate for Rent.—Safe distance from coast; 50 minutes from New York; near station; large house; ten bedrooms; high elevation; extensive view; lawns, woodland and garden. Room 1003, 64 Wall St.

A homestead; 12 rooms, 2 baths; furnished; every modern convenience; 30 minutes Cortlandt St.; for rent; $75 per month; concession yearly. Box 123, River Edge, N. J. Phone 567-W.

To Rent, Furnished.—House in Williamstown, Mass., June 26 to Sept. 15; thirteen rooms; all conveniences; cozy veranda. Address R. L. Taylor, Gate Court, Williamstown, Mass.

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.—Summer cottages, $150, $175, $200, $250, $275, $300, and upward; camps, $75. JOHN D. CHISM, Albany, N. Y.

FURNISHED & UNFURNISHED HOUSES, Mount Vernon and vicinity; complete list. CO-OLEY REALTY CO., MOUNT VERNON, N. Y. PHONE 3400-01.

Six and eight room bungalows, beautifully furnished; every improvement; bathing, fishing; $300-$400. Owner, 936 West End Av.

Country houses everywhere, all inspected. Town and Country Renting Agency, 200 West 72d. Columbus 5565.

Summer Homes Wanted.

Wanted, to rent for season, furnished house, about 8 rooms, on farm under cultivation; modern improvements; good water and shade; owner to retain use of farm for his own use; state full particulars. W. H. W., 2,843 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

5TH AV., 618. (Near 50th St.)—Magnificently furnished exclusive bachelor apartment; two rooms and bath; rent for Summer $150 monthly. Apply to Mr. Dougherty.

309 FIFTH AVENUE.

Attractively furnished apartment, consisting 2 large rooms, dressing room & bath, to lease completely furnished. Janitor on premises.

FIFTH AV.—Attractive two-room apartment; bath; kitchenette; service. Plaza 8703.

46TH, 127 E.—Four rooms and bath; elevator; fourth floor.

49TH, 21 EAST.—Two or three rooms, with bath, furnished or unfurnished. Telephone Plaza 1335.

72D, 150 EAST.—Exclusively furnished corner apt., 7 rooms, 2 baths, to sublet until Oct. 1; all outside rooms. Apply Supt.

56TH, 111 EAST.—Large room, bath; maid service; telephone; elevator; $35. Morey.

79TH, 342 EAST.—To rent, furnished front and back parlor, or singly; private house; suitable for doctor, dentist, or professional parties. Call, or phone Lenox 3024.

APARTMENT, eight rooms, furnished by interior decorator, cool, artistic, $150 a month; six rooms, $65 and $85, Summer or longer. Telephone 723 Gramercy.

Apartments, attractively furnished; 2 rooms, bath; block from subway; $12.50 weekly up. HOTEL SENTON, 35 East 27th St.

EAST 40S on roof, elevator, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; furnished, $100 month; unfurnished, $80. FALCO, 505 5th Av.

LEXINGTON AV., 581, (Near 51st.)—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; permanent. Phone Circle 1810.

MADISON AV., 981, (corner 76th St.)—To Sept. 15, 7 attractive, furnished, large, light rooms; rent moderate. Boehm, phone 2297 Lenox, 3d floor north. Can be seen 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. or by appointment.

MADISON AV., Near 80th St.—Attractively furnished high-class six-room apartment; elevator service; to sublet from June 1st to Nov. 1st; reference. Tel. 8538 Lenox.

MADISON AV., 222. (36th.)—Extra large apartment, 3 rooms, bath; furnished, unfurnished.

Near 5TH AV.—Attractive, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette. FALCO, 505 5th Av.

PLAZA SECTION.—Four rooms, exquisitely furnished, housekeeping; sacrifice; immediate possession. 3974.

PRIVATE furnished apartment, 4 doors from 5th Av., large parlor or studio, 3 bedrooms, dining room, kitchen, bath; $100 per month. Phone Lenox 713.

Furnished—West Side.

24TH, 343 WEST.—3-room apartment, kitchen; steam; bath; $8-$9. Guenther.

50TH, 52 WEST.—Suites, two rooms, bath, attractive home, furnishings, clear, cool, quiet house, in the business centre; maid service; electricity, switchboard.

43D ST., 28 WEST.—Elegant 2 rooms, piano, May-Oct., 1. Frankenstein, Vanderbilt 4140.

45TH ST., 341 WEST, (just off Broadway.)—New elevator housekeeping furnished apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms; tiled bath, shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; highest references indispensable; $50 up monthly. Tel. Bry. 6255.

55TH, 321 WEST. (Apartment 53.)—Three rooms and bath, completely furnished; kitchen; May 1 to Oct. 1. Phone Col. 4771.

57TH ST., 157 WEST.—Front apartment, four rooms and bath, to sublet; handsomely furnished; Steinway grand. Apply Superintendent, or telephone Columbus 2028.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

59TH ST., 38 WEST.

Neatly furnished 2 or 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; monthly or yearly.

69TH, 243, 245 WEST. (The New West End.)—One, two, three rooms, bath and kitchenette to lease, $45-$85; completely furnished; satisfactory references absolutely necessary. Superintendent, on premises. Open evenings.

69TH ST., 140 WEST.—Will share furnished apartment with two gentlemen. May to Oct. 1. Seward, telephone Cort. 750.

140 WEST 71ST STREET.

Sublet attractive, cool apartment, 8 rooms and 3 baths, May to Sept. 15; 8th floor east. H. F. Gardner. Tel. Columbus 2115.

72D SUBWAY.—Five rooms, handsomely furnished; sacrifice to immediate tenant. Columbus 3974.

80TH ST., 167 WEST.—Well-furnished apartment, 6 rooms and bath.

81ST ST., 35 WEST.—Apartment, fully furnished, except linen and silver; eight rooms, three bathrooms; beautifully located; facing Manhattan Square Park. Phone 4019 Schuyler.

81ST, 158 WEST.—Five-room front apartment; sunny, light, fireproof, elevator; references. Apply Apt. 44.

86TH, 340 WEST. Attractively furnished apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths; Summer or longer; immediate possession. W., Apt. 4 west.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive 1, 2, 3 room suites; baths, kitchenette, electricity; service.

92D ST., 1 WEST.—To sub-let, attractively furnished apartment; 9 rooms, 2 baths, until October, with option for year's renewal; fourth floor, west.

100TH ST., (near Riverside Drive.)—Attractively furnished 5-room apartment, one month, $85; immediate possession. Telephone Vanderbilt 1453.

101ST, 229 WEST. — Attractively furnished, complete housekeeping, corner Broadway, 5 beautiful rooms, $125.

110TH ST., Near Broadway.—6 rooms to sublet, furnished or unfurnished; possession after May 15 to October, 1918; seen by appointment. Phone Morningside 3624 before 10 o'clock or after 6 P. M.

113TH ST., 601 WEST.—Six-room apartment, 2 baths, beautifully and completely furnished; immediate possession, until Oct. 1; references required. Apt. 5D. Forrest Chambers.

113TH ST., 507 WEST.—Extraordinary apartments, furnished with rare and exquisite taste, 2, 4, 5, and 6 rooms. Inquire office. Telephone 8240 Morningside.

113TH, 517 WEST, Apartment 52.—Five-room apartment; beautifully furnished; southern exposure; May 15 to Oct. 1. Phone Morningside 9422.

113TH, 517 WEST. (Apt. 53.) — Completely furnished, five-room elevator apartment, May to October; near Riverside Drive.

115TH, 612 WEST. — Handsomely furnished seventh-floor apartment, six all outside rooms; cool and comfortable; piano, linen, silver; adjacent Riverside Drive and 116th St. subway express station; $85.00 to Sept. 15. Davidson.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Two large rooms; kitchen privilege; bath. Inquire between 11 and 4. Davis.

119TH, 419 WEST.—Three rooms, kitchenette, bath; front south; opposite Columbia. Hildreth.

129TH, 515 WEST.—Five completely furnished rooms; 6 months or longer. Superintendent.

161ST ST., 654 WEST.—Sublet beautifully furnished six-room apartment. Apartment 1H.

APARTMENTS. Attractively Furnished. THE TILLCO., 505 5th Av. Mur. Hill 4383.

APARTMENT LIST Mailed on request; furnished. Elite Renting Co., 25 West 42d St. Vanderbilt 4416.

APARTMENT hunting unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, 286 Amsterdam Av., (73d.) Telephone Columbus 836.

AT 112 WEST 47TH ST.—A completely furnished bachelor apartment, two rooms, bath; high-class elevator house; free maid service, electric light, and linen included in moderate rental; $85 monthly.

ATTRACTIVE SIX-ROOM handsomely and completely furnished apartment, from May 1, $100; owner's own home, in a modern house; full service. Wilcox & Shelton, 2,107 7th Av.

BROADWAY, 3,647, (Corner 150th.)—4-room apartment; large, sunny, high-class house; reasonable for Summer months. Apt. 7F.

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 214, (E'way and Amsterdam.)—Five rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class apartment. Apartment 51.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 465.—Sublet, May 15 to Oct. 1, modern apartment, 8 rooms, bath; unfurnished or nicely furnished. J. Crockett.

CLAREMONT AV., 25, (near 116th St. subway.)—Overlooking Columbia College; 8 rooms, 3 baths; completely furnished. Morn. 4884.

CONVENT AV., 128, (134th St.)

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at a lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $12 weekly and up. Phone Madison Square 6160.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, (137th Subway.)—Neatly furnished rooms; home cooking. Apt. 4D

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Large, airy, pleasant rooms, superior board, $10-$12. Payne.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th St.)—Beautiful rooms; excellent table; thoroughly appointed house; references.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE,
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
20 Minutes Delightful Sail, Manhattan.
30 Lovely Rooms, Excellent Chef and Service.
Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts.
Weekly, $10 Per Person up, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., St. George, S. I.

Westchester.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL AND COTTAGE.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to New York City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers; unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ATKINSON Superior instructors guarantee AUTO you expert knowledge. Inspect SCHOOL equipment or write for booklet. 235 West 50. Ladies' classes.

A 1916 STUDEBAKER TOURING, $500. Light 5 or 7 passenger; every equipment. Holmes, 305 West 79th.

BENZ limousine, Hudson Sedan, Ford Sedan, Overland runabout, Buick Big Six, Flat limousine. 534 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Mulberry 3240.

CADILLAC, 1916, TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ ROADSTER, WIRE WHEELS.
STUTZ SPECIAL BEARCAT.
MARMON, "34," 1916, TOURING.

Fiat "28-35," Imported Fleetwood Tour., 1915.
MERCER, 1913 Roadster, New Silvertowns.
BABY PEUGEOT, LATEST IMPORTATION.
PIERCE ARROW "38," TOURING.
SAXON, 1917, ROADSTER, 6-CYL.
BURDELLE, 1,500 BROADWAY, COR. 54TH.

CADILLAC touring, 1915, Model 51, 7-passenger, 8-cylinder motor in fine shape; good tires, and repainted; worth investigation. Detroit Cadillac Motor Car Co., 536 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Tel. 3240 Mulberry. Used Car Dept.

CADILLAC 1917, four-passenger Phaeton, sport model, slip covers; only slightly used; guarantee perfect condition; bargain. J 95 Times.

CADILLAC, 1914, touring, run 6,600 miles, just painted, like new in every respect; rare bargain. Smith, 154 West 124th. Morningside 175.

CADILLAC, 1914, 7-passenger, 2 bodies, slip covers, new tires; just overhauled; $625. Bryant 5392. Rumlis.

CADILLAC, 1917, landaulet, perfect condition; price $3,200. Mr. Hiscoe, 48 Exchange Place, N. Y.

CASE, 40, 1914, 5-passenger, fully equipped, mechanically perfect; cost $2,300; will sacrifice $900. Bryant 5392. Rumlis.

CHALMERS, 1916, touring car; price $650. Model 6-30, ready to be used immediately without spending a penny; just overhauled mechanically O. K.; paint without a scratch; all with shoes; car has all the appearance of being brand new; if you are in the market for a light touring car, give this your personal attention; mechanical inspection and demonstration day, evening or Sunday. On exhibition at the Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

CHALMERS, 1917, Master's Special, bought in March, only driven 400 miles; bargain. PACKARD runabout, overhauled and painted. ALCO seven-passenger touring.
STEVENS-DURYEA, 7-passenger, enclosed drive; and other cars at bargain prices.
MORTON W. SMITH CO., Inc.,
136 West 52d St.

CHEVROLET, 1916, Royal Mail roadster, appearance and mechanical condition equal to new. Smith, 341 West 124th. Morningside 175.

COSMOPOLITAN AUTO SCHOOL. | Dependable, Practical Instruction; Day, Aft., Eve. 231 West 50th St. | Ladies' Class. Booklet.

H. A. L. 1916 7 PASS. TOURING.
SCHUMACHER & JACOD,
1,700 BROADWAY.

1915 LOCOMOBILE, 6 CYL.
Genuine proposition in a 6-passenger car that has been gone over mechanically and repainted; new hood cover, Westinghouse shock absorber; Corning speedometer; tires are practically new, one extra mounted; car bears standard Locomobile equipment; price $1,900. Can be seen at owner's home, 76 Hardenbrook Av., Jamaica, L. I. Phone 1217.

McFARLAND, 90 horse power, 6 cylinder, 7 passenger, 1917 model; cost $3,500; will sacrifice for $2,100. J 102 Times.

MERCER runabout, Chandler runabout, National high-way six, Cadillac, Studebaker, Hupmobile, others; bargain.
SPRINGFIELD SEDAN BODIES CHEAP.
One-man tops cheap; top envelopes, $1.
20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, cor. 54th.

MOLINE KNIGHT 1916, light 6, seven passenger, complete equipment, thoroughly overhauled; all new tires, two new spares mounted; beautiful car, in perfect condition; exceptional bargain, $800; will consider Ford or other runabout in trade. Norman, 63 Orchard St. Phone 3090 Orchard.

OLDSMOBILE 1916, with convertible top, painted French brown, with natural wood wheels and upholstered in gray cloth; equipment includes speedometer, clock, cowl lamps, one extra rim; (No. 1,605.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,881 Broadway, New York.

OVERLAND 1916 touring car, seating seven; 1916 Willys-Knight touring, a car that improves with use; 1915 Six touring, a touring car with wire wheels; 1916 Overland roadster; 1916 Dodge roadster; prices attractive. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway at 50th St. Phone Circle 1390.

PACKARD, twin six, 1915, 7-passenger limousine landaulet; run 6,000 miles; perfect condition. Columbus 5322. Karp, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARD, twin six, 135, 7-passenger touring; run 4,000 miles; perfect condition; sacrifice. Columbus 5322. Karp, 1,790 Broadway.

REO, 1916; practically new, light, 5-passenger touring; equipped with electric starter, lights, bumper; $525. 150 West 55th.

SELL YOUR CAR AT AUCTION; QUICK DECISIONS; SATISFACTORY RESULTS. VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY SALES RING, 130-132 EAST 13TH ST.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, 1916, beautiful 5-passenger 4-cylinder touring, appearance and condition like new; has slip covers, electric starter, lights; $775. 150 West 55th St.

STUTZ 1917-1916-1915 MODELS.
Schoenmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

USED CARS
THAT ARE GUARANTEED.

PEERLESS, 1915 Little Six touring, in beautiful shape, $750.
PEERLESS, 1914 "48," seven passenger; owner must sell quickly; bargain.
PEERLESS, 1,896 B'WAY, 8763 COLUMBUS.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 1916 coupe, an excellent car for all seasons; 1915 Packard, 3-38 phaeton, seating five; 1915 Willys-Knight limousine; 1916 Overland 5-passenger touring car; 1915 Paige touring car seating seven; 1915 Buick roadster; now is the time to purchase a Willys-Knight. Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway at 50th St. Phone Circle 1390.

Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC, large, classy limousine, day, week, or month; reasonable. Tel. Circle 2094.

CHALMERS.—Anxious to dispose of my 26-C Chalmers touring; splendid mechanical condition; new tires; run better than new. Any good buy at my price. E. H. Brady, Great Northern Hotel.

PACKARD.—Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 48d St. Phone 4219-8560 Bryant.

PACKARD.—Beautiful, new; $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 7985.

Automobile Supplies.

AUTO TIRES—AUTO TIRES—AUTO TIRES
AT STANDARD MAKES. T
TIRES AND TUBES. T
R AT THE RIGHT PRICE. R
E COME LOOK US OVER. E
S H. PHILLIPS, 1,980 B'WAY, NR. 67TH. S
AUTO TIRES—AUTO TIRES—AUTO TIRES

BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS.
Gurney and New Departure Service Sta.
THE GWILLIAM COMPANY,
263 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8356 Col.

Go to Jandorf's Body Department at 305 West 58th St. and "Steal a Body!" Every Body cut mercilessly!

Automobile Instruction.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass by M. C. A. to 7920. Spec. classes for ladies. 322 W. 57th St. 7920.

STEWART Booklet I explains WHY AUTOMOBILE our course is BEST. Inspect SCHOOL, our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ACCOUNTANT, Correspondent. — Extensive experience; executive ability; complete charge; references; $25. N 276 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, Double-entry, Stenographer, Correspondent.—Several years' experience; books opened, closed, balanced, trial balance rendered; $18. V 206 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. — American; 10 years' varied experience; capable taking entire charge office and correspondence; salary $25. Address C. B., 200 E. 23d.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ABLE COST-MAN, American, (35,) married, desires position with reliable concern which is in need of uniform business methods in office or factory; can furnish highest reference as to ability, character, &c. Address F. M., Room 402, 500 5th Av.

ACCOUNTANT, statistician, and auditor will make interesting proposition to reliable concern embracing moderate salary; office accommodation. N 262 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT, New York certified, American, 40 years old, married, desires position with concern as auditor; large experience; highest references. N 272 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements; firms not employing bookkeeper, $2.50 weekly. 62 Broadway, Room 832. Telephone Broad 7227.

AMERICAN GENTLEMAN DESIRES POSITION AT HOME OR ABROAD; FRENCH, SPANISH, ITALIAN; STENOGRAPHER, CORRESPONDENT; EXECUTIVE ABILITY; EXPERIENCE SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE. J 90 TIMES.

ASSISTANT TO EXECUTIVE.

College graduate, (28,) seven years' office and executive experience, energetic, live wire, desires connection with responsible firm where hard work brings results; excellent detail man, good correspondent; a valuable assistant to a busy man. W 43 Times.

A TRADE PAPER
that requires an experienced circulation man, can secure the services of a Christian, American, age 30, who can conduct a successful mail campaign for circulation and advertising; I can lead and direct a field force if desired; my record will convince you. Trade, B 440 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, (23,) four years' experience capable of keeping controlling accounts and taking off trial balances; moderate salary; excellent references. H 159 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and correspondent, 24; college education; modern methods, controls financial statements. Seinfeld, 167 Harrison Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—22, experienced, trial balances, controlling accounts, statements; moderate salary. T 301 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—24; thoroughly experienced, reliable; trial balance; moderate salary; permanent. V 201 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER—Cost accounting, controlling accounts; thoroughly competent; 6 years' experience. J 99 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 25; university graduate; capable of taking full charge. V 214 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Frank M. Brown, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, single, useful, very careful driver; do repairs; eight years' experience; two years with last employer; absolutely sober, honest; city or country; best personal references. A. F. Carroll, 260 West 38th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; thoroughly experienced; knowledge stenography, typewriting; can furnish A1 references. B. Mann, 353 West 117th St.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST.—Six years' experience; capable taking full charge double entry books, trial balance; best reference; $15. N 269 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, Stenographer.—Six years' experience; capable taking charge; reference; $13. N 280 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, experienced; trial balance; willing; references. A. J., 258 Thatford Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, Stenographer. — Capable, thorough, and A1 experience; opens, closes books, &c. N 275 Times.

COMPANION.—Swiss as lady's traveling companion or first-class lady's maid; excellent dressmaker, hair dresser, packer, and traveler; highly recommended by the noblest English ladies; age 30; disengaged now. Please address O. S., 8,042, care of Orell Fuesli-Publishing, Zurich, Switzerland.

COMPANION, &c.—English lady, capable of helping to manage household or any responsible position with children or companion to lady; excellent sewer; references. J 96 Times.

COMPANION, Chaperon.—Gentlewoman desires position; thoroughly capable; first-class references. V 177 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—Modeling and remodeling; experienced help. Deill, 218 W. 70th.

HOUSEKEEPER.—English, widow, middle aged; capable of filling onerous charge of gentleman's household; highly recommended. Box 97, 1,364 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced; accustomed handling big staff; best references. B 380 Times.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Young lady as nursery governess; good family; education; city references; $40. Jorgensen, care of Dr. Congdon, Mystic, Conn.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—2½ years' experience; good penman; accurate; reference; $9. N 279 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY, (25,) 8 years' contracting, real estate experience, highly educated, capable assuming responsibilities, uses good common sense, above ordinary; references; $20. T 315 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (20.)—Four years' experience; absolutely reliable; versed up-to-date office methods; excellent speller and grammarian; high school education; highest credentials; $12. V 219 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Businesslike office girl, age 25, several years' good practical experience, possesses executive ability, academic education; refined; Christian; $15; good references. T 316 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, ambitious, neat worker, desires position, chance for advancement. Bertha Stern, 37 East 58th St. Plaza 2904.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wide awake, rapid, capable of assuming responsibilities; experienced; excellent references; $12. H. G., 92, 324 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER. — Beginner; business school graduate; will work hard for advancement. Martha Thomle, 37 East 58th. Phone Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' practical experience; accurate, capable handling correspondence, intelligent reference former employer. Room 7 and 8, 156 Broadway, city.

STENOGRAPHER; thoroughly experienced; executive ability; high school graduate; good references. V 220 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Assistant Bookkeeper.—High school graduate; excellent references; salary $15. N 231 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Secretary.—Several years' experience; thoroughly competent; Christian; $15. N 278 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; nine years' experience; exceptional ability; above average; highest credentials. V 218 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; rapid worker; excellent references; $12. N 274 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, filing, telephone operator; competent, educated, $12-$13. B. W., 3,528 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; good speller and grammarian; compose own letters; $14. A. Z., 1,124 Fox St., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER; exceptional ability; thoroughly efficient, educated; initiative; cleancut; $18. N 256 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TRANSLATOR, English, French, German, Spanish, Portuguese; $25. A1 references. J 86 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, capable, neat, accurate; six years' experience; $15; best references. N 253 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, thoroughly experienced, rapid, accurate; best references. 227 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; several years' experience; high school graduate; initiative, ability; neat. V 226 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, three years' mercantile, brokerage experience, accurate, $15-$18. V 228 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-Secretary, Christian, academic education; good address; $20. B 384 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, reliable, trustworthy; $10. J. C., 1,304 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER; experienced; high school graduate. B. J. G., 132 West 112th.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, typist, knowledge bookkeeping; high school; three years one concern; $15. 255 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD operator, office assistant; 3 years' experience; neat, conscientious; $8. T 310 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, 30 years of age, experienced, neat, courteous; Christian. V 225 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, General Office Assistant.—Five years' experience; $10. N 217 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR. — Christian; pleasant voice; good address; $10. T 392 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, experienced, rapid, neat, accurate, needs work. V 207 Times Downtown.

WOMAN, educated, wishes position in refined family; willing to make herself generally useful; best references. J 87 Times.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS, (colored,) neat girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 50th. Phone Columbus 8022. Established 1896.

COOKS, waitresses, nurses; couples. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Agency, 329 West 59th St.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week or day. 107 W. 135d St. Morn 6916.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week or day. 107 W. 135d St. Morn 6916.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single, first-class mechanic; 15 years' experience repairing and driving foreign and domestic cars; nationality Belgium; willing travel; wishes private position. W 40 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Frank M. Brown, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, (38,) married; 16 years' experience; expert driver, mechanic; excellent private references. Man, 100 West 90th. Riverside 10150.

CHAUFFEUR, (colored,) 13 years with present employer, desires change; will recommend waitress with first-class references. J 105 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, English; married; ten years' experience; any make of cars; A1 references. Apply J. Ward, 1,069 Park Av.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, married, wishes private position; any first-class car. Johnson, 451 West End Av. Phone Schuyler 3780.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single; 8 years' experience best make cars; city, country. J 103 Times.

COACHMAN wishes position; expert rider and driver; best reference. J. McGuire, 322 17th St., Brooklyn.

COLLECTOR, — EXPERIENCED; YOUNG MAN, 25, WISHES POSITION WITH FURNITURE INSTALLMENT HOUSE. RELIABLE, GOOD CHARACTER; CAN FURNISH SECURITY; A1 REFERENCE. M 368 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

FACTORY OFFICE MAN; five years; seven years in mill; credits, bookkeeping, collections; experience; can install system. J 84 Times.

FOREMAN.—Mechanic, high-class automobile man, wishes position as foreman; 15 years' experience. Massner, 534 East 84th St.

INTELLIGENT, childless couple, speaking some English, in private family; wife first-class cook; man is butler, valet; useful around house; references. Call all day, 218 East 80th, second floor. Harmat.

LEDGER CLERK, experienced, good penman, accurate at figures, desires position with reliable firm. Lewis Chollick, 241 7th St.

MANAGER-SECRETARY, (32,) thoroughly experienced, broad-gauged American; exceptional correspondent, stenographer, organizer; prominent corporations fifteen years. N 270 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER, 25, married, thorough accountant, employed, desires change; conscientious. J 78 Times.

READY-TO-WEAR MANAGER,
EFFICIENT, ENERGETIC,
EXPERIENCED EXECUTIVE
desires position, city or nearby; good record and references; experience embraces retail management, merchandising, display, advertising, credits, collections, and salesmanship. Address J 108 Times.

SALESMAN, five years' experience, Chicago, Middle Western, jobbing, retail dry goods trade, with specialties, experienced correspondent, executive, with affinity for hard work; would come to New York relative making arrangement with progressive concern. Address Salesman, 701 Federal Life Building, Chicago, Ill.

SALESMAN,
calling on the general stores through Pennsylvania, wishes a good-paying side line on commission basis; has auto; can furnish the best of reference; what have you to offer. Address Box 235 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Young man, as junior salesman with chance for advancement. N 259 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, married, employed, desires change; manufacturer's line preferred; city, vicinity. J 106 Times.

SECRETARY, 26; experienced office manager and accountant; travel anywhere. J 89 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 22, four years' experience; well educated; thorough knowledge English language, desires reliable position. V 217 Times Downtown.

STENOGGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; knowledge bookkeeping and transportation; thoroughly competent. V 222 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner; business school graduate; will work hard for advancement. John McHugh, 37 East 58th. Phone Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 11 years' thorough experience; executive ability; excellent references. J 85 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, expert typist, desires evening work; $2 evenings. Efficient, 148 8th Av.

STEWARD.—Highest references; open for engagements in city or country club or hotel. Write Box 387 Times, 2 Rector.

TRAFFIC MAN wants position with concern where action speaks; familiar with all phases of work. P. 23 Times Harlem.

VALET or butler, Japanese; take entire charge of gentlemen's apartment; excellent reference; $60 up; city. Phone morning, 7-10; evening 5-7. Columbus 8855.

VALET, butler, young man, Spanish, desires employment, family, gentleman; references. J 107 Times.

WANT TO PURCHASE
for financial institution; at present am assistant; know printing, office supplies, indexing; highest references. N 263 Times Downtown.

WATCHMAN with engineer's license wishes position; references. Wood, 118 E. 52d St.

WINDOW cleaner wishes position, large hotel or private buildings. Lodsen, 341 W. 22d St.

YOUNG man, 20; fine assistant to executive; 9 years' experience; competent salesman; thoroughly conversant cost system, capable correspondent; good appearance; unquestionable credentials. J 98 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, executive ability, understands salesmanship, advertising, and bookkeeping, seeks attractive proposition; pleasing personality. V 224 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, ambitious, now employed, desires change for bigger future; competent clerk and high school graduate. V 223 Times Downtown.

YOUNG man, experienced executive and foreign office detail, use of codes, also selling experience, desires opportunity. J 93 Times.

YOUNG man, 20, desires position with chance of advancement; has had 3 years' retail selling experience. J 91 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, educated, very well recommended, willing to accept any work. E. Nahoun, 1,835 Madison Av.

YOUNG man, 18, high school education, wishes position with advancement. N 258 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, desires position, understanding bookkeeping; references. Brenner, 404 Lenox Av.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) experienced salesman, desires position. Samuel Shank, 2,216 Adams Place.

YOUNG man, 18, desires position with reliable concern; references furnished. J 88 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (21;) high school education; office and selling experience; references. Shapiro, 134 Blake Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) high school graduate, desires position; future. Rickles, 516 W. 184th.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER wanted for insurance brokerage office; experience desirable, but not absolutely necessary. Apply B. N. Exton & Co., Inc., 64 Wall St., N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER. — Young woman wanted; also an assistant bookkeeper in New York office of large New England manufacturing concern; permanent positions; good opportunity; apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, salary, and nationality of parents, or application may be made in person Tuesday or Wednesday, May 1 or 2. The United States Finishing Company, 320 Broadway, New York City.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT in advertising agency; young lady experienced in figures; American; $10 start; give age, experience, &c. "Advertising," Box N 281 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, rapid, accurate, for high-class restaurant; must have knowledge of stenography and typewriting; state age, experience, and salary (includes luncheons) expected. J 100 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, trial balance, thoroughly experienced; only those competent need apply. Kayanee Waist Co., 536 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, experienced, over 22; permanent position; advance. Call 2 to 5 P. M., 1,791 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER and typist to take entire charge of office. 'Phone Chelsea 9030.

CHAMBERMAID.—Half time; good salary; experienced. Fairfax Arms, 151 East 19th St.

COOK.—Plain cook wanted for private family; willing to go to the country; woman with a child acceptable. Call Tuesday, 1 to 2 P. M., Green, 183 East 80th St.

COOK.—First-class cook wanted for small hotel; steady position; wages $50 per month, with room and board. New Main Hotel, Haverstraw, N. Y.

COOK.—For summer, in Rye, N. Y.; two adults, four children in family; good references required. F. C. Farley, 135 East 66th.

HERE IS A CHANCE
FOR A STENOGRAPHER.
A permanent position with a large firm in New York City is open.
Accuracy and ability to handle detail work systematically is essential.
Familiarity with advertising agency work would be desirable.
Good salary paid.
Give your experience in a letter to Box 19, Madison Square P. O.

LADY wanted immediately, to take the management of a first-class antique shop in New York City; good social position and business capability essential; good salary. Z 204 Times Annex.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Capable, refined, not over 25 years of age, to care for two boys in New Rochelle, attending school, ages 7 and 9 years; must be neat and assist light household duties and mending; experience; best references necessary; salary $30. Call Wednesday between 11 and 12 o'clock, at 16 West 60th St., N. Y. City.

HELP WANTED—Female.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, young lady, in shirt manufacturing concern, to start at bottom; good penman and figurer; state experience. Punctual, M 381 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT; girl who has had some experience as stenographer preferred. American Trunk and Bag Co., 519 Broadway.

REPRESENTATIVES.—Committee of prominent people, first-class organization, requires several personal representatives for New York City to enroll members; applicants must be of highest character; commission basis; apply after 2 P. M. Photoplay League, 665 5th Av.

REPRESENTATIVES.—Women over 30, possessing more than ordinary tact, ability, to call on our list of mothers and explain successful charter building plans for children; salary. Room 711, 110 West 34th.

STENOGRAPHER AND PROOFREADER WANTED.

in the advertising department of a large industrial concern located on Broadway, below Fulton St.; must have had several years experience, high school or college training, and be a rapid and accurate stenographer and typist; should also have had some experience in reading proof and be able to spell and punctuate correctly; here is a fine opportunity for a capable and business-like young woman to secure a permanent and desirable position; $18 and good opportunity for advancement; in writing give age, experience and full particulars. M 377 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY; must be thoroughly competent, quick, accurate, neat, willing worker, and understand shorthand filing; knowledge of Spanish and (or) French is desirable, although not absolutely essential, provided applicant is otherwise qualified; answer in own handwriting, stating age, experience, residence, and where and how long in last or present employment; salary to start will depend on qualifications, but applicant should indicate salary expected to start. V 215 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Gentlewoman, attractive personality, much savoir faire, 25 to 30, as expert stenographer and file clerk; able to conduct correspondence from suggestions, Room 1820, Municipal Building, after 2 P. M. today, and after 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

STENOGRAPHER.—Prominent Wall Street firm wants capable executive head for stenographic department; must have broad education, intelligence, and adaptability. M 376 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, accustomed with books; state age, experience, and salary expected; office in factory. Apply by mail only. Electrician, 434 Canal St.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; must be good at figures; ambitious girl; $10 to $12. H. Breger, 6th floor, 810 East 224 St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; 2 hours daily, afternoons; $8 weekly. Specialty Auto, 1,787 Broadway.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR and office assistant; ambitious girl; good opportunity; $8 to $10. H. Breger, 6th floor, 810 East 224 St.

TYPISTS, addressing and filling in; good plain lists, good conditions. Mitchell, 310 East 23d.

TYPIST for advertising department; salary $8. King & Applebaum, 39 West 32d.

WOMEN WANTED.

News stand agent; attractive positions; paid while learning the business. Apply in person, the Union News Company, 105 Reade St., city.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted for clerical position; she need not be a stenographer, but must be a good typist and be able to carry out detail work accurately.
Experience in advertising or newspaper office would prove valuable.
This position is with a house in New York City.
Salary is good and there is opportunity for advancement.
Write experience in a letter, to Box 19, Madison Sq. P. O.

YOUNG LADY.—Wanted, by a large commercial concern, a capable young lady to take charge of furniture office. F 135 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted, educated, between 18 and 25, to do clerical work, downtown office; previous experience unnecessary; must be high school graduate and good mathematician; adress in own handwriting. N 268 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, intelligent, known musical circles, become associate manager of established concert bureau; salary or partnership. W 47 Times.

YOUNG LADY.—Help serve at counter, 10 to 3. Colonial Cafeteria Lunch, 100 William St.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS:
WITH ADVERTISING EXPERIENCE, $18 WEEK.
COLLECTION EXPERIENCE, $18 WEEK.
MACHINERY EXPERIENCE, $18 WEEK.
BOOKKEEPERS:
REAL ESTATE, $15; MANUFACTURING, $18; FIRM, $18; PAINT, $18.
CLERK, WITH LEGAL EXPERIENCE, $20 WEEK.
DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, LOCOMOTIVE EXPERIENCE, $70 MONTH.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 CHURCH ST., ROOM 725, N. Y. CITY.

STANDARD COMMERCIAL BUREAU, (Agency,) 185 Madison Av., at 34th St.—Worth-while positions with worth-while uptown and downtown firms for worth-while business girls; beginners not experienced. No registration fee—just a standard. Miss Shelley, Prop.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Architectural, $22; export, $20; automobile, $18; insurance, $17; real estate, commercial, $15; beginners, $10; bookkeepers, stenographers, $18; ledger clerks, $15, $12. Long Island City; typists, $8; telephone operators, $8; office assistants, $10; no registration fee. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey St.

IMMEDIATE openings for stenographers, bookkeepers, bill clerks, typists, clerks, &c.; free registration; individual attention. Mighill, (Agency,) Flatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers; numerous positions open; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, $18; $15, several commercial; dictaphone typist. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

STENOGRAPHERS, $18-$15; experienced; immediate positions. Law and Commercial Agency, 261 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, office assistants, American, beginners and experienced. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, clerks; permanent. Doyle Agency, 154 Nassau; 39 East 42d.

Instruction.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS.
SHORTHAND SUCCESS.—You can be a stenographer 30 days from now by learning Boyd Syl-lab-ic Shorthand. Why waste half a year when we can qualify you to write 100 words per minute in 30 days? Call or write for free trial lessons and catalogue. Moon's Schools, 257 West 125th St., and 42d St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

REGISTERED SCHOOL FOR NURSES.
SYDENHAM HOSPITAL, 343 East 116th Street, New York City. A few vacancies exist for women desiring two or three years' training; Diploma granted after passing successful examination. Apply by letter or in person, Superintendent of Nurses.

FILING—SECRETARIAL COURSE.
Instruction in day and evening classes; positions secured.
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING,
Singer Building,
New York.

FILING—SECRETARIAL COURSE.
Instruction in day and evening classes; positions secured.
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING,
Singer Building,
New York.

$10,
this week only, day or night, pays for complete course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School 23-27 West 34th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced senior cost accountant by certified public accountant. M 378 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN.—An unusual opportunity with agency; strictly commission basis to start; drawing account just as we find he is the right man. L. K., 100 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR capable of handling big contracts; commission. Room 616, 10 Wall St., 9 to 10, 4:30 to 5:30. Mr. Montell.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER wanted for insurance brokerage office; good prospects for suitable man. Apply B. N. Exton & Co., Inc., 64 Wall St., N. Y.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER wanted for insurance brokerage office; experience desirable but not absolutely necessary. Apply B. N. Exton & Co., Inc., 64 Wall St., N. Y.

BOOKKEEPERS. — Experienced, competent bookkeepers; apply by letter, stating age, experience, salary desired, &c. Revillon Freres, 26 West 35th St.

BOYS WANTED.—Large insurance company has an opening for several clean-cut boys; excellent opportunity for advancement; no experience necessary; must be ambitious, of good address, quick to learn, and energetic. Address in own handwriting, stating age, nationality, education, experience, if any. M 348 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted for general office and file work; one who has intelligence and is willing to learn; excellent opportunity. Write P. O. Box 13 Madison Square Station.

BOY wanted by commission house for errands; 16 or 17 years of age. N 261 Times Downtown.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WILL R. COMMUNICATE WITH M. OR L. S. C.; very necessary.

DADDY.—CALL UP GENIEBERT; IMPORTANT.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOY TO RUN ERRANDS AND MAKE HIMSELF GENERALLY USEFUL, SHIPPING DEPARTMENT WAIST MANUFACTURER. SAMEK BROS., 13 EAST 22D ST.

BOYS, about 16 years, for clerical and stock positions in large wholesale house; $6 to start; advancement for those worthy. T 313 Times Downtown.

BOYS.—Large downtown office needs services of two office boys; opportunity for advancement; high school graduates given preference; salary $6. Answer X. Y. Z., 167 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in sales office of large machinery manufacturing corporation; excellent opportunity for advancement to sales or clerical force. V 221 Times Downtown.

BOY, (16-17,) knowledge of typewriting and clerical work; state experience and salary expected. W 46 Times.

BOY wanted, age 16, for office work in large paint concern; advancement for the right boy. Call Mr. Meurlin, 101 Fulton St.

BOYS to run errands and to learn automobile accessory business. Pruden Hardware Co., 202 West 52d St.

BOY.—In manufacturer's office; boy living in Brooklyn. Write N 254 Times Downtown.

BOY for general office work; good future. Room 907, 17 West 38th St.

BOY wanted in law office; state age and experience. M 382 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR. — One thoroughly familiar with 5th Av. shopping district and theatres, salary $30 per week, state experience and references. F 152 Times.

CLERK wanted in law office; one wishing to serve law clerkship preferred; answer in own handwriting, stating age, reference, experience, salary desired. Counselor, N 264 Times Downtown.

CLERK, &c.—Young man, about 17 years of age, for clerk and office assistant; good education; state experience, if any, and salary expected. N 282 Times Downtown.

COLLECTORS.—Leslie Judge Co. requires the services of two experienced installment collectors, preferably those who have had some experience collecting on subscription or installment accounts; must furnish written reference and surety or real estate bonds; salary to start $2 per day; splendid opportunity to a hustler. Call after 10, Room 801, 3 West 29th St.

CORRESPONDENT.—Experienced collection; attorney preferred, by training, education, experience, age; must possess ability to handle out-of-town matters from inception to their final consummation, and display executive initiative and executive ability; position open for immediate engagement, and only those who can qualify to fill the above exacting requirements need apply, stating age, education, experience, past and present connections, single or married; salary to start with to be increased when result-producing ability has been demonstrated. N 266 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT. — Experienced; capable of handling detail duties, kn

ALL BROADWAY SAD AS 1 A. M. LID GOES ON

Restaurateurs, Reconciled, See Passing of All-Night Revelry.

ALL OBEY MAYOR'S EDICT

Roof Garden Revues Shift Openings to Earlier Hour—Even Eating Stops at Jack's.

The lights of Broadway twinkled in the face of dawn this morning as they have twinkled in the past, but the heart was gone out of them. The lid was on—on at 1 A. M., by order of the Mayor, for the rest of the war, and wayfarers who have been wont to thread their way through the thickets about Times Square at a later hour than this were gloomy, for they had read the jubilant predications of prohibitionists that sentiment would never allow the lid to be taken off again.

This order which sends the night life of New York down the road which the night life of Paris, Berlin and London has already followed does not mean that nobody can eat after 1 A. M., or even dance if he feels like it. The edict of the Mayor revokes only the all-night licenses which permit the sale of liquor after that hour, yet several cafe restaurants which had thought of trying the experiment of closing the bars tightly at 1 and keeping the kitchen open and the orchestras playing for the benefit of persons who might try to keep up their spirits without spirituous assistance decided, instead, to insist on the strict letter of the law.

Citizens Back the Mayor.

Indeed, the announced purpose of the Mayor was to shut off revelry which would be unseemly now that the nation has entered into a war which calls for all its energies. And that he has the citizenry back of him, even the men who would make a good deal of money out of staying open after 1 A. M., is indicated by the fact that a delegation of restaurateurs some days ago assured him of their agreement with his views. Some of them, indeed, seem to feel that it will operate in the long run as a benefit to the trade; that it will enable them to save some of the money now spent on all-night cabarets, as well as other operating expenses, and that the public can in the course of time be trained to the new hours "just as easily," in the words of one man, "as the subways and elevated train them to become straphangers."

The Mayor, when he issued the order revoking the all-night licenses from the first of May, had supposed that this would be understood that the first of May was the first night on which the new ruling would come into action. When he learned yesterday that restaurant proprietors were all preparing to close at 1 A. M. today his only remark was, "Well, God bless them, if they want to close tonight, let them do it. If any of them understand it as I supposed it would be understood and do not close till tomorrow night nobody will give them any trouble."

But this news became known to the lords of the refectories too late to make any change in the plans already perfected for closing at 1 o'clock this morning. Some of them uttered a regretful sigh when they found that another night would have been allowed them, but everything had been prepared for closing, and so (Sunday having intervened) last Saturday was the last night on which New Yorkers had a chance to revel till sunrise.

Roof Gardens Open Hour Earlier.

The roof garden revues have all shifted their opening an hour forward. There is still time to start a roof show after the theatre and stop it before the hour of closing without cutting the program, and this plan will be tried. The Cocoanut Grove, on the Century Roof, and the Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic, on top of the New Amsterdam, began last night and will begin every night hereafter at 11:30 and will close at 1. The last drinks must be served before that hour. At 1:30 everybody has to get out. Justine Johnstone's Little Club, which opened for the public for the first time last night on the Forty-fourth Street Theatre Roof, started at 11, stopped serving drinks at 12:50, and had all patrons out at 1:30.

Murray's closed promptly at 1 o'clock; Reisenweber's and Montmartre stopped service at 1, but allowed half an hour for patrons to finish what they had before putting out the lights and turning up the tables. At the two latter places the cabaret performances were put forward to conform with the new regulations; Doraldina of Montmartre, who heretofore did not deign to appear before 1 A. M., now begins her classic convolutions at 11.

Jack's, which boasted for years the honor of being the only all night cafe in New York, which threw away the key when it opened the doors in the later eighties and never had occasion to make a new one until it suffered eclipse for several months in 1914, after a fight in which a detachment of college students was reported to have suffered heavy casualties at the hands of the famous flying wedge of waiters, closed like all the rest. It was reported early in the evening that Jack's and several other restaurants would remain open after 1 o'clock, serving food only, and a delegation of mourners which had prepared to celebrate with funeral pomp the slamming of those doors which had never—what, never? well, hardly ever—been slammed before decided that there would be no occasion.

Policeman at Jack's Door.

But the management of Jack's suffered a change of heart, and after consultation with other restaurateurs it was decided that everybody should close up at one, leaving only half an hour for those who had already bought food to consume it.

So every place shut down on incoming patronage at 1 o'clock. At Jack's a uniformed patrolman stood outside the door, and no inducement could get anybody inside after 1 o'clock. The waiters were busily tearing the tablecloths off the boards as a stimulus to late eaters who were using up the last half hour in consuming food already purchased.

Thomas Healy, who led the fight for freedom on this point against Mayor Gaynor in August, 1913, announced that half an hour would be given for his patrons to finish their food after 1 o'clock and that then the house would close. His midnight parade, like other institutions, will henceforward begin at 11:30.

Healy held the theory that the mere fact that drinks were served in a room up till 1 A. M. did not make it a criminal offense to serve food in the same room after that hour. The forcible eviction of his patrons, with much clubbing, on Aug. 11, 12, and 13, 1913, led to the arrest of Inspector Dwyer and a considerable number of policemen and Mayor Gaynor's retreat from his position. Mr. Healy, however, has been one of the leaders among restaurateurs in supporting Mayor Mitchel's attitude.

There were thirty-two restaurants which held all-night licenses under the decision made by Mayor Mitchel in April, 1914, after a commission headed by Herman Ridder had looked into the situation created by the drastic restrictions imposed by Mayor Gaynor, in which everybody but Jack's had had to close up at 1 o'clock. Thirty-nine saloons, almost without exception in the districts where night workmen are numerous, also held all-night licenses, and they had to close their doors from 1 to 6 this morning like any other saloons.

War Stopped Night Revelry.

The passing of the twenty-four-hour day on Broadway means the end of the age of splendor and luxury which reached its height, the world over, in 1914—when nations suddenly grown rich beyond precedent with equal suddenness found unexpected diversions in strange music invented in North America and strange dances brought forth from South America.

Paris led the way, Paris where Argentinas took their gold and their tangos, and where Americans furnished both the supply and demand of ragtime music, just as Paris led the way in abolishing the gay life after the outbreak of war. New York developed its already existing supply of cafés still further. Even London, with its rigid twelve-thirty closing law, found a way to evade British respectability by the institution of dancing clubs with elastic requirements for admission; and Berlin set to work and created a white light district which put even that of New York to shame. Matters were better systematized in Berlin; there was a regular route which all pilgrims of pleasure were supposed to follow, and certain cafés opened at two and closed at four, others opened at four and closed at six, and others still opened at six and shut down when hotel dining rooms began to serve breakfast.

The war stopped all that. Paris night life was shut off almost at once, and cafés which heroically tried to keep going on day traffic, supplied mostly by British officers, have in most cases found it not worth their while. Last Winter France prohibited the sale of spirits during the war, and consumption of other drinks in that country is now, according to reports from returning travelers, on about the same basis as that of tea or coffee. France has no time for pleasure.

London stayed at it for a longer time, but in November, 1915, the hours for the sale of liquor were restricted to from noon to 2:30 P. M. and 6:30 to 9:30 at night. Already the dancing clubs had suffered heavily in profits and public esteem. Berlin worked hard to keep up business as usual, and in the days of the Marne and of Tannenberg the cafés were going as hard as ever. But in the fall of 1915 the edict was issued that no more drinks must be served after 9 o'clock.

And now New York has begun to go the way of all the others, a way beset by the earnest prohibitionist waiting with his axe to put the hated traffic out of business altogether; and in all the world there is left no memorial of 1913 save the legendary splendors of austral Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Pass book No. 50600 of West Side Savings Bank. Any person having claims upon said book is called upon to present the same to the bank within thirty days or the said book will be declared canceled and extinguished and a new one issued in lieu thereof.

LOST—Pass book No. 36706 of West Side Savings Bank. Any person having claims upon said book is called upon to present the same to the bank within thirty days or the said book will be declared canceled and extinguished and a new one issued in lieu thereof.

LOST—Gold watch bracelet, 72d St. subway station or I. T. O. A. taxi, between 72d St. and 157th St. and Broadway, on Saturday evening, April 28, about 9 o'clock; initials in block letters in circle, H. J. B. Liberal reward. R. Brinkman, 600 West 157th St.

LOST—Phi Beta Kappa key, Minnesota, '01, Sunday evening, between Metropolitan Opera House and Grand Central Station. Reward at office Transportation Club, Hotel Manhattan.

LOST—Certificate A58507, in name of David R. Smith, for six shares common stock United States Rubber Co. Advise D. R. Smith, 2,486 Valentine Av., New York.

LOST—In New York City about three weeks ago, gold watch, with gold bands; photo of gentleman inside case and G. on outside; liberal reward. F 151 Times.

LOST.—If finder returns yellow sheet recommendation to Officers' Reserve Corps, lost Saturday, April 28, to party named therein, he will receive reward.

LOST.—Gold wrist watch, stairway Grand Central subway, picked up by boy; liberal reward. Mrs. Maybell Stepaniari, 200 West 52d St.

LOST—Diamond and onyx ring, from house in 53d St., near 5th Av., some time between April 24 and 28. Dreicer & Co., Inc., 560 5th Av.

LOST—Sunday morning, between 135th St. and Biltmore Hotel via subway, brooch with large and small garnets; reward. Call 4830 Morningside, Apt. 34.

LOST—Diamond horseshoe pin, on Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning, on subway, between 96th and 42d; reward. Return to Zahrah, 535 5th Av.

LOST—Gold bar pin with diamond, ruby, and sapphire, 125th St. car, or subway. Reward for return to Mrs. Hamlin, 105 Morningside Av.

LOST.—Diamond lavalliere, with pearl, between Broadway, 107th, Aeolian Hall, subway; liberal reward. Lillian Herst, 220 West 107th St.

LOST—At or near Kennelly's restaurant, Friday evening, diamond bar pin; liberal reward. Grant, 501 West 121st. Morn, 4887.

LOST—Lady's gold watch and chain in vicinity of 95th St. and Riverside Drive; reward. Call at Apt. 3A, 150 West 95th.

LOST—Black Hudson seal cap, at 8th Av., 110th St., or Central Park; reward. 2,758 Broadway, cigar store.

LOST—Sunday, Harriman Park, bear robe, green lining. Finder please telephone Englewood 917.

$50 REWARD.—April 30, Maiden Lane district, 4 loose diamonds in paper. N 271 Times Downtown.

LOST—Gold watch, Elgin, engraved inside, Daisy on buckle; reward. 257 West 104th.

LOST—Black wallet; reward returned to Reproduction Co., 351 Jay St., Brooklyn.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

$5 REWARD.—Boston terrier, female, dark brindle and white, near Croton Lake; license 13436. Sharot, 1,010 Woodycrest Av., Bronx.

CHANDLER AS POLICE HEAD.

Whitman Names Kingston Man as Chief of State Constabulary.

ALBANY, April 30.—Governor Whitman tonight sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Major George Fletcher Chandler, Kingston, to be Superintendent of the new State Constabulary force.

Former Warden George W. Benham of Auburn Prison to succeed Henry J. McCann, and Elmer E. Larkin of Plattsburg to succeed William Townsend as member of the State Parole Board.

Michael H. Blake, New York, to succeed David Lazarus and William J. Maxwell, Brooklyn, to succeed George M. Janvrin, as Port Wardens of New York.

Pierre Lorillard, Tuxedo Park, to succeed himself as a State Fair Commissioner.

The nominations of Mr. Benham and Mr. Larkin were immediately confirmed. The others were referred to the Finance Committee.

Major Chandler is a surgeon practicing at Kingston and is an officer of the National Guard who saw service on the Mexican border last Summer. He was born at Clyde, this State, forty-three years ago, was educated in military schools and Syracuse University, later graduating from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at New York. He entered the National Guard eleven years ago as Assistant Surgeon of the Tenth Infantry.

He was one of the two National Guard officers in the United States selected in 1915 to go to the Army Service School at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where he was graduated. During his service on the border he acted as Adjutant for the first New York brigade, with the rank of Major.

$43,754 FOR RARE BOOKS.

Sale of C. L. F. Robinson's Library Begins at Anderson's.

The sale of the library of the late Charles L. F. Robinson of Hartford, Conn., was begun at the Anderson Galleries yesterday. George D. Smith paid $3,650 for Catalogue No. 136, the "Buccaneer's Atlas; or, South Sea Waggoner," published at Wapping about 1684 by William Hack, who obtained the necessary information for the work from Captain Bartholomew Sharpe, who was commander of a party of buccaneers in South America. Mr. Smith also obtained for $3,100 Catalogue No. 229, the original account of Sir Francis Drake's famous West Indian expeditions published at Leyden in 1588 and in binding by Bedford.

Other items were, as follows, with their catalogue numbers, the prices paid, and the names of the successful bidders:

No. 128—First edition of "Barnabees Journal," by Richard Brathwait, London, 1638, in binding by the Club Bindery, the Robert Hoe copy; George D. Smith $495

No. 154—"Les Voyages," by Samuel de Champlain, first edition, Paris, 1613, in binding by Lortic; Dr. Joseph Martini 900

No. 206—The Grand Voyages of De Bry, thirteen volumes, folio, 1590-1634, the Robert Hoe copy; George D. Smith... 910

No. 224—"Les Baisers," by Claude A. Dorat, first issue, Le Haye and Paris, 1770, in binding by Trautz-Bauzonnet, one of the masterpieces of the eighteenth century engraving; James F. Drake 500

No. 231—"Sir Francis Drake revived," London, 1626, first edition; George D. Smith 560

No. 235—"Ten Counter Demaunds, propounded to those of the Separation (or English Donatists) to be directly and distinctly answered," by Thomas Drakes, probably published in Leyden in 1618, a hitherto lost work, four leaves in binding by Bradstreet; George D. Smith..... 1,050

No. 238—A colored copy on large paper of John Dryden's "Fables," London, 1797, in binding by Stikeman; Gabriel Weis 760

No. 280—"Globus Mundi," in Latin, Strassburg, 1509, the Henry Huth copy; R. A. Sparks..... 850

No. 381—"The Discoveries of John Lederer in those several Marches from Virginia to the West of Carolina," London, 1672, in binding by Bedford, the Henry Huth copy; Lathrop C. Harper..... 675

No. 397—"Les Amours Pastorales de Daphnis et de Chloe," by Longus, Paris, 1787, the Robert Hoe copy, one of twelve copies on vellum; George D. Smith 1,050

No. 425—"De Orbe Novo" of Peter Martyr, Paris, 1587, with the first map upon which the name of Virginia appears; George D. Smith..... 925

The total for the afternoon session was $15,651.75, and for the evening session $28,102.50, making $43,754.25 for the day. The sale will be concluded this afternoon.

MUNITIONS BUYER IS FINED.

Head of French Committee Has to Pay $25 for Auto's Speed.

Charles Gillet of the Hotel Plaza, Manhattan, head of the French munition purchasing committee in this country, was fined $25 in Jamaica Court yesterday for automobile speeding.

Flag Insulter Gets 30 Days.

For making improper remarks about the American flag, Joseph Sadokierski, 47 years old, 305 East 102d street, Russian machinist employed at the Interborough Railroad yards at Third Avenue and Ninety-ninth street, was sentenced to the workhouse for one month by Magistrate Simms in Harlem Court yesterday.

GERMANS GET RUMANIAN OIL

Captured Wells Reported to be Yielding 40 Carloads a Day.

AMSTERDAM, April 30, (via London.)—According to private advices received in Holland by persons largely interested in Rumanian oil fields, oil production in Rumania is being resumed at the rate of about forty carloads a day, as compared with 128 carloads in 1914. The operating companies, which are run by Austro-German capital, enjoy preferential treatment.

It is reported here that a big underwriters' association is being formed in Hamburg. It will be run on lines similar to those of Lloyd's in London. The members will deposit 100,000 marks, and will be liable to the extent of their entire fortunes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—A telegram to the State Department from William Whiting Andrews, American Chargé d'Affaires in Rumania, says that the entrance of the United States into the war was received with the greatest joy in that country. All the newspapers contained enthusiastic comment. The message added that the Rumanian Government contemplated the establishment of a legation in Washington.

Do your children go to someone else's lawn to play because yours is not shady enough? Are you waiting ten years for your "baby trees" to grow up? Then you know that you can have big, blessed trees right away—yes, this week—that will make your grounds the envy of your neighbors and warm your heart with pride. All you have to do is trust to us,—to our 60 years of knowing how. We guarantee everything. Phone us (Westbury 68) or drop us a card—today.

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WESTBURY LONG ISLAND

HELPING MERCHANTS.

Out-of-town storekeepers needing goods at once should send a prepaid day letter-gram to The New York Times, giving particulars. Next morning a short advertisement costing 50 cents, a line of six words will appear on the Business Page of The Times. Replies may be addressed to name or box number.—Advt.

CEDARWOOD
E&W 15 cent Collars
EARL & WILSON
The best Style is your Style

Why Do You Pay More For a Suit Than $50?

There is no need of it. Added cost is truly wasted money. Any man who buys his clothes here will tell you so. His appearance will prove that the clothes he wears could not be improved. The Arnheim $50 suit—made to measure only—is silk lined. It is made from selected, unmatchable materials. It is drafted and fitted by experienced cutters and tailored by men who know.

Your own preference guides every detail of making, and an unlimited assortment of fabrics gives abundant chance to choose.

You owe it to yourself—just at this time—to seriously consider Arnheims. Samples on request.

We make Army Officer's Uniforms.

Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
30 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

P. S. *Don't say it can't be done merely because you've never seen it done or don't know how it's done.*

Arnheim Axioms

Large Buildings Adopt Edison Service

Central Station Service is used in 97½% of the large buildings erected in Manhattan in 1916. This is further evidence of the convenience and economy of the Edison System

During the past six years, the percentage has fluctuated but slightly, and is as follows

1914	97.1%
1913	96.9%
1912	97.3%
1911	96.8%
1910	97.1%

What is necessary for new buildings is as necessary for the old buildings. If you are still using a private electrical plant, or high pressure steam for hydraulic elevators, let us estimate the saving by "the Edison way"

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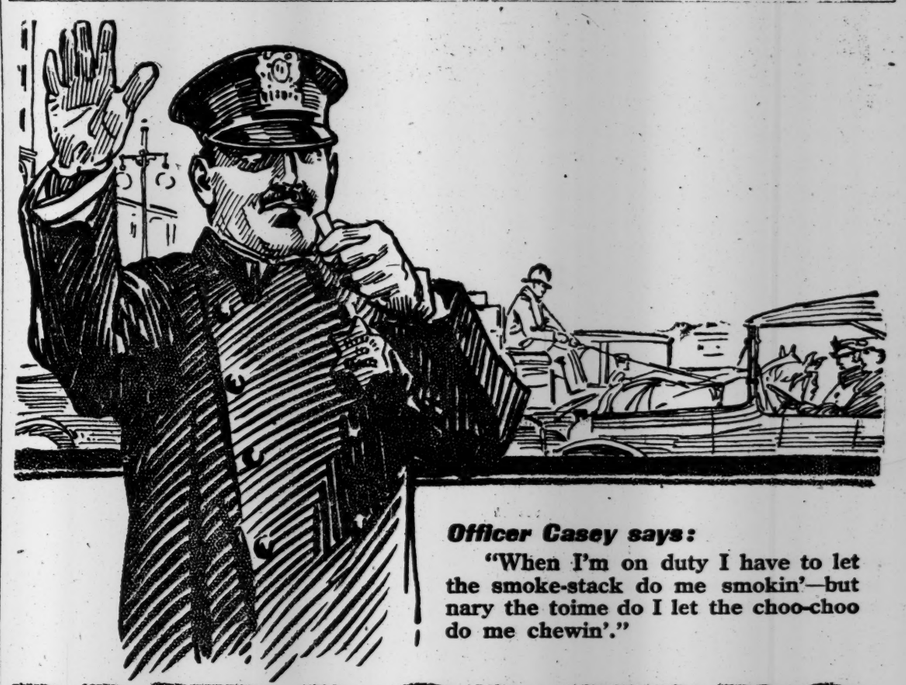
Irving Place and 15th Street—Stuyvesant 5600

Branch Office Show Rooms for the Convenience of the Public

Address	Telephone	Address	Telephone
424 Broadway	Canal 8600	151 East 86th Street	Lenox 7780
126 Delancey Street	Orchard 1960	15 East 125th Street	Harlem 4020
10 Irving Place	Stuyvesant 5600	362 East 149th Street	Melrose 9900
124 West 42d Street	Bryant 5262	Night and Emergency Call: Farragut 3000	

All Show Rooms open until midnight



Officer Casey says:
"When I'm on duty I have to let the smoke-stack do me smokin'—but nary the toime do I let the choo-choo do me chewin'."

WRIGLEY'S
THE FLAVOR LASTS

is the companion for any and all times.

It puts work into the worker and think into the thinker. It puts the gum into gumption and makes smiles for miles.

It's wrapped tight so it keeps right. You get all its goodness, fresh, clean and full-flavored.

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(Beware of imitations — none can equal the WRIGLEY quality — materials, flavor and *lasting* goodness.)

Chew it after every meal

All the Comforts of Your Club-

MOST often travellers are men of affairs, accustomed to the good things of life. This is why they fully appreciate the "club comfort" afforded while enroute to or from Philadelphia on the New Jersey Central.

THIS is why this road has become known as "The Route of Refinements." You avoid clamor and confusion and the customary smoke, dirt and dust. You travel in comfort, amid luxurious environment, over rock-ballasted tracks, and attended by the most courteous service.

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Every Hour On The Hour

Fast trains leave "Every Hour On The Hour," Liberty Street, from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M., week days, and 8.15, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.00 A. M., 12.40 P. M. and hourly from 1 P. M. to 11.00 P. M., Sundays. Midnight train daily, sleeper ready 10 P. M.
(Leave West 23rd St. 10 minutes earlier for all trains.)

Your Watch Is Your Time Table